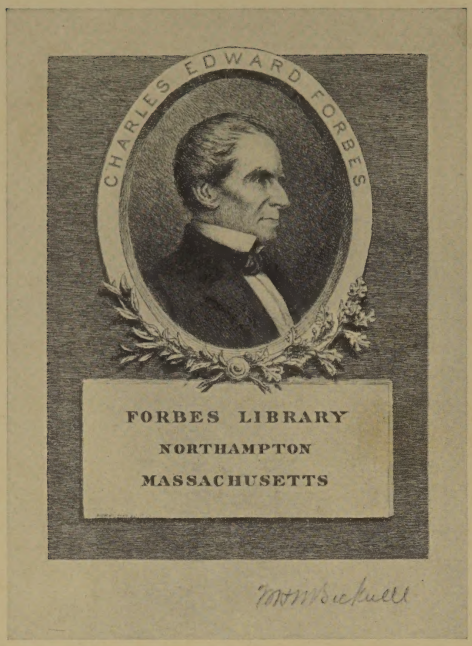
CHARLES EDWARD FORBES
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MASSACHUSETTS

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From the Weekly News Letter, No 130 and
Weekly Journal 118. [See Miscel. p. 293.

"Deerfield June 16. 1729. On the 12th inst. died here our Rev
and beloved pastor Mr John Williams in the 65th year of
his age. The Lord's day preceding he preached both parts
of the day, though he felt himself somewhat heavy & indispos
being but a few days before returned from his journey
to Boston. On Monday morning he was seized with
a fit of the Apoplexy, after which we perceived by the
signs he gave none speaking to him, he had the exercise
of reason, but never spake more than two or three words
and on Thursday half an hour before one in the morning
he expired to our great surprise & sorrow, unto whom
he was on the best accounts greatly endeared. On
the Friday following he was decently interred. The Rev.
Mr Chauncey of Hadley preached a funeral sermon on the
occasion. A very grievous breach is made not
only upon this flock of Christ, but also upon this
county & neighborhood, so soon after the death of the Rev
Mr Stoddard of Northampton. Yea it ought to be resented
as a great & public loss; as a fall of one of the Pillars
of the Land."

His character follows. He began his ministry and in
May 1686. He did much to encourage & support his people
in their dangers & distresses. Carried captive Feb 29. 1703-4
a 2 of his children & negro woman killed on the spot — the eldest
except elder son made prisoner; son, wife & negro man slain.
After 2 years & 8 months captivity, he was delivered, and arrived
at Boston Nov 21. 1706 with 57 captives, 2 of which were his children.
Was a Chaplain in the expedition against Port Royal and
in that designed against Canada under Gen. Hill & Adm. Walker.
He went on a winter journey to Canada with Col. Dudley
for the redemption of captives, which negotiation succeeded
as to some, but not as to his daughter, who continues to
this day among the Indians.

He was 2d son of Decr. Samuel Williams of Roxbury
born there Dec 10. 1664. His parents & grandfather Decr. Wm. Park
educated him at Harvard College. Married first the daughter
of Rev. Eleazar Mather; 2d the daughter of Capt Allen of Windsor
both grandchildren of Rev. Mr Warham of Windsor, who survives.
Had 11 children by 1st; 5 by latter; 4 sons & 4 daughters survive. 3 sons
in Ministry, & 1 in college.

Sermon by Thos. Foxcroft, Boston, June 19. 1729. 1 Samuel IV. 18.
Mr. Williams had this expression in a letter visit to his sick brother in Roxbury
"Come, brother, its a good time to die in, when there's such a dark day
hastening on poor New England."

Caleb Lyman Esq. died at Weston after 12 weeks illness. Nov 17. 1742 in 65th year of his age — born at Northampton. Sept. 17. 1678. [see Misc. 7. 242

Funeral sermon by Rev Wm Williams of Weston the next Lords day from Rom. VIII 10.11.

His wife survived; he had a "family" but not children

He had a pleasant temper; & was useful in all relations. He had been a deacon, then assistant of the pastors (probably Hooker). He had firm courage in his military capacity — he was a man of "steady loyalty". As a justice of the peace, he endeavored to promote order, righteousness & peace. Kind neighbor; a peacemaker. & Gave 500£ legacy to his ministers & successors. He acquired considerable outward estate — very kind to ministers. &c

Refers to his "adopted children".

Susanna Lyman, Nath^ll Barber & Caleb Lyman, Executors. [see 2. Caleb Lyman mass. 5. 243

Rev. John Barnard of Marblehead, 2 sermons to Rev Cotton Mather's Church "in the time of the Measels" Nov 29. 1713. Refers to bereavements & calamities and also deliverances of New England; — Not only wars with Indians, but "blasting & mildew, the locust & caterpillar to devour the fruit of the ground, and eat up almost every green tree." "Hath not God often reduced us to a quiet cry for bread". "Have not pestilential diseases that have multiplied the slain among us?

Now he hath sheathed the sword; hath delivered this great town from the distressing famine which we had so near a prospect of, by sending in supplies; hath carried the town almost through the dangers of the common distemper, which so swiftly and fatally spread among us. He frustrated our war efforts in 1711; and then was a scarcity of provisions after this, and then then this raging sickness which cut down many in a few months

Our sins — great impiety — hideous & execrable oaths & cursing — formality without the power of religion; holy day profaned — multitudes do not come to his house — love & charity grown cold — oppression & injustice — levelling & seditious spirit — boisterous and contentious passions — rampant lust in dark & shining places — fraud, coven, deceit, falsehood, evil-speaking — worldly spirit — murmuring & complaining —

yet many good men & good things

U. 7. 249 Curr. Mis. 2. 94

Misc 9 290

Rev. Benj Doolittle of Northfield.

Mss. p. 185 Sermon against Enthusiasm. Printed 1743.
In opposition to the zealous religionists of that day. Very severe.

See Mass. Hist. Coll. 2d S. 2. 86. Mass. 2. 50. Other refs to Earthquakes.

Rev. John Barnard of Marblehead — 2 sermons to young people Oct 8. 1727.
Earthquake was Oct 29. 1727, and a sermon on it Nov. 2. 1727 at the Lecture in M.
Does not describe the earthquake, but speaks of the "awful providence of God in the terrible earthquake and astonishing noise" having excited young people to flock more to the house of God for instruction, &c. He preached the Lecture to a crowded assembly "after that diurnal night and while as yet the rumblings of the earthquake were daily heard among us." This in dedication.

Notes — "After the first great shock the rumbling noise of the earth was heard about 30 times till Nov 7 about 11½ A.M. which is the last certain account I have of it"
Later, the rumbling was heard Nov 9. at 2 & rumbled past 10 and twice Nov. 11th; again — 12th, 14th, 19th 20th strong, 29th & Dec 7. Dec 8, and Dec 12. Thinks not yet to be heard here since Dec 12. Dated Dec. 23. at Marblehead.

A dreadful hurricane & tempest Sept. 16. "such as our fathers have hardly known before us". 1727

Rev. Mr Prince, in his sermons after the Earthquake of 1727 says "Sorrowfully are many awakened with a sense of their danger & the Divine displeasure and has produced a wonderful reformation, profaneness, drunkenness and other vices are abandoned, the common pursuits of the world discarded, the places of public religion thronged", &c

Earthquake Nov 18. 1755. Mr Thomas Prince says this was the 11th or 12th Earthquake since N. E. was settled. 4 or 5 were small. 5 were very general & awakening.

ver. 1. June 2 1638. "great & terrible" Mr Morton calls it. Mountains in houses clattered, houses shook, & those abroad called to God for fence to preserve themselves. A rumbling noise preceded it, and another shock came "an hour after not so strong." Mass 2 50

2 1658 or within (2°) great Earthquake

3 1662 3. Jan 26. at the shutting in of evening, a very great Earthquake and same night another less; 28th Jan. another.

4 1727. Oct 29. 40 minutes past 10. in a calm & serene hour. the most violent shock known among us. Preceded by a loud hollow noise like great chimney on fire; in half a minute the

Rev Mr Prince, on Earthquakes – continued

earth began to heave & tremble; the shock rose to the height in about a minute more, when the moveables & doors, windows, walls, especially in the upper chambers made a fearful clattering & the houses rocked & reeled as if they would fall. The people asleep awoke in great astonishment; many others ran into the streets affrighted. In half a minute more the shaking ceases & the rocking came from N.W. & went off S.E. Some damage to brittle moveables, & some bricks fell from chimneys, but no one was hurt. Distant rumblings were heard after till day light.

5th Great Earthquake in New England, Nov 18. 1755 at 20 minutes past 4 in morning, most dreadful fall. It was first like many coaches over the pavements near house, then a tremor & then a quick vibration with sudden jerks about a minute; the whole lasted 2 minutes. The spindle & vane of Faneuil Hall Market were thrown down; the tops of many chimnies were demolished & others cracked; bricks, tiles & slates rattled in the streets, also much rubbish; and several houses are cracked to their foundations. Many shrieked with apprehensions of its being the day of judgment, and some thought they heard the last trumpet sound & cried for mercy; others fainted, & the most composed expected to be swallowed up. Children ran screaming to their parents to save them; the brute creatures lowed & ran to the barns; the dogs howled, the birds flittered, and all the animal creation were filled with terror: and never was such a scene of distress in N.E. before. In my walk out about on use, every face looked ghastly & few had recovered from their fright, and all seemed to expect a repetition. in hours & days following.

[Strings from a letter from a Gent in Boston, appended to Mr Prince's "Improvement of the doctrine of earthquakes" after his sermons on this Earthquake – more 100 chimnies thrown down to the roof in Boston; 1200 shattered & partly thrown down; some by jerk gable ends thrown down; many rocks broke in Pieces; walls & chimnies, Steeples in places full of cracks, Spires, Pepperels, Spires,

Rev. Mr Prince. Thanksgiving & Earthquake Sermon Nov 9 - continued.

"Such extreme long heat (in summer of 1727) as hath never been known in our days," and "extraordinary terrifying thunder & lightning with their dreadful strokes on the earth in divers places, houses struck & walls killed, and yet not a soul destroyed". Especially from July 28 to Aug 7. both night & day was the great heat, and the night between Aug. 1 & 2 was the most terrible thunder, & most violent tempest Sept. 16. "as has been remembered among us". Finally the Earthquake

He says in the Appendix that the Earthquake reached from new Casco to Penobscot, as far inland as there were English settlements. In Stratford & Guilford it was a few minutes after 10; in Guilford it tolled a bell and shook down a chimney. In Newbury a house was rocked and remained leaning about 2 feet over. At Dorchester a terrible noise seemed to be among the blue hills. At Eastham the atmosphere seemed in a blaze. The towns about Merrimack river felt it more than others. At Hampton a blaze ran along the ground; at Newbury stone cellar walls fell in; and the ground broke in some places; two walls were rived upon Broadway. At Andover a piece of dry ground became a pudding; in the towns both sides of the river much stone wall was thrown down & houses & brick work much cracked, and the noises continued till Jany. 7 & 8.

Mr. Prince follows the reformation allusion in another sermon refers to the towns about the Merrimack

Winsor Old South p. 25. } Earthquake of Oct 29. 1727 - from preface to Prince. Use of it by preachers. Contents made by it not permanent.

Hutchinson calls the earthquake of 1638 a very great one, and equal to that of 1727. Pewter was thrown from shelves & tops of chimneys thrown down. The noise not so great as in 1727. Course from W. to E. This was a remarkable era in N.E. for many years, viz. the earthquake of 1638.

See Earthquake Sermons 1727. Miscel. 7. 286 - 289. Misc. 2. 43. 50.
See Earthquake & Bp. of London's Letter 1750. — Misc. 4. 32.
The Earthquake of 1638 noticed in Coffin's Newbury, p. 26. more than elsewhere.

Felt Salem. 2. 149. Earthquake of Nov. 18. 1755. by Dr Holyoke - at 4h. 15m. in morning. Greater than any preceding. Tops of chimneys & stone walls were thrown down, and clocks were stopped by the shake. I thought of being buried in the ruins of the house. It was felt from Nova Scotia to Winyaw S.C. From N.W. to S.E. Lesser shocks afterwards.
Rev. Chipman proclaimed at Cast, Proclamation Dec. 24.

Deanes & Scituate. The Earthquake of 1755. More destructive at Scituate than in Boston & other places
p. 150.
Hist. Quincy p. 348. Earthquake of Nov. 18. 1755. followed by Rev. Mr Emerson of Pepperell. Was felt from Nova Scotia to Virginia. Lasted 30 or 40 minutes. Shook down chimneys, cracked buildings & threw down stone walls. more severe near seaboard.

Representatives from Hampshire. [Continued p. 88

	May 1737	May 1738	May 1739
Springfield	Thos Stebbins	Wm. Pynchon Esq	Wm Pynchon Esq
Northampton	Ebenezer Parsons	Ebenr Parsons	Hon Ebenr Pomeroy Esq
Hadley	Eleazar Porter Esq	—	Eleazar Porter Esq
Hatfield	Israel Williams Esq	Israel Williams Esq	[illegible] Dickinson
Westfield	Thos Ingersol Esq	Thos. Ingersol Esq	Thos. Ingersol Esq
Suffield	Samuel Kent	Samuel Kent Jr	— fined 3
Enfield	Ephraim Terry	Ebenezer Terry	Ebenr Terry
Deerfield	Thomas Wells Esq	Thos. Wells Esq	fined 40
Northfield	John Beaman	—	fined 10
Sunderland	—	—	—
Brimfield	—	3/4 a day	—
Sheffield	—	—	fined 70
Somers	—	—	Adams fined May Session

	May 1740	May 1741	May 1743
Springfield	Wm Pynchon Esq	Capt. Wm. Pynchon Jr	John Leonard
Northampton	Hon Ebenr Pomeroy Esq	Hon. John Stoddard Esq.	Hon J. Stoddard Esq
Hadley	Eleazar Porter Esq	Mr Wm Partridge	Eleazar Porter Esq
Hatfield	Capt Oliver Partridge	Capt Israel Williams	Oliver Partridge Esq
Westfield	Capt John Ashley	John Ashley Esq	Thos Ingersol Esq
Enfield	Thomas Jones	Nathan Collins	Thomas Jones
Suffield	Jonathan Sheldon	Capt. Jacob Lawton	Sam Kent jr
Deerfield	Ebenr Hinsdale	Capt Thos Wells	Elijah Willie
Northfield	—	—	3/4 day
Sunderland	—	—	—
Brimfield	John Sherman Esq	—	—
Sheffield	—	—	—
Somers	—	—	—
Winchester	—	—	—
Stockbridge	—	—	—

John Stoddard Esq. a counsellor 1737 & 1738. None for Hampshire 1739 & 40 and 41. None 1734 and 35 Joseph Dwight 1742 & 43. 1744. 45. 46

Hadley fined 30£ May 1738 for not sending a representative to the Court. or not showing one.

Ebenr Pomeroy a counsellor 1736. Jos. Pynchon 1747. 1748. 1749. 1750. 1751. 1752

Eleazar Porter & Jos. Pynchon 1753 & 1754 - 1755

1745.

Springfield	Wm Pynchon Esq
Northampton	Ebenr Pomeroy Esq
Hadley	Eleazar Porter Esq
Hatfield	Col. Partridge Esq
Westfield	Thos Ingersol Esq
Suffield	Samuel Kent
Deerfield	Elijah Williams
non-freeholders	
2 fined April	3/ day

Travel estimated in days at the Council all carried out 5/4 a day - [illegible] only 4/ [illegible] Hampshire Councillors Travel both ways called 10 days or 53/4

7/ a day - May & Oct 1748
4/6 Dec 1746 & 1744 - 1743 1742
15/ a day 1740. 5/ 1738 3/4 1737
10/ a 1736 -

[Mass. 2. 130

Representation from Hampshire

	May 1735	May 1736	May 1741
Springfield	Wm Pynchon Esq	Wm Pynchon Esq	Jos. Pynchon
Northampton	Ebenr Pomeroy Esq	Ebenr Pomeroy Esq	Hon J Stoddard Esq
Hadley	Capt Luke Smith	Eleazar Porter Esq	Richard Lawrence Esq
Hatfield	Capt Israel Williams	Oliver Partridge	Oliver Partridge *
Westfield	Thos. Ingersol	Thos. Ingersol	Thos Ingersol
Suffield	Chr. J. Lewis	Capt Josiah Sheldon	Samuel Kent
Enfield	Nathan'l Collins		Thos. Jones
Deerfield			Elijah Williams
Northfield			
Sandisfield			
Brimfield			
Sheffield			
Sodus			David Ingersol *

* name cleared 1742 2d/9 day

	1744	1745	1746	1747
Springfield	Jos. Pynchon Esq	Jos Pynchon	Jos Pynchon	John Worthington
Northampton	Timo Dwight Esq	Hon J Stoddard	Hon J Stoddard	Hon J Stoddard & Timo. Dwight
Hadley	Eliazar Porter Esq	Chilab Smith	E Porter	Eleazar Porter Esq
Hatfield	Oliver Partridge Esq	O Partridge	O Partridge	O Partridge Esq
Westfield	Thos Ingersol Esq	Mat Noble	Mat Noble	Thos Ingersol Esq
Suffield	Sam Kent Jr Esq	Sam Kent Jr	Sam Kent Jr	Capt Phineas Lyman
Enfield		Capt Sam Dwight	Ebenr Terry *	Thos Jones
Deerfield	Elijah Williams Esq	El Williams	Thos Wells	David Field
Northfield				
Stockbridge	Eph. Williams Esq		Eph Williams *	
Brimfield			Thos. Allighiller	Thos. Stebbins

* name in Nov — not in ↑ called Dr.

	1748	1749	1750	1751
Springfield	John Worthington Esq	Josiah Dwight Esq	Josiah Dwight Esq	John Worthington Esq
Northampton	Hon J Stoddard Esq & Timo Dwight Esq & Capt Phineas Lyman	Timo Dwight Esq	Ebenr Pomeroy Jr.	Jos. Hawley Esq
Hadley	Eleazar Porter Esq	Nath Kellogg	El Porter Esq	E Porter Esq
Hatfield	Israel Williams Esq	J Williams Esq	J Williams Esq	O Partridge Esq
Westfield	David Mosely	David Mosely	Israel Ashley	Eldad Taylor
Deerfield	David Field	Ebenr Hinsdale Esq	E Hinsdale Esq	
Suffield	Capt Phineas Lyman	Sundered	Jona Field	
Enfield	Elijah Williams Esq	Chesterfield	Capt John Ashley	David Ingersol
Brimfield	Daniel Bert			Th. Stebbins
Sandisfield				

	1752	1753	1754	1755
Springfield	John Worthington Esq	J Worthington	Josiah Dwight Esq	Josiah Dwight
Northampton	Gideon Lyman	Geo. Lyman	Jos. Hawley Esq N55	Jos. Hawley
Hadley	E Porter Esq	El Porter	Capt Moses Mack N55	Jos. Hawley & Jos Ill
Hatfield		O Partridge	O Partridge	Capt Moses Mack N54
Westfield		David Mosely	Israel Ashley	Israel Williams Esq
Deerfield	Elijah Williams Esq	E Williams	E Williams Esq	Eldad Taylor
Brimfield		John Sherman	John Sherman	Elij Williams & Gam
Sheffield	John Ashley Esq	John Ashley	David Ingersol Esq	Dan'l Kellogg
Stockbridge	Timo. Woodbridge			
Sandisfield		Montague & N. Salem	Jos. Houston	

[continued misc 6 425 — mass. 3 234

Lt. on day & 1/ 7/6 — 1 Member travel both ways after 1750 — 3/ day 1744 — Mass. 2. 130.
7/6 " " & 7/6 7/ — winter 1748 fall 1748 — also 1747/

From Historical Collections — History of Dorchester by Mr Harris

Dorchester settled June 1630. People came from Devon, Dorset, and Somersetshire. Some of the principal were Mr Rossiter, Mr Ludlow, Mr Glover, Mr Johnson, Mr Smith, Mr Gallope, Mr Hull, Mr Stoughton, Mr Cogan, Mr Hill, Capt Southcote, Capt Lovell, Mr Duncan, Mr Pinney, Mr Richards, Mr Way, Mr Williams, Mr Riley and Capt Roger Clapp.

Grant of land 1633 signed by the 2 ministers & Wm Rockwell and William Gayland (Gayland) Mr Newcomb died Feb 3 1636. Mr Warham moved to Windsor in Sept 1636 but his family came after. A few went to Windsor from Cambridge & Watertown, but most were from Dorchester. They first not far from opposite the mouth of Scantic River.

WINDSOR. The names of those who came with Mr Warham and were in full communion at the church, were Henry Wolcott, Esq. Wm Phelps, John Whitefield (Witchfield) Humph. Pinney, Deac John Moore, Deac Wm Gayland, Walter Fyler, Mat. Grant, Thos Dibble, Saml Phelps, Nathan Gillet, Richard Vore (Vore) Abraham Randall, Bagot Eglestone, Geo Phelps & Thomas Ford. Of the congregation with Roger Ludlow Esq. Thos Stoughton, Capt John Mason, Isaac Sheldon, Bray Rossiter and others.

Small pox. April 1. 1690 to July 1 1691, 33 persons died of small pox; 24 were lost at sea — in 1690, 46 soldiers that went to Canada were lost at sea. Widow Wyat died 1705, aged 94 — a midwife, had visited at over 1100 birthes. Small pox went through Boston 1721, and 13 died of it — in Dorchester. Epidemic Cold in 1732 — aged people died. Epidemic pleurisy & nervous fever 1752 — many died; 24 in January and many the preceding December. Many deaths 1761 and 1766 — more still 1775 including 40 soldiers in 1776 & 7 some died of small pox. also 1778. — also 10 of small pox 1792. Many deaths 1802 — 8 of a malignant fever.

Richard Mather died April 22. 1669 — left 4 sons in ministry.
Eleazar Mather his son born May 13 1637 — H. Col 1656
Ordained at Northampton June 23. 1661. "Here he labored 8 or 11 years in the vineyard of the Lord; much admired as a man of talents and exalted piety, and as a zealous preacher."
A quarto pamphlet was printed at Cambridge 1671 — "Serious exhortation to the present & succeeding generation in New England, earnestly calling upon them all to endeavour that the Lords gracious presence may be continued with posterity; being the substance of the last sermons, preached by Eleazar Mather, late pastor of the church at Northampton" — In a copy of this, which I have seen is the following note in the handwriting of Dr Increase Mather: "The first sermon was preached June 13. 1669; the second June 27th following the 3rd July 4th; the fourth last July 11th, after which day my brother Eleazar lived not in health able to preach; for July 13 he took to his bed, & July 24th he went to rest in the Lord to keep an everlasting Sabbath in heaven" — Aged 32

Peleatiah Glover was ordained Roxbury but never received a Degree there. Born 1637 Ordained at Dor. June 18. 1661

Hope Atherton son of Maj. Gen Humphrey. H.C. 1655 baptized at Dor. Jan 30 1646. Kept School here 1667 and 1668 Settled at Hatfield.

Samuel Mather, settled at Windsor. H.C. 1671

Richard Billings, son of Ebed B. of D. baptized Sep 23. 1677 H.C. 1698 Settled at Compton

Robert Breck son of John, baptized Dec 10. 1682. Ordained at Sdb. Oct 25, 1704 Graduated 1700

1661 April 28 "Mr Eleazar Mather, William Clarke, Henry Cunliffe, Henry Woodward were Designed to join with others for the gathering of a church at Northampton"

1666. A contribution for distressed Christians in England — occasioned by great fire & plague in London £40 13.9½

1667 April 7. A Contribution for destitute people at Cape Fear £8. 4. 11

1667 Sept 9 A Contribution for King's fleet at Kirby Island (Castribus) — 20. 0 0

1677 Mr Shepard of Charlestown died of small pox

1702 April Great sickness & fever at New York — about 500 died in Boston — in 12 months. A fast

1714 & 15. Great Drought — A fast. No rain for a long time. Yet there was a good harvest of Indian Corn

1716 May 24. Many sick — A fast.

1717 Feb 24 "Snow in drifts 25 feet deep; in the woods generally a yard on a level

1717 Aug 15. 70 sick in our village, Punkipog

1721 Dec 6. Fast on account of Small pox

1727 Oct 27 & following. Several shocks of an earthquake

1727 Nov 7. Fast on account of &c.

See Dorchester. Mass. Coll. 4. p. 1 to 29. — Mass. Coll. 3. 268. 269

Ebenezer Devotion, ordained at Suffield, June 28. 1710 and died April 11. 1741. was a native of Brookline, Mass.

Isaac Foster, minister of Hartford, was born son of Wm Foster, bap. Aug 20. 682 nat. Savage. of Charlestown — H. College 1671

[illegible] died Dec 22. 1677 — [illegible] for a successor [illegible] other [illegible] other.

Gov. Leverett widow (a Sedgwick) died in Dec 1704 See Fairfield's diary.

Northern Lights (Aurora Borealis) seen in England 1716. Described by Rev. Thos Prince who was then in England. [See Miscell. 2. 23. 24.

In New England — appeared Dec. 11. 1719, "which was amazing to the people in many parts of the country". Described by (anonymous author) & published in Histor. Collections

Mass. 301. 105

Writer does not say that this is the first appearance in N.E. but says it is "very unusual here" ~~they~~ more frequent in Northern countries. The writer did not believe in prognostications, or that any thing dreadful would follow.

[This I do not find in Phil. Transactions. But N. lights of 1730, see in Miscell. 2. 39. [Also in Coffin's Newbury, p. 190. and in Felt's Salem 2. 136.

Northfield, Rev John Hubbard published an Hist. Col. a short sketch of Northfield, in a letter dated Sept 1. 1792

1672 Town ship granted. — laid out 6 miles by 12

1673 Settlers came on & built huts covered with thatch; near the centre made one for public worship & employed one Elder James as their preacher — rear a stockade & fort round a number of their houses. They were from Nth. Hadley, Hatfield, &c.

In the Indian wars they were suddenly attacked, some were killed in their houses & others as they came from the meadows; the rest, men, women & children fled to the fort & remained in great distress, seeing no relief. The Indians kept around them, killed their cattle, destroyed their grain, & burnt the houses without the fort. The people were in great fear & distress a number of days & nights. In this time a brave man got out in the night & ran to Hadley near 30 miles.

Next Capt Beers & his company went to bring off the people and were almost all slain near Northfield, and teams.

Next Capt Treat with men & teams went & brought off the destitute remainders — The Indians destroyed their fort and every thing left

1685 Settlers came on again, continued 10 or 12 years (no ~~great~~ many) built mills & convenient houses, & tilled on their farms, & the settlement flourished, & they began to hire preaching when the Indians again drove them within the forts they had erected. The Indians killed some, captured some & the rest were dismayed, & determined to break up and remove to the lower towns. This they did late in the fall or beginning of winter. The next Spring the Indians burnt all a second time. [Mr H says this brings us to 1700 or more] (It was 1690.)

1713 Committee appointed — & settlers came on, & rebuilt houses, mills and soon a meeting house. Church gathered about 1718 and Benj. Doolittle settled (from Wallingford) died 1748 aged 54. About 35 families 1718 ~~and~~ 100 families 1748. John Hubbard settled 1750 — 120 families 1762

House of Pres. Dwight of Brookfield was burnt April 21. 1749 with a lad & negro man, furniture, papers &c. He was at Boston, Speaker of house of Reps.

1764 Jan 24. College Library at Cambridge burnt, consisting of about 5000 volumes of printed books, in an insert with Harvard Hall founded 1672 and 99 by 42 feet and 4 stories high.

1677 First medical publication in Mass. about the Small pox & measles — by Rev. Thos. Thatcher.

Small pox — manner of inoculation obtained in Turkey by Cotton Mather. He communicated to Dr. Zabdiel Boylston a native of Brookline. He inoculated his son 1720 and in a year 247 persons (1721 & beginning of 1722) of whom only 6 died. In same time 39 inoculated by others, yet he was in danger of his life from the populace headed by one of the professors.

Dr Douglass Hist. 1. 31 see below.

The clergy defended inoculation — Many physicians opposed

The Small pox prevailed in Boston 1676, 1689. 1702 1721. 1730, 1752. 1764. 1776. & 1792

Obstetric attendance by male practitioners, except in very difficult cases, did not take place till about 1753. James Lloyd, a pupil of Dr Wm Cook of Boston attended instructions & practice in London 1753. He returned in 1754 & was the earliest systematic practitioner of midwifery in this section of U.S.

Hist. 2. 190

[See Thacher's med. Biography. p. 362 & 83, 70. see Dr Gardiner, p. 271.

1st Synod of Mass met at Newtown (since Cambridge) on the antinomian & familistical errors

2d Synod of do met at Cambridge 1646. & adjourned to Sept 30. 1648

3d Synod of do met at Boston 1662.

Slaves — in 1754 — there were 27 in Springfield. 18 in Hadley 19 in Westfield. 9 in Hatfield — 3/4 males — Northampton, Deerfield, &c. did not return or returns are lost. South Hadley and Southampton had none. Palmer 1.

Inoculation. Increase Mather wrote in favor of inoculation Nov. 20. 1721. He saw the practice had been introduced into England. He said, some judicious magistrates & ministers have approved of it — among ministers, himself who had preached over 60 years, his son; Abner Lean, the Rev & learned Mr Solomon Stoddard of Northampton — concerns with us; Also Mr Wise of Ipswich & many younger divines. But few profane persons approve and lend inoculation. This is one of weighty consideration. There are worthy persons against inoculation, not the known children of the wicked one are generally fierce enemies to inoculation. The opposers called inoculation the work of the devil.

Douglass Hist. 1. 31. see above.

12.

m.2
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Special Providences mentioned by Capt. John Mason, in the Pequot War 1637

John Dier & Thomas Stiles (one man's servants) were both shot in the knots of their handkerchiefs, about their necks, and were not hurt. Lieut Seely was shot in the eyebrow with a flathead arrow; I pulled it out. Lieut Bull had an arrow shot into a hand piece of cheese. Many such Providences happened, some respecting myself.

The Year ensuing, the Colony being in extreme want of Provision, many giving 12/ for a bushel of Indian corn; the Court employed Capt Mason, Mr Wadsworth and Deacon Stebbin to try what Providence would afford for their relief; who nothwithstanding some discouragement from some English, went to a place called Pocomtuck, where they procured so much corn at reasonable rates, that the Indians brought down to Hartford & Windsor 50 canoes laden with corn at one time. Never was the like known to this day! Thus the Lord gave food to the hungry &c.

He challenged George Fox & the Quakers to a public discussion at Newport, and offered maintain the proposition against all comers — the proposition affirming that the principles of the Quakers were unscriptural & pernicious. He went to Newport in a boat rowed by himself. The debate commenced Aug. 1672 & was continued [illegible] days, ending the 1st [illegible] Fox & friends departed for England. Mr Williams a second time & gone of ship & he in return charged Williams with lying. The debate was a disorderly scene. Mr Williams had to [illegible] offered to have to write a history of the dispute in a book of 37 pages, entitled "George Fox digged out of his Burrows" &c in which a much severe language. In the dispute, against Quakers Williams he makes extracts from George Fox's printed books, in which Fox justified the abominable conduct of the females who appeared naked in the streets, & claimed that they acted under divine inspiration. Fox in his "New England Fire Brand quenched" in reply to Williams book, railed at Williams in a bitter style. In regard to Williams charge of "Quaker women & maidens appearing in the streets & assemblies stark naked" Fox affirm that Williams & the New England friends were in a dark spirit that Williams spirit so that they could not believe the men naked for God & his clothing & blind!" "Therefore he bid the Lord in his power moved some of his sons & daughters to go naked, yea they did tell them in Olivers days & the Long Parliament that God would strip them of their Christ profession & their power as naked as they was & so they now lack profits & prophecies & the nations as many sober men & women do confess & fulfilled & the old persecuting priests & teachers in your blindness & nakedness.

Mr Williams contended that the rest of the Christian to oppose warrior, & declared this sweeping the best offence against civil & common & bad they might be restrained and punished. He contended that punishing the inoffensive through religious conscience was not persecution!

The Quakers illustrated that the most virulent spirits, and Williams & his friends used a style of controversy bitterness.

Knowles Memoir of Roger Williams

The Comet of 1680. Roger Williams in a letter dated
p.276. Jan. 5 1680-1, says "all men fear that this blazing
he sold from heaven denounceth from the most high
wars, pestilences, famines; is it not then our wisdom
to make peace with God & man?"

Previous to Philip's war this place contained about 800 inhabitants, but in the war many removed to Newport. Roger Williams sent his family to Newport, but remained himself and had a military commission as Captain at the age of 77. There was a garrison at Providence. The place was attacked by Indians March 29, 1676 when 29 houses were burnt.

At Providence, after the death of Philip, one Chief an Indian came, being severely wounded a few days before by Providence. Because he had been a leader to those who had done much mischief to Providence people, they cried out for justice against him, though his wounds were corrupt and stank: and "Capt Roger Williams caused the Dr. to cut & the town commit & council of war to be called. All called for justice & execution. The council of war gave sentence & he was shot to death, to the great satisfaction of the town." This was Aug. 25. 1676.

At a town meeting, Aug 14. 1676 a list was made of those "who staid & went not away" & to these it was judged, certain Indian captives should be delivered as slaves for a term of years: A committee was appointed, & reported that each of the following persons should have a whole share in the Indian captives — Roger Williams, Nathan Waterman, Thomas Fenner, Henry Ashton, John Harris, Daniel Abbot, James Olney, Valentine Whitman, John Whipple sen. Ebenezer Pray, John Pray, Wm Angell, James Angell, Thomas Arnold, Abraham Mann, Thomas Field, Edward Bennet, Thos. Clements, Wm Lancaster, Wm Hopkins, Wm Hawkins, Wm Harris, Zechariah Field, Samuel Windsor & Capt Fenner; — these 3/4 a share each, Joseph Woodward, Richard Pray; — these ½ share each John Smith, Miller, Edward Smith, Sam Whipple, Nath Whipple and Thomas Walsin.

"Inhabitants wanting to have Indians at the prices they sell at Rhode Island or elsewhere:

"All under 5 to serve till 30; over 5 under 10, till 28; above 10 to 15, till 27; above 15 to 20, till 26; from 20 to 30 shall serve 8 years; all above 30, 7 years."

Signed Aug 14. 1676 by Roger Williams, Thos Harris sen. Thos Angell, Thomas Field & John Whipple.

Knowles' Memoir of Roger Williams

Rhode Island. [illegible] the [illegible] colony & Massachusetts in a meeting 1652 [illegible] granted that [illegible] Providence, with [illegible] offenders, should be a county called Warwick. Rhode Island to be a town, [illegible] 2 deputies & [illegible] & all present inhabitants, the freemen, & vote for Governor, Assistants & other officers. [illegible] Thursday in March. Towns [illegible] 1652

Gov. Commission appointed Oct. 21, 1652

Government of Governor, one or more assistants, place and [illegible] Nov. 22, 1652 [illegible] 50 men to be the [illegible] of freemen. Their power as state. Town to be called York. Freemen to give vote, or choice. Gov. to act in military [illegible] military.

Connecticut

A Commission granted to several persons to govern the people at Connecticut for the space of a year or until [illegible] upon probation where [illegible] was before [illegible] at Newtown, Mass. 9. 1635 1636

Whereas it is of some reason & [illegible] that we are to remove from this our Common wealth of Massachusetts in Almighty [illegible] our loving friends, neighbors, freemen & members of Dorchester, Hartford & other places, who are resolved & [illegible] to remove themselves & their estates into the river of Connecticut, to reside, inhabit, and to settle and divers are there already, & divers others shortly to go: We, in this present Court assembled, on behalf of our Sudmen, and [illegible] the Governor appointed by certain [illegible] & [illegible] interest in said river & [illegible] on behalf, have [illegible] conservation thereon, & [illegible] people best [illegible] & [illegible] will follow upon occasion some [illegible] difference & also divers misdemeanors which will require a speedy redress: [illegible]

We therefore think meet to ordain that Roger Ludlow, Esq., William Pynchon, Esq., Mr. Tho. Hooker, William Swaine, Henry Smith, William Phelps, William Westwood and Andrew Ward, or the greater part of them, shall have full power & authority to hear and determine on a judicial way, according to truth, upon oath, all and every the said plantation all those differences which may arise between party & party, as also upon misdemeanors to inflict corporal punishment or improvement to fine & order the same, if need so require, & generally to make & ordain such rules for the present & ever for the peace & quietness & [illegible] the affairs of said plantation, both in trading, planting, building lots, military discipline, defensive war, if need so require, as shall best conduce to the public good of the same, & that the said Roger Ludlow, William Pynchon, John Steele, William Swaine, Henry Smith, Wm. Phelps, Wm. Westwood and Andrew Ward, or the greater part of them, shall have power [illegible] the greater part of them, [illegible] appointed upon convenient notice, to consume the inhabitants

— Connecticut continued

— of said towns to some convenient place that they shall think meet in a legal and open manner, by way of Court, to proceed in execution of the power and authority aforesaid given.

The commission to last only 1 year — not to prejudice the interest of the noble personages in said river & the confines thereof.

Law against Anabaptists 12-9-1644

Law that no person, Quaker or other, who refuse to attend upon the public worship of God established, freeman or other, shall not be capable of voting in civil assemblies

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Combination of Dorchester & Roxbury, N.E. — between the church of Roxbury with the inhabitants thereof to erect & set up a government, &c. 4-8-1639. — Signed by 35.

English act to incorporate the President & Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England, enacted July 19, 1649 — to consist of 16 persons, Govr, Treas., & Assistants, the Commissioners of the United Colonies of N.E. in such as they shall appoint, & have power to receive & dispose of all moneys raised & gathered for preaching & propagating the Gospel among the Natives, & maintaining schools for their children, & general education in England & Wales to the formation of their understanding.

Massachusetts Government

Oct. 19, 1630. The freemen to choose Assistants, and the Assistants to choose from themselves a Gov. & Deputy Gov., who with Assistants shall make laws, &c.

May 9, 1632. The Gov. & Dep. Gov. & Assistants to be chosen by the whole Court. Gov., Dep. Gov., Assistants & Freemen — Gov. from the Assistants.

May 14, 1634. Gen. Court to swear & admit freemen — to make laws, to appoint Gov., Dep. Gov., Assistants, Treasurer, Secretary, Captains, Ensigns, &c — no others have this power — also power to raise money, levy, to dispose lands, — Committee of Court to be Secretary, shall notify freemen to stand as candidates for any public service at the precept directed — Gen. Court yearly — freemen of every plantation may choose 2 or 3 before every Gen. Court to act for them & have the power they have, except in electing magistrates, & the officers when each freeman is to give his own vote.

Law against Heresy & Error (many particulars, particularly the Tenents of Anabaptists) 1646. — against Jesuits, &c.

Account of the Maquas [Iroquois] Indians in Your Honors Territories, written to his Excellency for minister Rem — Transmitted pub. to Doctor

He describes the country & its products — "The Maquas land is mostly covered with strawberries, which grow so plenty that a man may see the down seat them" — Country of Lake Ontario & Indians — bulls good. Lake Albany is says there is an exact account taken of the Mohakas on their plains 4 miles N. of us [16 English] Dession, the Falls of Mohawk, fish in the river, &c; Summers are not swelters, very cold — river is frozen over in one night, they have ice in 4 or 5 days seldom open till April. Greatest tide from N.W. Shortest days shorter, longest 15 hours.

Indians — 2 kinds Willahakinbaas, as they call themselves, Nairiwaraga & Mahakans or Sagotjaenna. They have different languages. War formerly, but Mahakanders were subdued by Mahakinbaas, are now peace. Some praying Indians. Sagamores friendly to us. The principal nation of all hereabouts and the Mahakinaas [Mohawks] who have made other around them tributary. Language difficult. Stature more of Children. Hackneys, skins, tunics, some go naked in summer. Government [illegible] rules in common without marriage, only they are wives, they separate when they think proper. The men go a-hoeing & the women are addicted to whoring and our Indian men go very much after them. The women have to cut and prepare land, plant, do every thing — the men do nothing but hunt, fight & make war — very civil in war until spare most women & children — very friendly to us — diversely, fairly & not very fair nor hands — their boat is made of cedar or beech, bitumen, stones, made into a paste & boiled with ashes by all women, bottom beams, ribs, pitch, outside tall — they sometimes have, sometimes made of bark, slow swarm, few in middle — make bark canoes, also hollow cedars to boat across rivers, some are smaller, but now they have guns and improvements smaller. Women made of cockle shells for Dutch beads, a hole is made through the middle & little pieces strung upon them, & they make of them belts & round bracelets & other things — they value our money no better than ours. Bury their Dead upright in holes. Have no religion but have a Genius which they put in place of God — when [illegible] & tell them what shall said to our people against stealing, whoring, getting drunk, &c, they say Dog are to look Christians, and then ask why so many Christians do these things? Most ask if Indians are as many Christians do these things? Most ask if Indians are as strong, hardy, hotter & swift & cost money to war carries the brand after which is called [illegible] & carry [illegible] is his own avenger, though they are so cruel, there are not half so many villanies & murders among them as among Christians.

Plymouth Regulations for government at Kennebec River May 1634. Inhabitants to meet at Merry-Meeting — did meet and take oath of fidelity.

Hazard

Massachusetts Division of Lands. [See more at length, Mass 4. 329.

Gents: Assistants Mar 21. 1629 — ordered for those some of New England, & others,

venturing, and to raise adventures 50 £ with Common stock and so after that rate for more or less

All who go one by person or send one or more at their own charge shall have lands for each person they transport, servants as well as others. 50 acres for each servant, like of the expense of the master. Those who are not adventurers in the common stock, & transport themselves & families, shall have 50 acres & more of them he cause.

[This done in England.

Springfield

The Agreement of the inhabitants of Springfield petitioned the Gen. Court 2. 4. 1641 — & late that their friends in Connecticut had taken offence at their adhering to Massachusetts; & withdrawing from them; supposing we had bound ourselves by our commission of March 1635 [from claiming jurisdiction over Agawam, now Springfield, & that by some passages in a late article supposed to have been presented to them by authority of this Court;

1. The passages in said commission are insignificant [they mention several]
2. The Commission had nothing to do with limits of Jurisdiction, our own limits being then unknown; it was granted only for a year
3. As to passages in certain articles, they were drawn out by some of the magistrates of each party, without any order or allowance from Gen. Court. But in those articles brought to Ipswich at Cambridge June 1638. Agawam was claimed by the Court as belonging to us. It was then agreed, that so much of the River as should fall within our patent should continue under our jurisdiction, but not fully completed

Massachusetts to Connecticut 2-4. 1641

You have given leave to some of yours to set up a trading house at Woronoco which is known to be within our prefixed bounds or more to the south than Springfield; we have also had you have granted to Robert Ashton all a good quantity of land not far below Springfield, which we conceive also to belong to us. We desire you to redress this, as you would expect from us.

Massachusetts to Edward Godfrey, Gov.r of Maine at Accomenticus, ~~about~~ June 2, 1652. Massachusetts claimed Maine under their charter, which they say takes in all from the Northernmost part of the river Merrimack, 3 miles more north, upon a east & west line — all south of this included in charter. So Gen Court decided May 31. 1652, & so they wrote to Gov. Godfrey.

Answer Ed. Godfrey. July 9. 1652 — Denied that Mass. charter covered Maine; wondered that Mass. if they were so, had let them govern Maine 30 years in peace, & now became discontented, &c

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Cromwell required aid of the Colonies to conquer the Dutch at New Netherlands. 1654

Thomas Wells wrote to Mr. Robt Sedgwick & Capt. John Leverett in reward to at Hartford, June 10. 1654, in reply to theirs of June 5. Asks how many men are wanted for Connecticut, what kind of provisions &c. where our men shall meet yours, &c. Says they have plenty of biscuit & some pork, but lack butter & cheese. Said some thousands of bushels would be wanted

Similar letter to & from Plymouth Colony.

Plymouth — 81 persons were taxed in Plymouth 1633

Among them were, Wm Brewster, Jonathan Brewster, James Cole, Stephen Tracy, Robert Bartlett, Samuel Nash, Richard Church, James Hurst, Rich. Higgens, Philip Delanoy, Isaac Robinson, Nathl Morton, Wm Latham, Wm Basset, Isaac Allerton, Capt. Miles Standish.

Plymouth

The grants of lands to the various inhabitants are put down 1623, viz

1 To those who came in the May Flower 35 names but some are repeated — about 27 different persons

2 To those who came in the Fortune 27 men.

3 To those who came in the Anne. 34 persons including women & females.

Mr Wm Brewster belonged to No. 1 and 2 and Patience & Fear Brewster to No 3.

41 Persons signed the Agreement Nov. 11. 1620.

Jona Brewster was of Duxbury 1636

Gen. Court at Plymouth April 1653 against the Dutch war

Deputies from 10 Towns.

ordered ammunition, watches, drums, colors, terms, &c.

20 half pikes to be provided for every 80 men & to train.

Sargeants to have halberts.

To bring arms to meeting house on the Lord's Day.

Council of War, March 1653, ordered 60 men to be "pressed" from the 10 towns for the Dutch war — Barnabas Lothrop, Standish 2 ranks pressed.

Articles of agreement between Lord Say & Seal and others, and Gov. Winthrop, Jr. the younger, July 1635

Winthrop to be Gov. of Connecticut River, Islands & places adjoining, one year; he to repair with 60 men to those places — to go first to the Dutch, & provide of the same 50 able men to make fortifications & build houses at the said River's Harbor — first houses to be next mentioned and then houses to accommodate quality, the latter within the fort

Those who plant there in the beginning, are to plant either at the harbor or near the mouth of the river, & in such bodies that they may be capable of ordinances. 1000 or 1500 acres to be reserved near the fort for its maintenance

1635 July 7. Same Lord Say & Seal, Geo. Penn, Lord Brooke & Earl of Co. appointed John Winthrop Gov. of Connecticut &c.

Commissioners Colonies at Hartford 1650

Gov. Stuyvesant arrived Sept 11. 1650 — Sends a letter to Comm. Sept 13. on rel. New Netherland — 23 Sept — 23. new style. Complains grievous complaints of the settling the lands on Fresh or Connecticut river, and other things. He complains "one Mr Pynchon, having made a Government with the natives, hath so far advanced upon the trade, that the trade commence on Hudson's river, joint-nations is much damnified and undermined to the enriching the barbarians to the obstruction of trade. Informed that Mr Pynchon gave 11 guilders to and nations for a beaver skin, a great detriment &c.

He claims Lincoln right "for the scandal raised upon me on the man Stanton" known to some of you, the Commis. Governor Leetham will inform you. Gov. Rup at Hartford.

Commissioners same day, Sept 13. in a few lines, after a visit to "New Netherland" — call a Court the day approaching. Date Sept 13. 1650. at Springfield.

Stuyvesant writes again Sept 24 N.S. dated Connecticut. "offers to give up Dating at New Netherland if the Comm. will not call this place Hartford in New England."

Comm. reply Sept 14. 1650 to Hartford only. Do not mention well omit "in New England" but as it — unwilling to treat.

Same day — reply to his complaints — claim good right to Connecticut river, &c — answer to other complaints — want the mischievous trade in powder &c. better Indians at fort Aurania stopped — Do not know by what rules the Indians at Aurania & Springfield traffic; trade open & merchants attend their own conveniences.

As to Thos. Stanton, he has always professed that what he spoke was true; he delivered it as an Indian Report and some long Island Indians have since attested the same. Thos. Stanton raised not the report, recommend to hear yourself, but the Indians are settled & engaged now their own ends. We suspend belief & did this.

Governor Lechmans mischievous Indian cutt the Indians who clear & fell in evidence. He might have had his case tried but proposed a composition.

Stuyvesant's Reply. Connecticut Sept 26. N.S. "I can produce testimony by Dutch, English & Indians to a certain quantity of land purchased, paid for in part possessed by us, & the part usurped by the inhabitants of Hartford." Replies to other matters. Is unsatisfied as to Thos. Stanton "as being a public person" — unwilling to face his accusers. Proposes that Boston & Plymouth shall appoint 2 Commis to treat — Commissioners interested.

Comis letter to preceding — unanswerable general points
"Thos Stanton is expected here today or tomorrow — probably he will think himself discharged by bringing the Sachem and other Indians to justify what he reported as from them."
Small countenance nothing injurious in view.
Are willing to the way of arbitration mentioned

Comis letter Sept 16. stating their complaints of wrongs done by the Dutch, viz
Entertainment of English fugitives & helping them off thence
Persuading servants to run away from their masters.
Retaining & buying stolen goods refusing to return them.
Marrying English couples, refused at the plantations.
Non payment of debts due for goods by public agents.
A Negro was arrested, a notorious delinquent, imprisoned for a capital offence, to treat for his escape from Com. Said negro belonging to the Dutch house
Seizure English at Oyster Bay by Gov Kieft.
Burning the house of Norman at Delaware, seizing their men & other grievances. Wm. Netherhouse's ship & goods seized, &c

Stuyvesant letter Sept 25. N.S. 1650.
Says many charges against the Dutch cannot be proven — refers to verity of the Dutch claims, &c.

Commissioners' Letter Sept 17. 1650. — about his pretended claims & letter.

Stuyvesant Letter Sept 1650. — about pretended rights & real rights — is willing to treat but considers the Dutch as interested parties &c.

Commissioners Letter Sept 18/28 1650 — Say they have by his desire chosen two Comis of letters to Plymouth to compose all differences — will have to make their two delegates or Comis. Ours are Simon Bradstreet and Thomas Prence

Stuyvesant same day in his letter names his worthy friend Thomas Willett & George Baxter. His commission to them Sept 28/1650 N.S. dated at the Town of Hope on Connecticut or Fresh River.
Commission of English Comis follows. 18/28 Sept. 1650.

Hazard – Dutch

Articles of Agreement were concluded Sept 19. 1650 between the Commissioners, at Hartford.

Contention about Delaware River – not adjusted as yet – Left – [illegible]

The Seizure of the Westerhouse Ship & goods Sum 200 in New Haven harbor – Gov Stuyvesant let explain – Commr. it was considered adjusted.

1 Bounds. upon Long Island, a line from Westchester to part Oyster Bay to the sea the bounds; & utter to have the West and England the East

2 upon Main Land – bounds to begin west side of Greenwich Bay about 4 miles from Stamford from northerly 20 miles, out such line not to come within 10 miles of the Hudson. Dutch not to build within 6 miles of this line. Greenwich till further consideration, to remain under government of the Dutch.

3 Dutch to hold all lands in Hartford they actually possessed of, known or set out by certain marks and bounds. All the remainder on both sides of River to belong to the English.

4th article concerning fugitives – same as between the 4 Colonies.

Signed by the 4.

Proceedings of Commissioners.

Capt Mason to go to Long Island to require the tribute due from the Indians to the Colonies & to endeavor to settle it so that it may be punctually paid hereafter according to covenant.

Thomas Stanton to go to the Pequots among the Narragansetts, Niantics, Mohegans, & demand and receive the same, & give an account. He is to attend the yearly meeting of the Commrs and other meetings, to interpret & perform other service in reference to the Indians. Colonies to allow him 30£ per annum.

Connecticut may take Earth on Pilot under her Govt if they submit.

Bounds between Mass. & Conn. unsettled – they could not agree, ~~and~~ Signed Sept 23. 1650 by 8 Commrs.

New Haven Commrs said the Swedish Govr & Dutch Govr had inquired their claim of Delaware 1000£ – Arbitrators left the Delaware business in Statu quo referred to an adjustment to be made by England & Holland.

Harvard.

[Some things omitted in this blue ink are on p. 250–257]

Articles of Confederation between the 4 Colonies

Signed by Mass. Hon. 19 3. 1643.
New Haven 19 3. 1643.
Approved by Plymouth — — — — — 29. 1643.

1st Meeting at Boston Sept. 7. 1643.

The case of Uncas & Miantonimo considered.
Give Uncas liberty to put Miantonimo to death.
Mil'd Southampton. New Haven may receive them, if they can agree.
One & the same w. case ordered, viz. the Winchester bushel of 8 gallons.
Training 6 times a year — recommended
100 lb of powder 400 lb shot with match suitable, to be provided for every 100 men.
Quota of men. Mass. 150. Plym. 30. Con. 30. New H. 25
About Samuel Gorton & Company.
" Commission & the Narragansetts & the Indians
" manner of executing Miantonimo — orders about it.

2d Meeting at Hartford Sept. 5. 1644.
Massachusetts to have precedence — may submit first after the President, then in this order Plym. Con. N.H.

Thomas Stanton & Nath. Willet sworn by Commrs
to Pessacus, Cononicus & Uncas — to settle their stripes
— Instructions of these men.
Youghco, a Long Island Sachem, wanted a certificate of his relation to the English. Granted.
About Pequot Country — Mass. claims part. Mr Fenwick part.
About support of ministers. Propose that each man put down voluntarily what he is willing to give to that end.
Hartford refer a meet proportion, to be rated by authority.
Approved of a general contribution to maintain poor scholars at Cambridge College — recommended by Mr Stephens, pastor of Cambridge, his letter inserted.
He takes of a peck of corn to a family, yearly.

Martin's Vineyard. Massachusetts may receive it.
Southampton. Connecticut may receive it.

About Warranoke.
Massachusetts & Mr Fenwick have laid claim
lands of the Indians & then built, have possession of a trading house there with the Indians. Mr Fenwick pretends to clear the title to Warranoke w. not Mass. or else submit it to Mass. Govt. He hath not cleared his title by patent to Warranoke, & Commrs think the trading house stands do fall under Massachusetts. The propriety of the land the left to the Sunachems, if it exceed not 1000 acres.
Dutch, French & Swedes called neighbors. None of ours permitted to volunteer to aid either of these against their enemies without liberty from Commrs

United Colonies
Meeting Sept. 1644

No manner to sell to Indians powder, shot, bullets, guns, swords, daggers, arrowheads, &c. under penalty of £20 a.
No Smith to mend any gun or weapon for an Indian.

Recommend a stock of £5 or £6000 to deal with the Indians for the common benefit. 10,000 £ might be employed to advantage this year.
Proposed regulations for this stock, trade — all others to be prohibited.

Rhode Island wishes to be received — may be if they will submit to Mass. or Plymouth.

Articles. &c. Halloway, Williams, de la Tour.

The Way from the Bay to Connecticut (Howard?) here is a petition to have it mended. Mr Hopkins is to provide some man or men "to find the way out the best way to the Bay, which ought to be borne in the whole!" Vol. 172 page

Late resolves: Indians in Conn. & N.H. An Englishman running from his master in Mass. was murdered in the woods near the line in Conn. and about 6 weeks after the Indian sachem brought the murderer near Uncas and then let him escape. Mr Ludlow sent 10 men to receive him, who seeing him escape laid hold of 8 or 9 Indians & kept them 2 days till 4 sagamores engaged in a parley to deliver up the murderer; about a week after this an Indian came in the daytime & assaulted an English woman at Stamford, & by 8 wounds left her for dead, after robbing the house. The Indians departed from their wigwams in those parts & appeared hostile, and aid was requested sent from Hartford & New Haven, to those parts. The murderer is since delivered to justice & public peace preserved.

M.3.379
This p. 249.
M.3.379

"About spreading counsel of evil" in a letter from Mass. Question to Elders of Hartford about some confusion of doctrine and discipline.

Seacunk — Dispute whether it belongs to Mass. or Plym. Comrs decide for Plymouth.

Thomas Stanton — returned from the Indians — with Uncas & deputies from Narragansetts — dispute about Uncas receiving a ransom to spare Miantonimo.

Decision of Comrs. There was talk of so much wampum + goods for his ransom, but no agreement & no wampum brought. They next to attack Uncas. The deputies agreed that they would not attack Uncas till after next corn-planting, & would give 30 days warning. Agreement signed by 4 Deputies Sept 18. 1644.

26 Harvard

United Colonies

Extraordinary Meeting at Boston 28 5. 1645
(Gov. of Colony of Mass.)
The French Dessian (Aulney &c) and the war
behind Pissacus & Uncas, with reasons for the meeting

Messengers sent to the Indians, with Instructions, viz.
Sergt John Dames (Davies pub) Benedict Arnold, & Francis Smyth.
Arnold was interpreter. They returned brought
letter from Roger Williams.
Consulted Elders, Magistrates & Military Commanders
Agreed to aid Uncas — grounds of war to be declared.
Day of Humiliation appointed — the 7th day of next following.
Mass. 1.50 } 300 men to be raised, on Mass. 190. Plym. 40. Con. 40. N.H. 30
40 men the sent immediately from Mass. Con. to be
impressed 40 men from 6 nearest towns & they were sent
forth under Lieut. Atherton Capt. Gibbons
met Capt. Mason from Con. — reinforced & followed.
Carried letter to Capt. Mason.
Mass. Gen. Court met. Some disputes.
Sgt. Maj. Gibbons appointed Commander in chief. His
Instructions — dated 19. 6. 1645. Under him to be
Capt. Miles Standish, Capt. John Mason, Capt. John Leverett
and Lt. Robert Seely
Messengers to the Indians, Benedict Arnold one.
Instructions, Two nest found and B. A. at Providence.
Used Roger Williams for Interpreter.
In a few days, Sachems of the Narragansets & Pequots and
a great train of men came to Boston
Peace between them & English & Uncas 27. 6. 1645.
12 articles in the Treaty. B. Arnold Interpreter.
Indians to pay 2000 fathom white wampum, or, 3 fathom black wampum peace
Declaration of former proceedings with the Narragansetts
About Mons. D'Aulney &c

Meeting at New Haven 9. 7. 1646.
Connecticut complained of the Dutch agent. Gov.
Protest of Gov. Winthrop against New Haven
Replied New Haven. Then
Conn. write to Gov. Nicolls — complain of wrongs at
Hartford by the agent — An Indian captive fled from her
master in Hartford & is entertained in your house at H. Your
agent denied the same. Such a servant is part of his master's
estate &c. Your agent rescued the watch at Hartford &
broke his rapier on their weapons & escaped. Your horses
being impounded for damage in corn your agent & more
struck the injured man & took away his team & load.

Howard

United Colonies. [Omissions in blue ink; see p. 250.

Meeting of 1646 — continued.

Mr Whiting of Hartford — had business at Manhattoes — was accused by Kieft of using hard language at M. — he does not remember — complains of Dutch, about a debt at M. — Dutch would not assist him to collect an honest debt. Dr Godfrey memorialized Dutch.

Indians — Their "treachery" mentioned — their growing skilful in the use of guns, powder & shot, which they buy of Dutch & English. — this trade suppressed in all these N.E. colonies — but some of Plym. M. have sold powder & shot at Manatoes. More strict laws recommended.

Mass. p. 50.

Sequasson charged by Mr Hopkins & Mr Haynes with a murderous plot against themselves & Mr Whiting. An Indian witness referred to, & flight of Sequasson & Mr Haynes has sent twice for him but he comes not.

Jona. Gilbert — is directed to repair to Waranoke or such other place as Sequasson abides in, & having found him, to inform him that he & others are accused of a plot to kill Mr Hopkins, Haynes & Whiting, & that the Indian accuser says he was hired to do this & received 3 girdles of wampum as part of his pay; request him to repair to New Haven & defend himself against his accuser; to promise him a safe passage hither & back. If there are other Indians at Waranoke concerned in this plot or accused of it, require them to come & clear themselves.

Jona. Gilbert went near where Sequasson was, but he supposes the Indians gave notice to S. who fled & could not be found. A few days after two Sagamores, Nepinsoyt & Nainataique & other Indians, came to New Haven & said they were friends of Sequasson & had been with him in Massachusetts — had brought him down to clear himself, yet when he was near New Haven, he heard from them & escaped, being ashamed because he had no present. Some Indians said he was within a mile of N.H. The Sagamores said he durst not come.

Wotchibrok, a Potatuke Indian, (some times accompanied by two) gave evidence against Sequasson, Thos. Stanton, Interpreter; that last Spring he was at Waranoke with Sequasson who took him to the Falls above Mr Pynchons — stay'd there 4 days — told him if he would kill Mr H. H. & W. he would give him a great reward & then gave him 3 girdles of wampum & promised much more. Wotchibrok told him it was dangerous to kill an English Sachem — Sequasson said they would fly to the Mohawks but when they came to the Wampog Indians, would give out that Uncas hired him, & set English against Uncas, & Wotchibrok came to Tunxis next to Hartford & made discovery of Sequasson's plan.

Wotchibrok formerly took Bussheg, who for a murderous attempt at Stamford was put to death at New Haven, & had a present from the English.

He said Sequasson told him that Nainataique & his father approved of the murder of H. H. & W.

Meeting of 1646 continued

John Griffin, Edward Elmer & others complained that some Indian or Indians had burnt some quantities of pitch & tar & theirs, with bedding, a cart, heaps of candlewood, tools & work for more pitch & tar, to the value of 100£ as they say. They think they can prove that Wahannes, a Wahanoke Indian, is guilty — say he has since avoided the English; that he was arested by one of the English with a warrant, but was rescued by Indians & the English abused & jeered and particularly by Chickwallop, Sachem of Nowottock whereupon Jona. Gilbert & John Griffin were sent by the Comrs. to Chickwallop, Sachem of Nawattock and Manahanse an Indian abiding in those parts Sept 5 1646. with Instructions; —

To repair to Nawattock & inform this Sachem about the evil deeds of Manahanse, lately residing with him, in burning pitch tar &c; & resistance to some English, sent by the Magistrates to arest Manahanse, by sd Sachem. Request them to come to New Haven when they shall have an impartial hearing; assure said Sachem he shall not be disturbed in coming down or returning back; if they refuse to come, such refusal will increase the suspicion of their guilt; you may bring away Manahanoes by force if you think you can do it with safety.

They returned — said they could find neither Manahanoes nor Chickwallop — the Sagamores & Indians at Waranoke were insolent towards the English, and made a show their own bows & arrows; said Indians & if they should seize any Indian and stay one night at the trading house, all the country would come in to rescue such Indian. Yet next morning the Sachem offered the English messengers 8 fathom of wampum towards satisfaction & offered to provide more; messengers refused.

Roynetacha one of Waranoke Sachems who came as a friend of Sequasson, being questioned by Comrs, admitted part of this about their proud affronts, but professed they intended no harm.

Comrs. thought in such hostile practices, the magistrates might send convenient strength & bring away any Indians that protect the offenders even in another jurisdiction, after due notice given to them as abettors of the injury. And if the sagamore or Indians will not make satisfaction, such delinquent to be delivered to the party damaged, either to serve or to be shipped out and exchanged for negroes. Sept 15. 1646.

Notice of this given to Nipnesait & Manatayno, Waranoke Sachems, Sept 13. 1646.

Letter from Mr Peters, and another from Winthrop one of the planters at Pequot, were read — they complain against Uncas for a plot &c. & rise insolencies by him & his brother against Mr Lewis Cooke & his men at English plantations. Uncas came & then was inquiry & debate

Meeting of 1646 — continued

Writing about Uncas, Sept. 14 1646, and his assault upon Nackawash Cooke this company, near the English plantation at Pequot — Uncas, being heard, complained of wrongs done him by Nackwash Cooke, & by English; Commissioners expressed their opinion & advice to Uncas in 7 articles.

Wm Morton & 3 Pequots came to N.H. Sept 16 to testify against Uncas; W. Stanton always interpreter; one of the Indians, however, testified against Nackwash Cooke instead of Uncas.

Narragansetts & Nyantics owed 1300 fathom and as of in decision, sent 20 fathom & some old kettles. He said they practising with the Mohawks & other Indians then by presents of wampum — Niantics, he said, 100 fathom as present to Governor of Mass. — he did not receive it, Wauasin Cutchamakin's hands.

Declaration of Commissioners to Sagamores of Narragansett and Niantick Indians by messenger — Have not observed their covenants about the wampum promised to Colonies for their defence of Uncas against our unjust assaults; promised 1500 fathom & have paid only 170 — have not left 4 children hostages as agreed — have not returned the captives & canoes to Uncas — nor restored the fugitives fled from the English — have not paid the tribute due for Pequots among them — are practising with Mohawks and other Indians by presents of wampum.

500 due in Sept. 45
500 in Dec 45
500 in May 46
500 not due

Messenger returned from Manhadoes Sept 15. 1646 with a letter from Dutch Governor, one in Latin and one in English.

Substance of Latin one — Yours rec.d Sept 21 N.S. Hartford accusations false. The blood of our countrymen wrongfully shed by inhabitants of Hartford & the selling our domestic beasts by them, testify sufficiently as to their proceedings. As to the Barbarian handmaid, she was neither taken in war nor bought with a price, but was formerly placed with me by her parents. Whatever be come with her, we will not suffer him that desires her for his wife to marry her till she be lawfully baptised; — as to wateles, they are set in towns for enemies & not to hinder friends returning home &c.; the inhabitants of Hartford complaining of me is like Esop's wolf complaining of the lamb — have rec.d not an answer from New Haven as we expected — we protest against ally on Comis at the Red Mount as breakers of the common league &c.

Amsterdam in New Netherlands Sept 22 N.S. 1646.

(An insolent letter, some curious expressions & advice. He calls New Haven "the Red Mount" or N. Haven in New Netherlands.)

Hazard

1646 continued

Gov. Keift's English Letter — same date as Latin one

About Mr Whitings words — I impute them to present passion not to premeditated resolution & forget it — About Mr Whiting's case at Manhadoes — Mr Dolling plead his case & justice was done him. Will do him justice about debts due to him here, if our agent David Provost mocks him, he will give satisfaction.

Comies to Gov. Keift — in reply to both of his

They say the Indian maid was taken in war [meaning by this that she was a slave, which the Gov. was inclined to deny] & was subject to justice for miscarriages; she flies and is received at your house & detained from both her master & the Magistrate; and your agent informs that one of your men hath abused & defiled her; "such a practice we should condemn in one of ours with any unmarried, much more with an unbaptized Indian".

He that draws his weapon upon a watch attends neither his duty nor safety. Your agent & 4 more, assaulted & took away from a man his team & lading, &c

About Plantation (lately) begun at Pequot by John Winthrop Jr. It is west side of river, & Comies think it belongs to Connecticut.

About impost laid on goods passing by the river's mouth. Mr Pynchon & Springfield refuse to pay it. Respited.

Mr Pynchon & others complain of Narragansett thefts.

Accounts not all in for expeditions for publick safety: —

Connecticut has expended at least 162. 3. 9 above bishan

New Haven " " " 71. 8. 7 " "

Massachusetts to pay 136. 19. 11 to Con. and 71. 8. 7 to N.H.

Plymouth to pay 25. 4. 0 to Con.

As to soldiers diet, wine & strong waters, powder & shot; no colony to bring in charge of more than 6/. per man a week for these things; except powder & shot on some occasions; no colony to charge for soldiers wages over 6/. per week; & 12 Officers as follows — Corporal 8/. per week, Sergeant 10/. Ensign 15/. Lieutenant 20/. Captain not over 30/.

Regulations against Error — about watching the doors of Gods house, &c — against anabaptism, familism, antinomianism. — these things recommended to Gen. Courts — errors to be suppressed — Plymouth Comies desired more consideration.

About provision against oppression in commodities & wages; excess in apparel, drink, & loose miscarriages. Sept 18. 1646.

About Narragansetts & Nehantucks — further measures next year

About poor scholars educated at Cambridge — that they remove not to other countries, but be useful to the colonies, &c

About Memorials of Gods goodness to the Colonies, &c

Harard

Meeting of Comrs at Boston July 26. 1647.

Principal cause of this meeting — the Narragansett and Niantick Sachems who have broken Covenants made at Boston 1645 — have been plotting &c

Messengers sent to them — Thomas Stanton Benedict Arnold and Sargeant Waite

Instructions, July 27 1647

Thomas Stanton returned July 31 — with answer from Pessacus &c — containing "passages of untruth & guile"

Aug 3. Ninigrat & some Niantick Indians & 2 of Pessacus's men came to Boston. also Mr John Winthrop & Pequot

Conference with Ninigrat — his excuses — he promises the wampum should be brought down —

About duty on goods at Mouth of Connecticut — Massachusetts Gen Court protested against it 4 9. 1646

Mr Hopkins answered to Mass. arguments — Mr Pynchon formerly approved of it when he be longed to Connecticut & said "the hand of beaver upon the river, which is the greatest thing now stuck at, might to contribute to the charge of the fort"

Mr Pynchon called & questioned being in Boston. The Impost demanded was 2d per bushel for corn, and 1d a lb for beaver. — nothing for imports

Plymouth & Newhaven decided that Springfield should pay 1d per bushel for corn & 20s a lb for beaver, exports —

Henry Dunster, President of Harvard College about punishments in College &c. He propounded Questions about the free contributions to the College all towns quear withhold as they please — how the contributions shall be appropriated — He says the contributions amount to 50£ per annum.

He says the college building has yearly decays of the roof walls & foundation.

Public library defective in all manner of books —

Income of Corns — the supplies granted by the several colonies intended to support Tutor, Fellows & learned youth.

About Pequot plantation — belonging to Connecticut

Petition of Pequots — dwelling at Namuck — request to be under government of the English. Pequots & Niantics 62 of them petitioned. complained greatly of Uncas — his injustice, tyranny, cruelty, &c

Uncas reproved, and required to reform — but petitioners to remain under him; they had withdrawn (see 1648. & 49

Mr Thomas Peters was at Pequot Plantation, a resident in 1646. & apparently 1647.

Hartford

Meeting of 1647 continued

Complaint of Sowequa, brother of Uncas, of his plundering &c.

Uncas must acquitt his brother, or leave him to others to get satisfaction

Mr Winthrop of Pequot complained of Sowequa's doings

Pleiters, Sergeant Mynot, Wm Morton & one Stebbins.

Uncas ordered to pay 100 fathoms of wampum to go to England & Pequots to repair losses

Mr Winthrop's purchase of land of the sachem of N. Sassicus or Sasyous at Nyantick before the Pequot war. Testimony of Indians; and of Thos Stanton, Cary Lathrop, Geo. Mynot, Wm Bindman as to the Indians testimony and their own knowledge only verbal grant. Comrs think his title not good. (See next page.)

Complaint of Ashegan, known to Mr Pynchon, using another Indian's Beaverskins — Inquiry to be made.

Number of males in each colony and the charges each now brought in, so the doings of last court as to the property of each is corrected —

Massachusetts has expended		475.1.6
Plymouth	" "	101.00
Connecticut	" "	296.0.0
New Haven	" "	170.18.7
		£1043.10.1

Massachusetts should pay of this		670.3.4
Plymouth	" " "	128.13.4
Connecticut	" " "	140.2.5
New Haven	" " "	104.11.0
		1043.10.1

Massachusetts to pay Con. 128.14.3
" " NH. 66.7.7
Plymouth " Con. 27.3.4

The above the proportion of the Colonies till the males are again brought in.

Comrs say some Massachusetts magistrates & Gen Court grant dispensations to shopkeepers & others to sell lead & fowling arms & powder & shot to Indians who are friendly under their jurisdiction. Desire a stop to be put to this by Mass; — also at Rhode Island & possible by French & Dutch.

Ninigret & Pessacus sent only 200 fathoms; that compounded the rest next spring. — & said that the 105 fathoms sent for the Governor as a present some time before might go for part of their due. Ninigret was at Boston & has sent now home for the wampum.

Hazard

Meeting 1647 continued

Comins required 1000 more fathoms wampum in 20 days. Gave up the Indian hostages. 200 fathoms rec. at once. immediately

Account of wampum received

Mr Pettham rec. 2 years ago.	70 fathoms	
Pettis & Wampum Mr Shrimpton's hands	70 "	
& Cutchamokins hands by Ninigret	105 "	was 90 fathoms
of Ninigret, Aug. 16. 1647	243½ "	(which should be 243½)
	448½	(the addition wrong)

Massachusetts Bay	288 fathoms	0. 4d	
Plymouth	55 "	1. 6	
Connecticut	60 "	1. 1	
New Haven	44 "	4. 7	
	447 fathoms	7s. 6d	

Wampum &c

The kettles sent by the Indians weighed 285 lbs and the Indian Messenger sold them to Mr Shrimpton, a brazier in Boston at 11-pence lb 14£. 5. 0. but the Indian messenger received 20£ leaving 13£. 5. 0. The Messenger also brought about 15 fathoms of wampum, worth 4. 4. 6, and with the 13. 5. 0 made 17. 9. 6, all in Mr Shrimpton's hands. All this called (above) 70 fathoms of wampum. It appears from this, as well as from the 7/6 for 1½ fathoms above, that the price of wampum was 4d. 0 a shilling a fathom.

Black wampum was double the price of white.

Ninigret sent for Governor 30 fathoms of black and 45 of white wampum, & both he & the Commis called this equal to 105 fathoms of common wampum.

A complaint against Dutch & Swedes for selling guns &c to the Indians — for high customs at Manhattoes.

Commis wrote to the Dutch Governor remonstrating against selling guns, powder, shot &c. to the Indians at fort Aurania, Long Island, Connecticut River, Narragansetts, &c. — Complained of high customs or excise at Manhattan, while our harbors are free to you without such burdens — ask for information in regard to the customs, penalties, &c.

Boston 17th Comm. 1647 Meeting ended Aug 17. 1647

more. Uncas, or his brother, attacked Wequash Cook & Pequots residing near English Plantation at Pequot — some Indians were wounded & all plundered, in 1646. Complaint brought to this Court. 1647.

1647 Mr Winthrop claimed land bought before Pequot war of Sassious, Sachem of Nyantic. N. then lived at Pattaquassett alias Connecticut river's mouth. Sachem went to Pattaquasset & told when he came back that he had granted all the country to Mr W. W. brought home coats. Indians testified to this, & Mr Stanton, also, who acted as interpreter when bargain was made. No writings. Claim not allowed.

See preceding page

Hazard

Meeting of Comrs at Plymouth, 7th 7mo 1648

Agreed that in subscription the Massachusetts shall have the first place, Plymouth 2d, Connecticut 3d, New Haven 4th

Wm Coddington, Alexander Partridge & Rhode Island would be received into the United Colonies; they & our the major part of the Island are for this. Providence was not included in this request.

The Comrs reply that Rhode Island is within Plymouth Patent as they believe; if they will acknowledge themselves unto Plymouth jurisdiction, Comrs will give protection &c

Henry Bull & Newport R.I. complained of wrongs from the Narragansetts — moved Comrs to intercede

Comrs replied that his case belonged to R. Island authorities &c

Writing from plantation of Warwick, dated 4 7 1648 complaining of the Indians for killing cattle, hogs, stealing, striking &c

Comrs sent a writing to all Sachems of Narragansett advising them to abstain from outrages on the persons & cattle of the English in all places, 4 10 7 1648

Pequots at Nameaug to return to subjection to Uncas as ordered last year — by force if not peaceable. They did not.

Mr Will. Westerhouse, a Dutch merchant, & a planter at Newtown, complained of the Dutch Governor for taking his ship while at anchor in Newtown harbor.

Answer to Mr. Westerhouse — Comrs do not know upon what grounds the seizure was made; if because he pretends Newtown belongs to New Netherland we shall assert the English right by all just means.

Letters were read to & from New Haven & Dutch Governor Letters referred to an irregular trade with Indians, to guns, powder &c

Mr Westerhouse asserted to Comrs that he brought in his vessel only 10 guns & about 1000 lbs gunpowder; of which 500 lbs was seized in the ships; that he sold the rest, viz. 200 lbs to N. Haven Colony & most of the 500 lbs to Newtown planters by the pound — & did he not sold no guns nor powder to Indians or Dutchmen.

Letter from Comrs to Dutch Governor Sept 16. 1648 about the Dutch selling arms & to Indians — about high customs — about the seizure of Mr Westerhouse's ship & goods; & the claim to all lands from Catskill to Cape Cod & other things in his letter to Newtown — a long letter —

Letter from John Winthrop, Capt. Mason, Mr Williams and Thos. Stanton, shewing that the Narragansett and Niantick Indians, instead of paying the wampum due, have by wampum hired the Mohawks & Pequotock Indians to cut off Uncas & his people, and the English if they defend him.

Thos. Stanton & others, sent from Connecticut to stop such proceedings, found the Indians met at Pequamquauck to their rendezvous; who acknowledged they had received wampum of the Narragansetts to invade Uncas, but they were not for that purpose, and expected the Mohawks & others to make up their full numbers; but understanding (that) by Thos. Stanton that the English were a just & valiant people & would defend Uncas, they would stop the invasion for the time. Mr. Winthrop informed that the Nar. & Nia. Indians were preparing to meet the confederates, the Mohawks & with 800 men to invade Uncas. (with Uncas & his people retreated into swamps, hiding their corn, &c.) That Wiaquash Cowhig & Pequotock Indians would not join them & had retired to a point of land.

Ordered for Horsemen to be sent to the Indians; and an Interpreter, with Instructions, to inform them of this proceeding & their treacherous designs & what they intend to do.

Horsemen sent to the Massachusetts; if no satisfaction be hitherto, the Commrs to meet at Boston July 16 on that affair. In meantime Capt. Mason to send (and to inform Providence)

Writing from a Committee of Mass. Gen. Court — desiring explanation of some articles in the confederacy, and alteration in some. Objecting against the imposition for Saybrook fort. They gave sundry reasons. The Commissioners answered each at length as to the imposition — and then Capt. Mason & Mr. Winthrop replied to the answers at equal length.

Mr. Winthrop's Letter to Governor of Saybrook fort in Nov. 1635 "In our consideration was before that for those whose of some Watertown, Cambridge, Roxbury & Dorchester the summer before took possession in our name & right & had a commission of Government from us to make ordinances for defence and in this state remained a good space."

Reply of Commrs to Massachusetts Committee, as to articles of confederation and as to the imposition for the fort. They (Nov. 17) adhere to the imposition — "Sir, we reply to your letter that Springfield may avoid the imposition if they will carry their corn as the Pynchons does his beans, by land."

Meeting 1648 continued—

Massachusetts presented another writing to the Commrs and Connecticut commrs replied to it. The proceedings of Commrs on this subject were by Commrs of Plymouth & New Haven only. 40 from Connecticut still claimed Springfield. Commrs of P. & N. wish the line to be run between Mass & Con. that it may appear which Springfield belongs

Notice about bad & unfinished Peage which the Indians put off to the traders, & will not take back again. The Commrs recommend "that no Peage, white or black be received but what is strong, & in some measure strong, suitably, not small & great unevenly & disorderly, might as formerly it hath been". They suggest whether if the Indians offer in payment peage made of stone or other unallowed matter, or tender dyed peage for black, it be not best to have it buttered for thrift, or some other course taken to convince them of the deceit, & suppress it.

About last wills & Testaments, & intestate estates

Mr Elliot's godly zeal in teaching the Indians noticed. He may dispose of 2 gunns to some poor school each year to such Indians as he shall select.

John Brown dissented from this grant

Meeting ended - 19-9-1648

Extraordinary Meeting at Boston July 23. 1649

[See 143d page.

Commissioners names — P. in Parenthesis

	Massachusetts	Plymouth	Connecticut	New Haven
1643	John Winthrop P.	Edwd Winslow	Geo. Fenwick	Theoph. Eaton
	Thos. Dudley	Wm. Collyer	Edwd Hopkins	Thomas Gregson
1644	Simon Bradstreet	Edwd Winslow	Geo. Fenwick	Theoph. Eaton
	Wm. Hawthorne	John Brown	Edwd Hopkins P.	Thos. Gregson
1645	John Winthrop P.	Thos. Prence	same	Theoph. Eaton
	Herbert Pelham	John Brown	same	Stephen Goodyear
1646	John Endicott	John Browne	Edwd Hopkins	same W.B. P.
	Herbert Pelham	Timo. Hatherly	John Haynes	same
1647	Thomas Dudley P.	John Browne	Edward Hopkins	same
	John Endicott	Wm Bradford	John Mallason	same
1648	Simon Bradstreet	same	Edward Hopkins	Theoph. Eaton
	Jno Endicott	same W.B. P.	Roger Ludlow	John Astwood
1649	Simon Bradstreet	same	Edwd Hopkins	same
	Thomas Dudley P.	same	Thomas Wells	same
1650	Simon Bradstreet	Thomas Prence	Edwd Hopkins P.	Theoph. Eaton
	Wm Hawthorne	John Brown	John Haynes	Stephen Goodyear
1651	same	Timothy Hatherly	Edwd Hopkins	same W.B. P.
	same	John Brown	Roger Ludlow	same
1652	None			
1653 Apr 5	John Endicott P.	Wm Bradford	John Cullick	Theoph. Eaton
	Wm Hawthorne	John Browne	Roger Ludlow	John Astwood
1653 May 31	Simon Bradstreet P.	same	same	same
	Wm Hathorne	same	same	same
1653 Sept 1	same S.B. P.	Thomas Prence	John Cullick	same
	same	John Brown	Roger Ludlow	same
1654	Simon Bradstreet	same	John Mason	Th. Eaton P.
	Daniel Dennison	same	John Webster	Fr. Newman
1655	same	John Browne	John Mason	Th. Eaton P.
	same	James Cudworth	John Cullick	Wm Leete
1656	same	Wm Bradford P.	John Mason	same
	same	Thomas Prence	John Talcott	same
1657	same S.B. P.	James Cudworth	same	same
	same	Thomas Prence	same	same
1658	Simon Bradstreet	Josiah Winslow	John Winthrop	Francis Newman
	John Endicott P.	Thomas Prence	John Talcott	Wm Leete
1659	Simon Bradstreet	Josiah Winslow	John Winthrop P.	same
	Daniel Dennison	Thos. Southworth	Thomas Wells	same
1660	same	same	John Winthrop	same F.N. P.
	same	same	Mathew Allen	same
1661	same	Thomas Prence P.	John Mason	Benj. Fen.
	same	Thos. Southworth	Samuel Willis	Wm. Leete
1662	Thomas Danforth	Thos. Prence	John Talcott	same
	Daniel Dennison P.	Josiah Winslow	Samuel Willis	same
1663	Thomas Danforth	same	John Talcott	same
	Simon Bradstreet P.	same	John Winthrop	same
1664	same	Thos Southworth	Mathew Allen	Wm Jones
	same S.B. P.	Josias Winslow	Samuel Willis	Wm. Leete
1667	Thomas Danforth	Thos Southworth		Wm Leete P.
	John Leverett	Thos. Hinckley		Samuel Willis
1672	Thos. Danforth	Thomas Prence P.		John Winthrop
	Wm. Hawthorne	Josias Winslow		James Richards
1675	Thos. Danforth P.	Thos Hinckley		same
	Wm. Stoughton	Josias Winslow		same & Wait Winthrop
1678-9	Thos. Danforth	same		William Leete
	Joseph Dudley	same J.W. P.		John Allyn

Letters 1725 [Continued from No 2 223 page.

From John Collins at Albany April 27. 1725 about conferences in Canada Gov. Vaudreuil willing for peace &c. Speaking of Dudley's letters

Joseph Pollard to Gen'l Court

Edward Allen of Westfield says he is the 20th of March 1725 62 years old, & has been 6 years in Command 46 years engaged to watching &c. Desires release from watching.

Samuel Partridge to Gov Hatfield May 14 1725 says the war is like to continue - river secured by the fort near at Northfield & Deerfield but Sunderland, Hadley, Northampton, Hatfield, Westfield & Rutland & Brookfield are now more exposed. He urges great need of lengthening the towns refers to minutes done last summer at Hatfield, Northampton Westfield & Rutland. The inhabitants of Lower Ashuelot & Swan & Scout fort, & Canyon River have been at the same time.

Same to Same May 24. Have rec'd your letter and am now sending to Capt Wright to prosecute said design, when we can get him out with volunteers. Refers to know what men Hadley Capt Burnham, " " " Springfield Capt Downing " " " Longmeadow Capt Colton &c.

Thomas Cheney, Brookfield, May 25. 1725 to Lt Gov. — refers to "our poor afflicted town" asks for some garrison soldiers —

Thomas Hastings, Hatfield May 26 1725 to Gen'l Court About expedition of Lt Colonel Hawley & Capt Wait to Otter Creek in June last. They were lusty effective men when they went out — most exhausted & Leather returned with swelled feet — some could hardly travel. They were courty & faithful & should be rewarded

Letters 1725

From Benj. Wright Northampton May 29 1725

See p. 40 Mass. I. 368 see below

He is about to enlist men to go against the enemy. The men cannot go without more encouragement. "The unhappy loss of men in the last expedition by the mismanagement of the officers has very much dispirited people". Thinks the place he goes to is Mesequite (Minisink) Gaylord's Fort.

(Lieut Dummer's letter)

[Sam. Partridge; order to Capt. Ashley May 13, 1725. Mass. 5. 29]

From Samuel Partridge. Westfield May 29 1725

To Gov. Has rec'd direction about raising 50 or 60 men against the enemy, under Capt. Ashley. He refuses to go at 2/6 a day find themselves, especially if they get no scalps. J. P. thinks if they are out a few weeks, get no scalps, they ought to have double wages & standing pay.

As to about some more pay, connecticut last year we need some.

Gov Dummer to Col Partridge June 18. 1725

To detach from his Regiment 50 men and send them to following places. Westfield 10, Sunderland 15, Northampton 10, Hatfield 10, Hadley 6. to be employed in scouting, guarding &c.

Gov Dummer to Capt Kellogg [Northfield] Capt Wright [Fort Dummer]

p. 40 see above

To let Capt. Wright have some men from other companies.

Send to Capt Wright to make up his company forty as above — may be sent for much. Take your own course, we have great reliance on your conduct & courage.

Gov Dummer to Capt Willard [Fort Dummer]

Lower Ammunition Pomquawpot July 25. 1725. with 47 men. Have not expected them any time for 15 days. Gov. sent to meet Capt Francis this summer then sent to come express to Northfield.

Choice by a captive returned from Canada that 150 Indians were equipped at Montreal, sent out against one settlement, July 25. — no other news.

Letters

From Samuel Partridge, Hatfield Aug 29 1725
The quale part of the English harvest is over, all without any disturbance from Indians, till last night between Deerfield & Hatfield, some of our men discovered a party of the enemy. They had killed a man & scalt. Our men shot & they dropt, one of our was wounded, imagining it is thought expect other mischief — thinks we might have some aid from Connecticut. [Deerfield was the wounded man.]

Hadley 304
Deerfield 103

Answer of Lt Gov. & Col P. Directing to keep careful guard & watches, that men do not go out unarmed & single. I have sent to Gov Talcott to send you some aid. In the meantime, detach 40 or 50 men, horse or foot, to scout upon your bounds for a week or 10 days, until the Connecticut forces come.

From Edward Tyng, Dunstable Aug. 30 1725 to Lt Gov about an Indian rendezvous near Pigwacket

From Lt Gov to Col. Tyng — to detach 30 or 40 men & send them from Merrimack River to Col. Rice at Northfield, as soon as they come I will allow

[See their return p. 151.

From Jos Kellogg, Northfield Sept 4 1725
Says 15 of his men enlisted under Capt Wright — J.K. continues scouting, but has made no late discovery. Col Stoddard thinks there at Deerfield & Hatfield should be a company by them & there at Sir understands.

See below

Mass. I 368

From Capt Benj Wright, Northfield Sept 4 1725
Says they returned safely Sept 2 — Send a copy of their Journal of the march. Shall I dismiss the Company, or march again? Shall send the muster roll. [The man 57 men. See his journal Mass. I. 368. Hemenway out again in Sept. & Oct.]

From Gentlm at Albany Sept 6 1725 about 150 Indians being in ambush towards Hatfield & Deerfield

From same Sept 10 1725. That a message came from Caughnawaga, Mohawks & Sheweimeds Indians, desiring to speak with you Mass. & Gov & Nations in this city. Oct 1. — pretend about peace with Eastern Indians

Letters

From Gent. at Albany to Col. Partridge & Stoddard Sept 10. 1725 — that about 150 Indians have gone eastward that 14 men have turned back. We hear that two parties viz. one 14 are on your frontier; Greylock & head of the 14.
Gov. of Canada & priests encourage the war.

From Col. Stoddard to Lt Gov. with a bow Sept 10. 1725. N.H. — Our people have too carelessness of them live in some places it is low or when they depend upon being alarmed before they are in danger themselves. My exhortations to the officers about a watch are significant, have to little purpose. I have no confidence on Connecticut think it will be best to keep Capt Wing & his men ranging the woods for the present. Capt Dwight wants the 10 men to join his fort to be returned. [p. 39. 40

Lt Gov. Dummer to Gov Talcott to aid to Hampshire Sept. 13. 1725.

Lt Gov Dummer to Capt Benj Wright — about a second march sends 200£ which is also will that is due for the 1st march, a muster roll. Directs him to proceed with again immediately. again leave the south & his desertion

Lt Gov Dummer to Col. Stoddard Sept 13. 1725 about Capt. Wright & his mistake in missing 3 Indians when out before — about 30 from Northfield & Fort Dummer. Capt Dwight cannot lend his men again till Capt Wright returns

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From Timo. Childs Deerfield Sept 13. 1725 About a scout from Fort Dummer of 6 men lost — Saturday meeting about 12 Indians 6 or 8 miles west of West River — they run Indians shot at them & they shot back (saw 2 fall) and dead land. Last Saturday Capt Wells — other tracked 2 Indians through 2 fresh corn, who are think came to spy under circumstances [2 were killed & 3 taken & think

Mass 2. 207. 209 Hadley 3011

Col. Partridge wrote a P.S. to Childs letter to Stoddard — says we must raise men ourselves if Connecticut does not send — have sent to Capt Wright to be in Deerfield tomorrow.

Mass 5 22 [Capt. Cyprian Nichols came up to Westfield with 5 men. Sept 21. 1725 — taken to Northampton with 4 men Sept 22. — sent down to W. Col. & to Hadley 6 17

Lt Gov. Dummer to Col. Stoddard Sept 14 1725
About Indians, on T. Chubb's letter
think it would be well to send Capt Wright 40 or
50 miles up Con. River

Elezar Tyng to Lt Gov. Dummer Sept 27. 1725
p. 40 says the Scout has come in from Northfield
without making any discovery

Lt Gov Dummer & Gov Talcott Sept 29. 1725
refers our proceedings being represented consum-
and tending to make a impression on Con. public
men — refers to causes & provocations of the war.
We are accused of being loth to come into a peace —
this charge is barbarous & unjust. &c.

John Stoddard to Lt Gov Dummer Oct 17. 1725
mass. 1 Capt Wright went out with about 40 men last
368 Thursday seven night, — his men were reluctant
& I do not expect much from them.

There seems now but little danger in the Connecticut
— people's business in the woods being mostly done —
It may be safe to dismiss soldiers at Westfield, West
Hatfield, Hadley, Sunderland, & some at Deerfield

Capt Dwight has met difficulty in getting stores
mass. 2. 119 at Fort Dummer — it is a cold place & they want
blankets — a tent & c. — I have also ordered men
to go 40 miles to know things — I advised him to send
misc. 9. 304 a packet here to Boston — Capt Wright did not turn
over his 10 men to Capt Dwight — which he had of them
but 10 very inefficient men.

From John Schuyler, Albany Oct 22. 1725.
Had heard of Peace with the Indians — wishes
to hear from — Francis Indians, it is said they
intend to come to Albany to make peace with you.
— not to be trusted.

Rumor another — that Cayenquirah has a party of Indians
at the Otter Creek, preparing to commence hostilities
Lt Gov to Col. Stoddard Sept 14 1726 — by tryal — Cayenquirah by good advice.
— endeavor to get a message to him — if you think meet
he must be presents, leave it with me. [Sept 14 1726]

Letters

From Samuel Partridge Hatfield March 23 1726/7
to Gov. Dummer Indian affairs, Albany
about the proceedings proposed by Gov. Dummer
to conciliate Greylock — also St Francis chiefs.
Desires then to send an Indian, also to Greylock
& chiefs of St Francis Indians invite them to
meet him in the courts in order to confirm the
peace — if they will not come here, let them
come to Albany. Let us know, &c

Reply of Albany magis., March 29 1727
He sent some St Francis Indians — should send
to Greylock, &c

From Sam. Partridge to Lt Gov. Dummer
April 3. 1727 Refers to Lt Gov. Dummer's
letter to Maj. Stoddard about conciliating
Indians March 14 says Col. Stoddard desires
no delay in the affair. Mr Partridge has sent
to Albany, &c

Samuel Partridge Hatfield June 1. 1727
to Lt Gov. says a number of Indians come
from Hunting, at Deerfield, Northfield & Fort
Dummer & trade with them & it is said some
p. 93. of our men say they shall drink and
get the Indians drunk & then get their furs
for a small matter; & when they get them
drunk their furs are gone & they are mad &
care not what mischief they do. He suggests
that trade with them should be regulated — says
p. 91 we have some disorderly men, particularly
Daniel Severance who declares openly
p. 100. he will kill the Indian that scalped his father.
Gave warning to him that he will be tried or killed
if he does such a thing. If he persists, shall
send for him to jail.

From Ebenezer Hinsdell at Hummer June 26 1792 3
To Gov. Belcher.

Had endeavored to make some improvement on the Indians that come in here. Some have been to what I say — one came into mystery; I held the bible in my hand & told him of the excellency of the book, that it came from God, &c: he consented that it might be sent as a rule to the white man, but not to them, and argued from their not hearing of it before the Christ came & not accessible to read it now. I explained, and offered to teach him — he is H. One Sabbath they brought a child for me to baptize; and in the evening the grandparent were sent to treat with me about baptizing it. I explained to them how people should be instructed in religious things, & when their children were baptized — that I was ready to instruct them. They seemed pleased & satisfied. A woman came in from the woods this week, left her children, and I offered to instruct them in religion & to read & write. She says she will bring them to me in the spring.

E. H.

(He wrote a good hand, & composed handsomely)

From Rev. Jonathan Edwards to
Hon. Josiah Willard, Sec. Northampton June 1, 1740

Offers thanks for his kindness to him and his wife formerly and lately. From what he has heard of Mr Whitefield and other circumstances he thinks God is about to accomplish glorious things for his church — which makes him more desirous to know more about the state of religion in the world. Mr Whitefield present and his journals will give us an idea of the state of religion in England. Can you inform me about some things I have heard concerning other parts of the world — about a revival of religion in Prussia. What an the latest accounts from Dr Francke at Halle in Saxony? I want to hear about the Danish missionaries in the East Indies. Knowing how much your heart is upon the flourishing of religion, I thought you would be likely to know about these things.

My wife joins with me in duty to yourself & Lady &c

J. E.

(abridged)

Letters

from Israel Williams to Geo. Shirley

Hatfield June 17, 1744

Capt. Wells writes that the scout sent out for Deerfield to Hoosack Mountain returned on Tuesday last. Discovered a track of many Indians (40 they think) at the head of West Branch of Deerfield River. Another party yesterday discovered tracks between Green River & Hoosick River on the West branch of Hillers & small parties bearing S.E. I sent to the frontier towns on the guard, but having the Scaticook Indians had left Fort Dummer to go to the Treaty at Albany, I suspected the tracks were theirs. Capt. Williams has just come in to my house, & states that a scout he sent out on Thursday last, informed that they discovered where 3 men had camped & made a fire & 2 Indian coats hung up drying. The war & rules up Deerfield river above Capt. Rice's settlement (which is in one of the Boston town rights) near the River. Another scouting party at Deerfield — another up Green river

44.31

Col. Stoddard writes me from Albany June 15 (yesterday this morning) — fears small scattering Indians are out & perhaps a larger one. Two big men of Canada Indians had come to A. said they hoped they would not meddle with the war. This is a friendly track to speak with us &c. The Mayor of A. thinks no Indians have gone against our parts. There are said to be 50 Frenchmen at Crown Point & more coming. 25 Scaticook Indians, mere women & children have come to A. from Fort Dummer. They probably made the tracks discovered.

"Our people are exceedingly afraid in want of praying Indians to repair to, though there are a few forts building in some of our towns!" Many want arms & ammunition.

Letter from Josiah Willard at Fort Dummer, March 17 1745-46

Wants a Gen. Commander for Western frontier. Each part acts for themselves. Difficult to keep order. He says he is willing to act the Gen. Commander above the line under Col. Stoddard — "Some men have a strange prejudice against us above the line for what reasons I know not." — Complains that so many soldiers were drawn off from these parts. Speaks of volunteers from Mass. — says the people are afraid & danger of their discouraged & leaving the

To be continued

From Rev. Ma. Ashley, Deerfield Mar. 30, 1746
About some Indians 8 miles N.W. of Shirley
Giving pursuing Scalpers & taken, who run
to Fort.

From Gov. Shirley to Col. Stoddard April 25, 1746
refers to Stoddard's letter, gives account of persons
taken at Nor. and assault at Ashuelot
Accounts to be forthcoming will be sent speedily

From Sec. Willard to Col. Stoddard, May 12, 1746
Refers to his — is sorry the war affairs are in
so perplexed a posture — considering entire about
commands — Col. Willard to commend N. to the
undertaker
Fort Massachusetts taken Aug. 20, 1746. {See Mass. 2. 298 Mass 4. 314

Col. Stoddard to Gov. Nor. June 22, 1746
about some goods sent knows not what
they are for — they are for Indians, to buy
scalps & prisoners; "it would be expensive
to send for Indians (goods so few) "the goods would
be like a spark in a whale's belly".

He complains of letters he has sent but is unanswered
& therefore knows not how to proceed.
The Indians are continually about Northfield
and the people in a great measure confined to the towns
I mentioned to Col. Dwight about it & he came to
me & gave an hurt answer & said some
I suppose Col. Dwight had orders to send a guard to
cover the workmen in building the fortifications
perhaps he would meet the Com. but he has gone to
Brookfield [Col. Joseph Dwight & I conclude he belongs to the Canada Soldiers.
Col. Williams is drawing men to go thro to Rand to
up the country.
"your excellency will given which work Col.
Dwight & I shall make a Dong business to [illegible]
I have decided here in the West matter I have
been able but it is a thing too great to be
spoke to, seems to be with the Committee
as some are of opinion".
[Col Joseph Dwight of Brookfield.

Letters

From Col. Stoddard to Gov. Shirley

Albany 13. 1747

Refers to letter from Albany — thinks the Oneidas will join in our service. — Proceeds about encouraging their settlers — has written to Col. Johnson & the Indians — speaks about the Caghnawaga Indians — says they are as true to themselves as we are — says the Governor had been trying to wean them & get them to join us — now Col. Johnson & the Indians who have got the Indians — but there was at will give them 600 or 700 £ to fit out 100 men for war, & many — must be paid

"The Oneidas are such a humor that if we deal justly & kindly by them, they will put their lives into our hands, but if we deal deceitfully with them, they will soon raise an abhorrence of us."

Gov. to Col. Stoddard Nov. 11. 1747

Views the discharge of the Canada soldiers may make some difficulty in continuing the garrisons at Fort Massachusetts, &c. — Orders to supply them temporarily, till others can be sent.

From Col. Stoddard to Gov. Shirley Albany, Dec. 1. 1747

— says 4 soldiers are posted at Fort Ellis. Sergeant Capt. Ephr. Williams would take charge — at first he could get only a sergeant — afterwards gave Lieut's commission to Lieut Elisha Hawks who is now there. The wages are too low to get suitable persons. Think Capt. Wm. Williams the best for that service but he has engaged as commissary. Capt. Ephr. Williams is the fittest man that is likely to be obtained. He was at Fort Ellis. He is well known in the country. He is perfectly orthodox.

More men are allowed at Nelg. & Hoosuck than remain subsisted there, but find no provision for North'd & Deerfield & other exposed places. Some people are resolved to remove to other places, those people could not sow last spring, or want of grain & so could not reap & have to go to Westfield, a provision

Letters

From Dr. Stoddard to Secretary Willard March 20 1747-8

About Eleanor Gray's petition for a divorce

Does not approve of a partial divorce only a mensa et thoro as proposed by the Council — but thinks it should be total & absolute in this and other cases, & the woman have liberty to marry again — gives his reasons — abhors this compelling man or woman to live in celibacy like Romish priests & nuns

From Col. Hatfield to Gov Shirley, Hatfield April 16 1748

I sent 22 men, I first intended for Schuylot, but knowing the distress of Northfield, & that they had no soldiers, I ordered them to carry there a few days.

Our 10 men in Northfield are desirous of going in quest of the enemy, but want some encouragement lest Melvin's men have

Gov Shirley to Dr. Stoddard April 20. 1748

about the above — D.S. to impress 11 men.

Gov. Shirley to Dr Stoddard May 4 1748

Connecticut has not sent so many men as I expected — hope they will send more (200 were to come — 120 came) They to be under your orders — others will be impressed & sent to your frontiers.

Letter from Oliver Partridge, June 6. 1748

Was a letter from Mr Doolittle of Northfield — Capt Melvin's party were out upon a scalping design — were attacked 5 killed or taken and Jos. Petty of Northfield left wounded in the woods

30 inhabitants of Ver. & Hadley & Hatfield & Deerfield & some soldiers at Fort Dummer & Capt Stevens came down from Ver. — men came home the next day.

[The 6 were Jos. Petty, John Heywood, John Dod, Dan'l Man Isaac Taylor, Samuel Severance

From Oliver Partridge, Hatfield, June 17 1748

An account from Northfield of the enemy falling upon a party of the soldiers as they were travelling between Col. Hinsdale's fort & Fort Dummer; the soldiers were 14; 3 were killed & scalped, 7 are captured one shot through the thigh & thought that they got in. The people who went out from Northfield to seek after the dead & wounded, discovered signs of a great number of the enemy. Those killed and taken are all soldiers belonging to Schuyler's place, must be supplied.

To Gov. Shirley (Capt Stoddard in Boston)
[Jos. Richardson, Nathan French & Jos. Frost killed]

From Caleb How at Hoy June 20 1748

This afternoon the Indians shot upon Ens. Sartwell as he was hoeing corn in his household & he is killed or taken. 4 guns were shot. Killed a mare belonging to Mr. Stevens and left Phineas sitting on the fence. We saw 10 or 12 Indians run upon Sartwell & they made off very quick. Dr. Moses Willard & his two sons & James Porter were in the great meadows to work. We fear they are taken in to the hands of the enemy.

From Martin Ashley in Postscript to the above. Dr. Willard & his sons & Jas. Porter are now here safe. We saw Wed. Rain Mountain & discovered 5 fires on a row towards the brook and Dr. Willard coming from Fort Dummer between them & Col. Hinsdale's saw a gun fired amongst the cattle with a few days from Northfield back to Fort Dummer.

Undate
Directed to Capt Phineas Stevens at Northfield or elsewhere

From Secretary Willard to Col. Willard

Informed that the Schuyler men had said their captain had been with them but a short a week since last March. He asks pardon & says he never recommended any of his people for office without being fully satisfied they would be faithful.

Letters

From Israel Williams Hatfield, June 6 1748
To Col. Willard — Encs a warrant from the Gov. & Council, directing him to send 10 men of New Hampshire & 5 of Bloomfield into the pay of the province, & to impress 20 men of Col. Stoddard's Regiment for the defence of those places &c.
Since I have had orders to impress 15 men instead of 20 you say the Gov. has given orders for 55 men to be sent to me, which with the 15 mentioned will supply deficiency, and for the loss of the Ashuelot men shd be one.
In the deficiency great in than was supposed of impressed men, several having enlisted under officers Williams & Stevens; so that 2 are wanting at Deerfield, 10 at Pelham, and a considerable number at Ashuelot. Connecticut has one sent 8 or 10 men to Northfield lately.
Col. Stoddard has a commission to command all forces on the western frontier; we are now like sheep without a shepherd. If you see any some person should have such agency & command, yet should such a person be found I know not.
"God has been pleased to take him (who was in a great measure our wisdom & strength & glory) from us at a time when we could ill spare him & seem to be left in a kind of disfigurance and the staff broken & the rod is stretched out still."
The Enemy are out in great numbers last Monday they killed & scalped one Mills at Charlestown

Secretary Willard to Col. Willard July 8 1748
That all the garrison of Lunenburg were killed or taken — placed in your Reg't instead thereof

Gov's letter to Col. Willard July 1748 — Col. Willard has requested 25 men from No 4 garrison to strengthen Fort Dummer. Gov. gives him liberty to have 20 at a time, if it be done with their consent, as he has not ye mission all volunteers.

Secretary to Col. Porter — a warrant from Gov. to impress men for his Regiment — to call out militia when needed — July 11. 1748

Maj. Israel Williams to the Secretary —
Hatfield July 15. 1748 —
Upon the "sad disaster our people met with yesterday." I am sending to Col. Porter — what he will do about employing militia I can't tell.
Capt. Loomis has without his men from Col. Hawkes's fort without leave — Capt. Lee's men seem to be at a loss whether they should keep it for the present, but utterly refused, & declare they will not obey no orders except the orders from Hatfield.
At a time we should know who is to govern. If Hawkes's fort is to be left, I should be glad to know it.
Northfield have 60 men without any of the new levies — there are men enough others for all levies — there are men enough in Massachusetts. Some of provinces except that Massachusetts. Some might be spared from Deerfield & Pelham.
The enemy lately killed 10 or 11 men at Ashuelot and carried off the sweat.

Col. Israel Willard to Gov. Fort Dummer July 15 1748
The enemy are numerous around us — they came last week to Ashuelot killed 10 or 11 men. There seems to be no safety for us here or anywhere. Yesterday some of Dunstan & Ashuelot & some of Capt. Hobbs's men & Capt. Stevens's men of this fort were coming up to this fort & the Not 19 men and were, that upon by a superior number of the enemy that obliged them to flee to the bank left river to shelter, but were pursued & overtaken by the enemy after a short skirmish. Two have got into Fort Dummer well some wounded. I know not what has become of the rest. The case is exceeding difficult at Northfield as well as here. The soldiers
Sick. — p. 56. are so many sick that not one half are able to do duty. If it be the same at Northfield both the well soldiers & inhabitants they cannot help us. Man we shall not have help to guard the road. After Capt. Hobbs had his fight, we sent down to Hadley & Hatfield for aid to go down the road, but none came. The answer is Indian ambushes. We can move no more with the men we now have.

Letter

Col. Willard to Gov. Shirley, Fort Dummer, July 19, 1748

About 17 men going from Northfield to Deerfield by way of Fort Dummer (10 of them to supply place of 10 killed & taken June 16) were attacked within half a mile from Fort Dummer & within a few rods of the place where the 10 were killed or taken. Tuesday night 14th July. 14 are found dead and 3 missing. 2 escaped to Col. Hindman's garrison and 2 to Fort Dummer. Number of enemy 100 or more. The interposition of Connecticut river and the small number our men were in made it impossible for us to aid our friends or hurt the enemy. However, we sent down the river & discovered by means of the river the wounded man and another escaping to Fort Dummer, we guarded them up & over the river to the fort. Our men fought at first solid some execution. The men missing were posted 2 at this fort, 2 at Col. H. 2 at Deerfield & Capt. Willard. We want more strength, our forces being all cut off. They previously had upon Fort Dummer & Hindman's garrison 6 houses burnt & ransacked. Number 16 men in the fort.

The men killed are Jos. Rose of Northfield, Henry Chandler, Medford, Isaac Billings, Lunenburg, Ezekiel Graves of Hatfield. The supposed captives were from towns east of Hampshire, except Thos. Taylor, esq. from Northfield.

Joseph Dwight to Secretary, Brookfield, July 16, 1748

Enemy colour borders, doing mischief. It's time for the government to exert its power & if needful, raise half the militia of the province. I beg we may have 1000 men to drive the woods & pursue the enemy even to Crown point; and perhaps it would be best to give 1000 £ for a scalp. Why should we lie still & do nothing? Thinks volunteers may be obtained — wishes to have something done.

From Maj. Israel Williams to Gov Shirley
Hatfield July 16. 1748.
Relates what was done in the 4th near to Dunnet
Capt Stevens happened to be at Deerfield — a large
number of militia & soldiers were sent under
him to range the woods & repel the enemy.
The business of the soldiery is chiefly to guard
provisions to the several garrisons — of which
the enemy are sensible, & the advantage of
our cattle is invaluable and the enemy triumph.
I hope you may engage the Catawbas more
heartily in the war. Surely we could have
20 or 30 of the Catawbas at Fort Hill, & as
many at Stoll.

S. Phips to Col. Eleazar Porter July 18. 1748
— to raise a strong guard out of the militia
to convoy provisions to the upper garrisons;
you must confer with Col. Willard about the
time &c.

S Phips to Col. Dwight of Brookfield July 18. 1748
— lends him blank commissions for officers
in the Volunteers — he to go on & raise
the volunteers immediately, as he pleased —
desires him to go at head of volunteers.

Gov Shirley at Albany July 21. 1748 to
Secretary — about Indian attack above
Schenectady, &c.

Maj. Israel Williams to Secretary Willard
July 24. 1748. Hatfield —
Capt Stevens has found 4 of the 17 men, dead.
9 missing. he found one more of 10 also dead.
He buried Capt. Hobbs Scouts which the enemy
had not found.
Before mentioned yesterday, 6 Indians killed a man
& children in Northfield Town, scalped him.
The people were generally in bed. They got up &
followed after them but to no purpose.
Writes that last Tuesday the enemy killed 20 &
took 5 at Schenectady — Do not hear of any come
from Connecticut — fear if they come they will not do much
for want of provisions which are scarce — if they are ill
there we have had, we shall not get them over this time.

Letter

Capt Ephraim Williams to Major Israel Williams — Fort Massachusetts Aug 2. 1748

Our scout to Cheticook was followed in by the enemy, and they have observed our motions ever since; but the guard sent to Deerfield to bring stores arrived yesterday, 40 men with Lt Lawrance and Hawley, — made no discovery from Deerfield here today. I suspected an ambush about 40 rods from the fort between the fort & where we cross the river to go to Deerfield — ordered men to be ready — they fired at our dog, & wounded some man that had gone out unknown to me, who returned the fire; we then made a sally with about 35 men to save those men that were out, engaged the enemy 10 minutes & drove them off the ground, upon which an ambush of 60 men about 10 rods off and partly between us & the fort, rose on our right wing & discharged a volley upon us. We retreated fighting into the fort, which they attacked immediately. I ordered the men to their posts & played with our cannon & small arms for 1 3/4 hours by the glass. They then retreated by degrees & so drew off. How many we killed or wounded I know not, but we had some fair shots, and they not above 15 rods off, & some at 7 rods. We had none killed but 3 wounded, but 2 of them mortally I fear. The men wounded are Lt Hawley, Samuel Abbot, & Ezekiel Wells. Lt Hawley's shot through the calf of his leg with a buckshot — bone not hurt. Abbot's shot below his navel, & Wells in his hipps. Strange that we should recover at least 200 shot in the open field, some at 40 rods, and but 2 men wounded (for Abbot was not out)

Judge the enemy between 200 & 300, chiefly Indians though I believe there were 30 French among them. Some talked good English. All our behaved like good soldiers — no man flinched. Blessed be God we have a sound & sincere & well-meaning judgment (minded)

Ephr Williams Jr.

Major Israel Williams to Jacob Wendell Aug 5. 1748
enclosing the preceding letter.

The enemy are discovered daily in all parts of the frontiers. "Our enemies are not in a lethargy, though some are ready to think we are so!"

Men have gone to guard stores to Albany. The need a stronger guard to convey provisions from Stockbridge to Fort Massachusetts.

Intend to write to Hartford Committee of war that their men at Sheffield and the places adjacent may join Capt. Williams more, they can be spared.

Capt. Williams proposed, prudent to attempt going to Wood Creek with 50 men only. He proposes Capt Stevens this men should join him, & the beautiful the enemies country.

Col Hinsdell's fort occupied by Con. men as I wrote before. It's a good garrison & have ordered 10 men there, taken from Shirley & Pelham.

p. 357 / 358 Col. Porter declines a stipend, one says he is informed Gov. Shirley gave his discharge, & desired to be excused. Some body else seems necessary. Col. intermediate lies in regard to 10 men.

Israel Williams to Gov. Wolcott Aug 20. 1748

It seems Connecticut forces at Sheffield &c. have refused to aid in guarding stores to Fort Mass. Major Williams of Stockbridge has so written, & also that the Enemy was about & recently shot at the water near the fort. It seems further that Connecticut had ordered the withdrawal of their troops from Sheffield. He expostulates with the Governor for so doing — says those places Sheffield Stockbridge, &c are much exposed. hopes the orders will be countermanded.

Same to Gov. Shirley. Hatfield June 22. 1748

Have received orders suspending Capt Williams' march to Wood Creek, unless he & Capt Stevens can join their forces. Capt. Williams has sent men to Wood Creek to guard in provisions which have arrived safe to the fort. He is willing to go with Stevens — tell about a Cessation. Farms & crops suffered, those who could retreat to Louisbourg. Maj. Williams of Stockbridge says the Connecticut troops have left Sheffield. Stockbridge guard fewer.

Letters

Israel Williams in preceding letter of May 23
p. 55 p. 357 says he has rec. a Commission to be Commander of the forces in Hampshire Co. "thanks Gov. S. for the honor, it is sensible this is intended to satisfy the Place of the quartermaster Col. Stoddard."

p. 51 Same to Sec'y Willard Nov. 22. 1748. says the troops at Fort Allens are very sickly & died lately

It seems Con. Governor recalled troops from Allens, because the King had commanded a suspension of arms — the war his reason.

Israel Williams to Geo. Shirley, Hatfield Feb 13. 1748-9
In 11th inst Col. Willard sent a Frenchman to me who came to Fort Dummer says he deserted from Crown Point where he had been a soldier, & came to N. England in order to go home to France, which he left 6 years ago. I send him to you name Jean Orange. Says there are 100 soldiers at Crown point — no Indians out — all expecting peace.

Rev. Stephen Williams, Long meadow, to Honored Sir — dated 31. 1749.
Did not know but there any good interpreter for a mission to the Relations — Our captives lately returned did not live long enough with the Caghnawagas to learn their language — Heard Daniel Sergeant (son to the Sergeant that was killed near Fort Dummer a little over 12 months ago) lived sometime at the Caghnawaga fort; but I dont believe he learned the language, unless he learned it at the fort Dummer by trading with them before the war. — Some of the Brainards Indians may understand the language of the Oneidas &c.

Esek Williams Jr. to Brig. Gen. Waldo. Boston Dec. 1749
speaks of his being (Waldo's) while a school boy "plagued with an ignorant, stupid Rascal (though I offer to be guilty of your accounts" — may be assured you shall — I must beg your best skill & good judgment in the selection of 3 silver watches of the best sort. The Hughes says, makes the best in London

Letters

From Israel Williams to Jos. Phelps, Esq.

Hatfield July 31. 1750

By an express from Stockbridge I have an account of numerous preparations, indeed notorious, with guns &c that have of late been made, & that the Indians are now supplied with the pelts we generally throw down in the woods & refuse to follow — some forts have mounted the ranges recently by the French "to revenge the blood wantonly and wickedly spilt by a contrary to solemn agreement for which we have made no satisfaction by the punishment & death of the murderers!" Let Gerrish & Bradley be vengeance, surely a common enemy may expect to suffer. [To what does he allude?]

Richard Dwight "Worthy Dwight & Kinsman"

Northampton Aug. 16. 1750

Inhabitants of Stockbridge to settle a property among them by Decree of Court — spent much more than the woods rights in drawing the truck water & by

last year on Oct. was at Stockbridge & paid two townships; not had so difficult & kind comm. as Stockbridge — was now most necessary, hard to manage the property & proceed. Then lay out the lots according to the votes. Wish public interest to be allowed, some inconsiderate & ill-disposed who carries any act.

"Mr. Edwards & his family & supporters are cut off & dead but I hope & think it really true with respect to the Lord's people of Northampton & Stockbridge — for I have now been long & constantly in expectation of a total overturn in respect to our earthly affairs. It has become almost discouraging to offer any thing in prayer or say any thing on behalf."

From

to Col. Israel Williams Pittsfield 1750

[illegible] Indians offended & [illegible] Williams & Stockbridge informed, left Canada (Indians) Weight blown out [illegible]

1750 Oct. 8. Letter to Col. Phelps from Canada

Canton papers p. 110

[illegible] Indians in Eastern Forests

Capt. [illegible] Oct. 29. 1750 [illegible]

58

Wolves — See Misc. No. 8 154, 158.

1635 Nov 1630. 14 Wolf bounty paid out of annuals. Amount unpertain. Repealed 1632
2 2 yr.
Wolf. 14 bidding, to kill or take wolves, that the wolves
under penalty of 5s; then usual dogs in colle
"hounds, beagles, mastiffs & wolf dogs" which
we killed remain by some to school trespasses,
or comfiteth. Have issued to every one taken
against the owner fetch wolves — see kill the day
Wolves are said to destroy great number of our
Cattle." — Cattle included horses & sheep. See more further in Mass Records.

1635 For wolves 5s foxes 1
1638 Wolves 10s foxes 2
1638 Repealed
1640. 40s if killed with hounds 10s otherwise
1641 repealed
1644 Indians also. com.
1645 repealed

Wolves. Ordered 1645 County 10s for every wolf killed by English or Indian within 10 miles of a plantation. Proof to be made to adjoining plantation & certificate from them to the Treasurer. These plantations not included that do not contribute to public charge.

This in print

Oct. 1648 Rec. III. 134. Mousing Keep sheep in any commons, but are more to molest them. [See printed laws. It was 1648. Dogs that kill sheep to be hung.

Oct. 1648. Rec. III. 134 Towns empowered to purchase hounds & other to destroy wolves. [Salem voted to import hounds 1645 See Felt, Spencer, p. 42.

Rec. III. 134. October 1648 wolf years — renewed 1653 R. III. 36

20s. County for wolves killed by English. 20s. by the town or city colony. 10s by Indians (secondly if killed out of colony) 4 years [1653. Bounty renewed. See No. 2. 333

1661 Ordered Com. Counties & wolves & Indians to give 2 lbs powder & 8 lbs shot or 1 lb powder 4 lbs shot and 3 pecks corn; & County Treasurer will pay 10s, as Indians choose, Towns to be allowed by County. Selectmen to cut off the ears & kill wolves heads & keep to show, that more may be known hereafter.

This in printed laws p. 160. Rec. IV. 2. 2

1663. Seamen may plenty & hundreds killed by English in fall & month. Felt Salem 2. 631

1662 — 16. Great loss by the wolves. Seamen & others of Marblehead & Salem. 40s for counties & towns — [This or another order in 1662 gave 40s. of which the county was to pay 20s. towns 10s. & country 10s. — [Indians 2 of country 10s. towns 5s. & country 10s.

R. IV. 2. 42. map.

See printed laws p. 160.

Wolf bounty. Ordered horses received the bounty specified attributed to the smallness & tenderness of the horses, that an encouragement, seemed to be not allowed. Seamen to be paid County per portion of bounty high, which [illegible] Selectmen to have charge of this.

Rec. IV. 2. 367. Printed laws p. 64.

1687 May under Andros — Wolf 20s. whelps 10s. bridles counties. Mass 1. 195

1694 Wolf 20s. allow for proven wolves killed & whelps taken & bounty shall — Provide further towns. First bounty under New Charter. No seams continued from 1692.

1695 Hatred certificate, wolves killed the 1st by Thomas Pettigrew 3, for Worth 1, Sam Todd 1, the Dorchester 1.

1694 Bridley offered 10 wolves in 1694. all grown seamen [illegible]

Misc. Docs. 1717 Wolf bounty raised to 4£ + 20s for whelps for 5 years. [See opposite. [Bounty under Charter of 1692 no. Indians to have same as others.

Commissioners of Sewers

Proclamations 11 - 12 Hadley for 1695 on petition of Samuel Partridge.

Mass. R. 32 — Hemp Act encouraging the manufacture of hemp 1701 — the farmers shall have raised here a 1/4 part, shall be at Springfield, water rotted & fit for hemp — that spat in the water rotted

p. 31 — County 20s. in money 100 lb. of hemp.

Mass. 2. 132 — Mass. 2. 132

Mass. 6. 96 — well water, well shire and Dorchester

Hadley 1736 Bill read once for 4s. on each wolf

1736-7 the first passed. Indians to have as others.

1706 Dec. 20s. for killing a Wildcat or lynx

1727 First bounty on Wildcats 20s. + 10s. as above; 1731 again 20s. + 10s. 5 yrs

Hadley in addition to act of 1693 — Dec 1736 as above

1731 wolf bounty was 4k + 10s. 20s. p. 5 years. Indians to be others.

Petition of Pecharwonnuck Meadow in Hadley 261 p. Precinct. The proprietors of said meadow are unfortunately overtaken with water & poverty — pray for a commission of sewers to drain said meadows. May 1744

M. 2. 259 — The petitioners say they are much the greater part of the proprietors and Pecharwonnuck meadow is Nathaniel Kellogg's block of Pecharwonnuck, certified to same. Signers

This had been drained in some degree before 1748 — Hadley 3. 306.

Joseph Hunt
John Russell
Sam. Woodbury
John Moody
James Smith
Ephraim Wash
Ephraim Smith 3d
Joh Dickinson
Samuel Wash
Moses Kellogg

This is said to be in Northampton part of Granby not on Hadley book called "Pechuwamek" in 1725, see John Goodman's Inventory.

Petition of Proprietors of a wet meadow in Hadley near "Forty Acres Bog". Forty acres in dry, and meadow is unpassable — pray for Commission of Sewers to drain and lay out. May 1754.

Seth Allen Hatt, Seth Kellogg, Nath. Montague, Eph. Montague, Elisha Smith, Eleazer Smith, Seth Dickinson, Isaac Selden, Elizabeth White, Elizabeth Way, Jonathan Morton — who own the greater part of said meadow.

Draining in Windsor. See Conn. 5. 247, 1693

1715 Grown wolf to be 40s.

m. 432 Dog killed & Kill sheep to be destroyed or compensated & damages.

Wolves & Drummy land

Springfield – Inquire for Commencement of
Lower Dec 1752 – to Draw the meadow lands
C.C. Hatch Cornfield & lower the brook
middlands have Plain brook W. Mill River S.
and Southwest & Cornfield W. exclusive of
Standard Woody's meadow which is bounded
W. & Cornfield street – all lying together
have Highways fencing the same.
Petitioners the Gentlemen

Edward Pynchon	Jonathan Smith	Samuel Allen
Thos. Stebbins	Geo. Pynchon	Ebenr Morgan
Jno. & Stephen	Moses Bliss	
John Lamb	Jonathan Marriner	Ebenr Stebbins 2d
Chandler Pynchon	Jno. Bliss	Luke Hitchcock
Luke Hitchcock 3d	Benjamin Hitchcock	
Obadiah Glover	Geo. Lamb	
Samuel Glover	Sam. Hitchcock	
Samuel Perry	Ebenr Stebbins 3	
Jacob Wheeler		

Deerfield men work drain Beaver Dam & Eagle Brook Jan. May 1754 Committee App. Mass. 1. 332

Sept 1753. Contract to Wolves & carmounds 4L wheel pr rod
Wheels 10s. young 5s.

Longmeadow in Sp. petitioned for Commoners lower
Aug. 1764 to Draw lowlands or meadows
in proportion of Rate which are now kept the
Scenery

Jonathan Ely	Thos Colton	Nath Burt
Hezekiah Stebbins	Thos Colton Jr	Henry Bliss
Joseph Bliss	Simon Colton	Moses Bliss
Moses Ferry	Samuel Stebbins	Jonathan Colton 2d
John Colton	Nath Ely	Jona. Hale
Ebenezer Stebbins	Israel Ely	John Hale
Josiah Hale	Sam. Keep Jr	Ebenr Bliss
David Burt	David Burt	Ebenr Day Jr
	Thos Bliss 2d	

Certificates of Wolves May & June 1764

Northampton	6 wolves	July 1. 1763	
Belchertown	1 "	" Feb 10 1764	
Southampton	1 "	from Jul 16 Dec 1. 1764	40 days
Do	1 "	from Aug 15 Dec 31. 1764	
Greenfield	1 "	from May 1764 to Jan 1. 1765	
Westfield	1 "	" April 1764 to Jan 1. 1765	
Northfield	2 "	" Aug 1764 to March 1. 1765	

1764 Westfield 2 in 6 mo. – Greenfield 1 in 2 mo. – Deerfield 3 in 8 mo.
Northampton 1 in 2 mo. – Northfield 4 in 5 mo. – Greenfield 5 in 6 mo. 1765
1763 Northampton 3 in 1 mo. – Northfield 2 8 mo.

Wolves &c

South Hadley — Wet meadow called
p. 59 Pechawonnache — now wet & sour, and by being drained may be made sure. Jhe Smith & Ceaser Comm of Sewers May 1766

John Moody	Samuel Moody
Samuel Wade	Wm Dickinson
Moses White	Wait Dickinson
David Nash	Nath. Dickinson
Phineas Smith	Simon Barnes
Ephraim Smith	Jos. White Jr.

Hezekiah Smith, David Moody, Aaron Nash } commission June 10. 1766

Northampton Drain. Mass. 1. 325. 326. 331. 332. 324

Springfield — petitioned again in regard to draining lands East of Street, & Towering Brook — June 17, 1771 granted 18. — 3 Comm appointed

Wolves 1774 — Wilbraham 3 in 4 mo. Greenfield 1 in 4 mo
Palmer 1. 3 mo. Sheffield 2 in 11 mo

Act Nov. 1740 to continue 5 yrs (Mass. 1. 100 in Ap 1743 — seems same) — Bounties on birds, wolves, &c
Ears of the animals & beaks of the birds to be produced as evidence
Crows 6. each; blackbirds 3/. doz. young do. 1/. doz
Water rats, grey & ground squirrels 4 each
Crows & blackbirds are charged with pulling up newly sprouted corn, & stripping ripe ears; and the water rats & squirrels are said to injure grain, &c.

Act March 1741.2. On Wolves 30/. last Emission: wolf's whelps 10/
(Catamount & just time) Catamount 40/ & whelps 20/. Bears from April 1 to Aug 31. 10/. & cub 5/. Wildcats 5/. & young ones 2/6
Towns to pay first the bounties on birds & animals; then the Province Treasurer to pay the towns.

Act May 1745. Wolves 40/ & whelps 13/4 last E. Catamounts 50/ & whelps 25/
m. 12. 123. Bears April 1 to Aug 31. 10/ & cubs 5/. Wildcats 6/ & whelps 3/

Act May 1753 Wolf 4£ & whelps 40/. Catamount 4£ & whelps 40/
m. 12. 123 Wildcat 10/ & whelps 5/. Those taken out of belly not included
Former bounties said not to be sufficient to destroy animals

1736-7. Wildcats destroy sheep, lambs & other creatures.
Bounty 20/. and 10/ for whelps. (first bounty perhaps on Cats. No further was in 1727.

About — DEER
[Sa Miscellaneous No 8. 155. 158. Venison and Deer Reeves Misc.
DEER. Miscel. 2. 61.
1698. Act for the better preservation & increase of DEER — numbers
(2. 177) are said to be killed in deep snows, when poor, & flesh & skin of little value. None to be killed from Dec 31 to Aug 1.
Penalty 40/. 2 offence 60/. 3 offence 100/.

1698.	Connecticut	Jan. 15 to July 15. Col. & Ellis. 1. 16	N. Carolina Feb. 15 to July 15. Mass. 2. 123
1734	Virginia	Jan 1 to Aug 31. Mass 2. 120	
1740	Delaware	Jan 1 to Aug 1. Kennedy & Ellis 1. 325	R. Island 1728. Jan. June 20 Jan. 1. 140
1778	Maryland	Jan 1. to July 31. Condition 1. 306	

Letters

Jona. Gilbert Hartford, to Maj. Gen. Everett in 1664 — about purchase of his (Everett's) lands in Hartford — thinks they are not worth over 180£ — asks for lowest price he will take — "I think you are a great deal too high." The upland is worth little every inconvenient for improvement. Expect an answer

Your loving friend
J. G.

From Peter Sandford, Newport to Richard Lord Hartford, on business, July 14, 1668. He had a brother Wm Sanford at Barbadoes.

Hadley

Mass. 1. p. 7 / Sa. No. 5 p. 241 "In answer to the petition of Capt Cullick and the goodwives in behalf of themselves & others the Court judgeth meet to grant their request in reference to lands not already granted Provided they submit themselves to a due and orderly hearing of the differences between themselves & the rest of their brethren."

May 25. 1658. Both Magistrate & Deputies signed it.

Northampton.

Mass. 5 p. 245 / Mass. 1 12 Ordered that William Holton, chosen Commissioner at Northampton, shall have his oath given him by some of the Magistrates before the breaking up of this court; and also be empowered to give oath to the other two Commissioners. He had his oath.

May 24. 1659 probably 1659

Springfield.

Mass. 1 p. 10 / Mass. 5. 245 John Pynchon & Holyoke & Sam Chapin had a commission granted to administer justice at Springfield — Mr Pynchon to take his oath here, & be empowered to give oath to the other two

May 27. 1659

Judiciary [See No 5

Edward Butler, that was of Northampton, was sent down to Boston to prison in summer of 1662. Mr Holyoke sent down an account of expenses viz.

Viz. 3 men & horses 8 days, which being hard time is reckoned at 3/. per day for man & 4/. for horse	6. 0. 0
Prisoners horse at Lost 19 days	1. 18. 6
Provisions & ordinary for men & horses	2. 12. 0
" at Brickuppee on return & horses keeping	1. 0. 6
Pasturing 3 horses at 5p.	1. 6
	11. 12. 6

Court allowed 5£ & County to pay 5£.
Thursday they voted & filed that the prisoner was convicted of a capital crime — He was an Irishman

Jack the Negro — see Mass. 5. 248. Hampshire 127.

Joseph Hawley apl 1681 — Time & expenses in coming down about Jack the negro 3. 6. 0 [illegible]
over gone 15 days 30/. rate 12/. diet 14/. saving 4/.

Deal Pumry's bill about Jack the negro time & expenses, making irons, going to Springfield 3. 9. 0.

Ens. Eb. Woodwards Bill about the negro 2 men to keep him; 2 men & 3 horses to Springfield his own time, &c. 38/-
3. 0. 0 money received & 4/ country pay.

1682 Oct 17. Allowed the above that is 3£ to be 4/ in pay & so proportionably.

3. 00
3. 9. 0
1. 12. 0
8. 1. 0

[See Mass. No 1. 395th page. See Mass No 5. 248.
see Northampton No 2. towards end. See below.

Mohawks — Council Nov 24. 1663 were informed that the Mohawks had lately come down & slain several Indians confederate with us. Voted powder & shot for said Indians

Negro above was tried at Boston Sept 6. 1681 for setting on fire the house of Lieut William Clark & burnt it down. was sentenced to be hung till dead & then burned. see Hampshire p 127.

Major Pynchon bound over Peter Hendricks to the Court at Springfield Sept 27 1681. respecting the burning of Wm Clarks house. Nothing appeared against him and he was discharged. Court Records Sept. 1681

Colonial — Mostly Boundaries {See Colonial Man. 5. 133 to

John Allen Sec'y of Connecticut writes Feb 22. 1668-9 about the late imposition of toll or custom by Mass. Gen Court on cattle, grain, provisions &c. brought into Mass. hope you will not suffer it to be put in execution against us. It is very displeasing to us; (referring to Mass. letter of position to the impost in Saybrook fort) says it will be grievous to put such impositions on your people above us, it continues that it will be done if Mass. executes her law.

Same Oct 12. 1671 Complains about Massachusetts pretended line between the two Colonies — says Mass. run the line without consulting Connecticut — does not consider the line settled — nor can it be till we agree where to begin & where the southernmost point of Charles River is — men must be appointed by both colonies for this end, &c.

Same Oct 28. 1671 — about the line; in answer to a letter from John Pynchon — John P. proposed to begin at John Bissels house where former artists left off, & run 20 miles east of the River being appointed by Gen Court.

Mr Allen said they could do nothing in this — again refers to establishing the southernmost point of Charles River before they can proceed — wishes Mr Pynchon to forbear.

Answer of Mr Pynchon Oct 30. 1671 — that the artist had come and he should proceed, being directed by Gen Court. refers to John Bissells house — says our (Mass.) line crosses Connecticut river at the ferry place, the house of John Bissel being on the east side of the river.

Letter from John Allen May 8 1673 — Massachusetts desire some conversions about the line, to accommodate Windsor &c. Mr Allen says this is not sufficient reason to establish the line in the middle way between Windsor & Springfield — & so have peace.

Colonial

Gov. Hinckley to Com. Dellars. May 22. 1692
Dislike Mass. running the line — willing to send two men to join with some from Mass., for a settlement

July 9. 1675. Declst. of Gen. Court against illegal proceedings of Sir Edmund Andros — advice to follow & resist — also to the Indian destroyers to English in Plymouth & Taunton free & sword.

Mar. 16. 1676 — letter from Mass to Com. — refer to the state of Hamilton's house — letter concerning lands in the Narragansett country surveyed by private men.

about 1677 letter from Mass to Com. about taxes — Mass. Com. hard pressed in furnishing soldiers.

Another letter to Connecticut — very long

Secretary Allen to Dellars. May 29. 1699 — also 15th line is supposed Mass runs too far south, and that the line is not run correctly even for the starting point — willing to appoint equal to meet two Mass.

Same to same July 5. 1699 about Narragansett County
Same to same July 25 1699 about the line — says we mean agreeable — prayer for running of the line

Same to same July 2. 1684. Some accounts given to the Jamestown — 1677 (Indians) had run away to Natick. Whether been taken or some help for them.

Same to same July 21. 1689 about neutrality & about Indian hostilities & helps — says their plantations are sickly — Doubts whether legislature would send aid if they should not be satisfied "about occasions of hostility given to the Indians".

Requests information about some complaints.
1. Just quit-rents were not paid to Indians as agreed.
2. Injustice & illegal treatment of the Indians.
3. Injury to Indians by Capt. Blackman

Mentions waylaying our friendly Indians.

1692. July 30. Gov. Phips commander in chief of U.S. announced to Com.

Colonial

Gov Phipps to Gov Mather Connecticut 16.6.1692-3
Asks for men, is decided for the East.
Refers to Col Pynchon.

Connecticut in council 15.1692 - that they have agreed to send 40 or 50 men to garrison in Hampshire & will send 150 more upon an exigency.
Will advance 400£ in provisions, pay in our next rate if Boston does not be provided.
Nath Hanby & Wm Whiting were at Boston & wrote this letter above.

Gov Phipps reply dated 16.1692 - is dissatisfied with their proposition - expects more.

Secretary Allen to Allen May 24.1693 about troubles at Enfield & Westfield - proposes to have the line run

Secretary Addington to Con. June 12.1693 about line and complaint of Enfield & Westfield think this a fit time to settle matters of Commd, &c
Other letters on this subject 1693 and 1694

Gov Phipps to Con. July 19.1694 about sending Gentlemen to Albany to treat with the Mohawks — wishes Connecticut to join
Mass. 1. 468 462 Misc 9. 296

Sec Allen in reply wants information in regard to the Genl. to be sent, how many attendants on them, what presents are required &c
thinks the request of Gov Fletcher to Con. to send 100 men (& to Allen to send 100 men) to be at Albany during the Treaty anniversary only a friendly warning, &c
Conn Misc 2. 48

Gov Phipps thinks the 200 men (100 from each colony) will be great service at Albany but says we want all our men here & cannot send them to Albany. July 23.1694

Lt Stoughton to Con. July 25.1694 wishes Con to send the 100 soldiers — Mass. has so many Indians about her, she cannot — says the Commissioners will be at Westfield by Aug. 8.
Conn Misc 2. 48
Request repeated July 30.

The council close with strong exhortations to the p[illegible], and mention the great labors of the council of 1656 at Hartford; the poor service of the [redacted] messengers from Massachusetts in 1657, and the relapse after the pacification of May 3. 1657; and the labors of the present assembly. Signed at Boston, Oct. 7. 1657, by 14 ~~ministers~~ [redacted], viz. John Wilson, Charles Chauncey, Richard Mather, John Allin, Jeremy Symmes, John Norton, John Eliot, Edm. Browne, Thos. Cobbet, John Sherman, William Hubbard, Samuel Danforth, Jonathan Mitchell, Thos. Shepard; and 3 laymen, viz Richard Russel, Edward Tyng, Isaac Heath.

Gov.s Council follows to Lord Council of Com. Nov 8. 1694. think the amicable Attorney for disputes about boundaries — hope Com. will restrain their men, &c

In Answer to the letter of John Allen Oct 19 1694

Lt. Stoughton Decr. 1694 to Com. — requests 40 or 50 fresh men to relieve our forces at Deerfield a 6 months — to come in Jany.

Mass. Rec. 2. 49. 50

Sec. Allen in reply Jan 3. 1694-5 — will send 32 men for 2 months till better supply fall back, Man to wait them

Mass. P. b 84

Lt. Stoughton to Com. Jan. 12. — wishes Com. had come sooner, but is thankful for this — says Allen raises more than this in Northampton — wishes your men to come speedily.

Mass. Rec. 2. 56

Same to same Feb 11. 1694-5 — Request 20 men for Province Galley till end of summer, &c

Reply of Sec. Allen, March 6 — Com. not concluded to send men for the Galley — says Com. sent 60 men to Albany last summer to guard your Gent. & ours &c and have since sent a Lt & 32 men to Deerfield which are still there.

Sec. Addington to Com. March 16. about Indians, bounds &c

Lt. Stoughton to Com. March 28. 1695 requesting that 32 men remain longer at Deerfield, or a new supply.

Same to Same May 6. 1695. about the war, &c

Gov. & Assembly of Con. to Secretary Addington in reply to several. May 15. 1695

Have appointed Com.rs to run the line. Have ordered 15 men for your Province Galley & sloop to be at New London May 15 to be employed about Block Island, Nantucket, & Indian Island. We call our men home from Deerfield at the time we originally set.

Committee appointed to agree upon a place where to begin the line.

Lt. Stoughton reply May 21. 1695 — The 15 men will do much need — They were earlier relieved.

Secretary Allen says June 1. 1695. they will send more to Deerfield should any assault be made there.

Colonial.

W. Stoughton to Con. June 17. 1695. Gen. Court have appointed Com'rs to meet yours & run the line &c

John Alleyn to W.S. July 9. 1695. Acquaining Deerfield, Col. Fletcher has sent for our full quota & men & we are considering how to raise them — can't write more at present

Sec. Addington to Con. July 10. 1695. Maint. Cons. Does not be part in this war &c

Aug 20. 1695 Con. Commissioners to run the line report that Mass. Commissioners did not join with them. They made observations in several places as follows, viz

1. At Two Ponds 3 miles S. of Wrentham Pond where Saffry & Woodward made observation — it is N.L. 42° 13'.
2. At a place 3 miles S. of Southermost part of Charles River at a place called Dedham Tree — it is Lat 42° 04
3. At Woodstock which is in Lat 42° 1'.
4. At John Grimes in Windsor — is in Lat. 42° 00
5. At Hartford — it is in Lat 41. 51.

Signed by Jon Butler and Wm Whiting.

Sept 21. 1695. W. Stoughton to Con — Acknowledges their sending 12 men to guard Deerfield, and their readiness to aid in a late pursuit of the enemy — Acts further and when necessary

Mass. 2.377

Sec. J. Addington to Con. Jan 16. 1696 about bounds — from Gen. Court — refer to the line anciently settled as the true one

Robert Treat to W. Stoughton. Milford Sept 5. 1696 inter to bounds & Indian war — says they have had great trouble from Mr. Fletcher about their quota — shall move our Court to send you more aid

Eleazar Kimberly Secretary to Mass. Oct 9 1696 about the line — do not consider their running alone decisive — should be done jointly

Should want go Gov. Fletcher sent to aid, and we sent a Capt & 60 soldiers mounted, which cost us [illegible]

Sec. Kimberly continued

Boiges till the Gov. orders their return. Upon the arrival at Woodstock we send up 40 men to range the woods. Last night we had advt. from Capt Partridge for help. we presently ordered a recruit of 40 dragoons which have gone up this day. will do what good we do.

Jan. 3. 377

Sec. Kimberly Oct 3. 1696 to Allen about Enfield & Suffield. All we ask is the mischantline.

Fr. Allen to Com. Oct. 5. & Nov. 1697 about the Lines, the war, &c acknowledges the contribution of Connecticut people to aid the poor distressed people on our frontiers.

Com. Mass. 2. 56.

Fr. Allen May 14 1697. Requesting aid of Com. for Eastern frontier — by 2 messengers

Com. Mass. 2. 53

Com. Allen in reply May 17. Decline sending forth a large force — are liable to be called upon by N. York, & Hampshire County. have now 64 men gone forth — will do more when 64 men return

Fr. Allen. May 24 1697 acknowledges Com. kindness in sending forth a party under Peter Aspinwall (see the 64 above just also out) — rest for some English for East

Cont. Mass. 2. 54

Robert Treat June 1. 1697. Allens Provisions are scarce & we tell a new comer in the war good increase into some towns on the coast. but in the municipal towns on the River the crop hath failed so that divers of our farmers good quantities of land have to buy their bread corn.

Same

We have agreed to send you Capt Wait Wheeler with 50 men & 5 or 6 Indians to remain till the 1 of Sept. They will go to you by way of Marlboro. Col. Hilliard requests us to raise 100 men in readiness.

Gov. Stoughton to Com. June 12 1697

Cont. Mass. 2. 54.

says Peter Aspinwall & his Indians returned Saturday since, having had but little success. lost some plunder in their range on the other side of Hoosick. 2 Mohawk Indians shot on hunting. we shall send it home.

70 Colonial

Gov. Wal to Allen June 19. 1697
Shall endeavour to send forth the Indians again
as you require.

Conn. Misc. 2.54 | Cap. Stanton have Wm Whiting Capt. Stephen
Hollister & Joshua Hodgkins Lieus.

Conn. Misc. 2.55. same

Corr. to Allen. Sept. 21 1697 about Capt Whiting &c
in reply to one from Allen requesting that
Capt Wh. & his men might remain longer.
Cannot comply, unless they are willing.

Conn. Misc. 2.56

Wetherhead to Corr. Oct. 4. 1697 — Capt Whiting
on his return home — Indians who sent
are not likely to come.

After 1700 letters commence & continue about
Waring & Rangers with border towns.
Little about war after 1700 in this Col.

Committee for issuing bills of public credit
Dec. 10. 1690. — Addition of bills Feb 4. 1690/91
Amount not given.

Thanksgiving Feb. 26. 1690/91. — Reasons for month
Mass 4. 16. of King thus success in Ireland — Recovery of many
Mass. 2. 153. of our sick and restoration of — unusual distempers
newly raging in the midst of us — some measure
of pelting and rout our enemies — plentiful harvest —
supplies from England "in the midst of this hard
winter" — well fox warrant

5000 l. a year to be raised for 4 years to be paid
Mass. 1. 295 in bills of credit, grain at a previous at money price
(Feb 6. 1690/91 (not done in this manner). More bills of credit
to be issued (as above)

+ 24,000 of the above ordered to be paid by May 1. 1692.
Date April 1691 in money, bills of credit, or grain at money price
These are not to be paid now to be (these paying grain to pay transportation)
waited on
Mass. 2. 153 June 14. 1691. (This was later the only one 1691. Warrants to be
issued by June 16. Head money as in last rates (20 in Nov 1690 12,000 to be
paid by Sept 1. This to be urgent hand — was not gotten &c

Brookfield — the old Committee for regulating
Mass. 2. 153 the settlement, re-appointed, viz (of 25 for
Pynchon, Major Hawley, Sam Mansfield
John Hitchcock & Sam Ely — to order the
Cattlings &c near, that they may be
Granted into a line of a garrison, & fended.
May. 1691.

Hampshire Assessors nominated by freemen Hamp.
Mass. 2. 149 allowed June 1690. Maj. John Pynchon, Lt Nath Cook
Capt Aaron Cook, Capt Sam Partridge —
Major Pynchon & Lt Cook invested with Magistratical power

Ex — allowed May 1691. 3 of above and Medad Pomroy
Mass. 2. 153 in place of Lt Cook
Col Pynchon invested with Magistratical power

Jos. Hawley to join persons in Marriage in Hf

Bills of public credit with exceed 10,000 l.
Mass. 2. 59 both these not to be sworn out — there will be Sentence May 1691.
Mass. 1. 295 redeemed by taxes already laid.

Capt Sam Partridge to marry in Hartford

June 1691 Prices in Hampshire to be same in Hampshire as elsewhere
for next tax of 24,000, though just power in Oct 1690. [Mass. 1. 292. Mass. 1. 292.

100 men came from Connecticut last winter
& kept garrison in Hampshire about 8 weeks —
their subsistence to be paid — May session 1691.

Joseph Clark of Quabaug was under Capt Bull
Mass. 1. 285 & sent to Schenectady & kept a long while prisoner —
1. 403 & allowance Oct 1691

Gen Court Records – 1689 &c

mass. 2. 154. £1013.9.0 on £1000.9.0 & bills of public credit – burnt Oct. 1691

Misc. 4.16 Thanksgiving 1005. 1691 [Mass. 2. 154

Great neglect about assessing & paying rates, especially £2400 rate

Misc. 4.16 Fasting & Prayer. Jan. 14. 1691-2

Hampshire Unionists – May 1692. May. John Pynchon with Magistratical power

mass. 2. 155 Capt Aaron Cooke, Capt Sam Partridge, Mr Jos. Hawley & Court met ~~last time~~ May 4. 1692 & adjourned May 6. – met not again.

[Deputies in 1689. 90 & 91. on Miscel. No. 8. 3 page and in Mass. No 2. 142 & on]

Crow Creation

mass. 2. 155 Gen. Court met June 8. 1692

Hampshire Delegs. Mr Jos. Hawley & Mr Edward Pomeroy
Hadley Tho. Selden, Daniel Marsh
Spr. John Holyoke, Capt Andw Belcher
Hatfield. Eleazar Frary, Mr Sam Partridge
Westfd. David Ashley. Tho Noble
Deputies for Mass. Wells. Jos. Barnard.
all Law Mr.

mass. 2. 252 What towns to send 1 Reps. What ones 2 Reps. Boston 4. Nov. 1692
Northampton Counsellor – the same as were named in the Charter for this year.

Thanksgiving July 14. 1692 [Misc. 4.16

Lucabaus – Committee appointed. John Pynchon Esq
mass. 1. 43 Capt Sam Partridge. Mr Jos. Hawley. Mr [illegible] Hitchcock
Mr Edward Pomeroy.

Thanksgiving. Dec 21. 1693 [Misc. 4.16

Deerfield allowed 40£ out of their rates for their fortifications Nov 1693 – Tax laid to rate the
mass. 1. 132. in 202 rods long. – June 1696 10£ for [illegible]
Committee to see how much grain
Constables of Hampshire rec from Oct 1689
to May 1692. show it was disposed of. March 1693-4
Fast Day April 25. 1694 [Misc. 4.17

Balance of rates due from Hampshire co
mass. 1. 141 £1857.3.1 – ordered to be paid in, in bills of credit or otherwise – June 1694. Except Deerfield & Hatfield

mass. 3. 368 Hadley abated 50£, for error in 80000£ tax

Misc. 4. 17. 18. Fast April 25. 1695 and April 2. 1696

Hatfield Nov 1695. 3 miles wide west Hatfield granted to H. – from Northampton S. to Deerfield

Thanksgiving Dec 21. 1692 – [illegible] – the Storgeon to [illegible] mortal
diseases, – favorable heavens after [illegible] sore [illegible] sickness [illegible]
Misc. 4. 16. [Perhaps error in this or one above

Northampton Officers

Gov. & Council, July 29. 1689 - declared that Capt. Aaron Cooke, Lieut. Hos. Hawley & Ens. Nino. Parker should be the officers of the Northampton Co.

Mass. 1. 13 Mass. 2. 64 & 271. They were commissioned May 12. 1686. they say they judge that the objection against Capt. Cooke as to his warrant is of no value: "he still keeping his house & family there [with] & doing duty on the town". See contrary in Mass. No. 1

Enfield, Gershom Pease Jr. Lt. John Gleason Ens. Confirmed July 24 1689 See Mass. 2. 269 & 42 & 271.

Hatfield. Samuel Partridge Capt. David Warner Lt. David Wait Ensign Confirmed Aug 1. 1689 See Mass. Vol. 166. & 40.

Deerfield - Thos. Wells Lieut. David Hoyt Ens. confirmed July 24 1689 See Vol. 166. & 19.

July 25. 1689 & Fast by reason the war &c. [Mass. 2. 141. Mass. 4. 15

This was the first fast notice after Sir E. Andros was taken. "by reason to seek to God to direct the poor people of this country under their present difficult circumstances by reason of the war with the Indians", &c. Bill to be printed & sent to towns

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Hampshire Assistants or Magistrates. [Mass. 1. 41.

Peter Tilton was one in 1686. and must have been continued at the revolution 1689 until 1692. There was a nomination in April 1692. & an Election May 4. 1692 - In the nomination Peter Tilton had 673 votes; & Major Pynchon only 156 - he was the lowest that was voted for, of 28 - In the election, May 4. Peter Tilton had 911 votes, and John Pynchon 444. The former was chosen the latter not being still the lowest of 21. except Maj. Gidney who had 409. Major Gidney was the next lowest to Pynchon in April being 207.

Mass. 2. 155.

Major Pynchon & Major Gedney had both been of the Council of Sir E. Andros & had doubtless rendered themselves unpopular though they did not favor the tyranny of Andros.

The highest vote in April was Sam. Sewall Esq. 749 and next Elisha Cooke Esq. 742. next Simon Bradstreet 738

The highest in May was Sir Wm. Phips 969. Samuel Sewall Esq. 946. James Russell 940. Elisha Cook 920 next Peter Tilton & Major Appleton, 911 each. Bradstreet was chosen Governor, & Mr. Danforth Lieut. Gov.

18 magistrates chosen 1692.

The Charter soon came, & superseded these

Peter Tilton appointed a Magistrate, May 28 1690. Mass. 2. 119
Do. May 20. 1691 Mass. 2. 153
Freemen voted for Magistrates April 22 1690. Mass. 2. 147.

Gen. Court Records. 1689

See Mass. 1. 167 / 140
Mon. full extracts. No 2

Apl 19. 1689 Days of fasting — Indian war — Mass. 2 fast
see preceding page

Col 5. — Request of Gen. Court that Connecticut
would send 100 soldiers to Albany under Capt. Bull
the charge to be borne by the Colonies

6 Rates one a money rate to be levied for the next
year's soldiers &c Nov 9. 1689
Mass. 2. 145. 1. 283. Under the — wheat 5/6. Barley & malt 3/6 rye 3/
Indian corn 3/. Peas 4/.
Those who pay money in the 5 rates to have 3 abated

Mass. 1. 2. 145. 1. 283 1/2 Money rates ordered Dec. 3. 1689 to pay agents
in England, &c.

The refugees are Dec. 19. 1689 — Mass. 2 146.
Mass. 4. 151 Pay of officers & men the as in 1675 and 1676 Dec 2. 1689
Mass. 4. 151 Days of fasting & Mar. 6. 1689. 90 — Pages & Indian
Mass. 4. 151 war & small pox prevail, &c

10 Rates ordered March 15. 1689 for the war expedition &
Mass. 2. 148 Mass. 1. 286 (Indian wheat 5/. rye 4/. oats 1/6 corn 3/6. peas 4/
Barley & malt 4/. — those who pay money to be abated 1/3.
A Committee to argue to each town the
proportion to a single rate.
Mass. about expedition to Nova Scotia
" " Do to Canada — little later
£2300 money ordered

Fast July 10. 1690 Mass. 4. 16

2 County rates ordered in money July 15. 1690
Mass. 1. 291

Encouragement for rates the present year — Oct 8. 1690
Mass. 2. 152 Wheat 4/6 & Corn 3/. Barley & malt 4/ peas 4/. oats 1/6
Mass. 1. 292 Pork 6d lb beef 8d
Pumpkins prices 6d. wheat 4/. peas, barley & malt 3/ Corn 2/6
Pork 6d. beef 3d

Mass. 2. 152 Excise seems to have been demanded from taverners
and retailers, owners &c
Mass. 1. 292 Poll money in all rates has often to be only 1/. on a rate per head. Nov 5 1690
Mass. 2. 152 2 Single rates ordered to pay debts in 1690 5 1690
1/3 off for money. Poll tax to be 1/. a head on each rate
and this called a reduction.
Voted Nov 6 to borrow if we can 3 or 4000£ to pay soldiers & seamen
Peter Tilton was elected Counsellor May 1690 [Mass. 2 149.
The above 6 — 1 1/2 — 10 — 2 1/2 — 20 single rates (usually) were for the years 1
to in all the years 1689 and 1690 Probably one in 1691 as explanation next page 24.000

Gen Court Records 1689 -

Thanksgiving. Nov 16 1695 -
Misc 4.17 / 4.18 — June 18 1696.
Do — for wrongful imprisonment of the King.
Mass 1.33 — Suffrets abated 200 l in rates
Hadley allowed 10 l — Boston June 1696 [illegible]
Hatfield — 6 — for 6 — Do
Deerfield — 10 l towards ministry — Do Since 74
Dwight 95 — Misc 4.18 — last proposition by Connecticut to join 14.1696-7. [illegible]
Thanksgiving, Nov 11. 1697. [Misc 4.18.
Do. 5. 1698 [Misc 4.18

Representatives May 31. 1693
Sp. Maj. Pynchon — Hadley Capt Samll Porter
Hatf. Nathaniel Gray — Mr. Jos. Parsons
Westfd Mr Samuel Root — Suffield Capt Geo. Norton
John Pynchon chosen committee. May 30.

Nov. 1693
Spr. Capt Benj. Davis. — Hadley Samuel Porter
Mr. Jos Parsons — Hatfield Capt Sam Partridge
Westfd Dr Sam Root

May 30. 1694. John Pynchon 24 25 26 27 28 Gen Court for in Hampshire
Spr. Capt Benj Davis — Mr Jos Parsons
Mr Eliz

May 29. 1695 — Mr. Jos. Hawley
Sp. Nobell Wright — Lieut. Nathan Gray
Hadley Timo Nash

May 27. 1696 — Mr Jos Parsons
Sp. Luke Hitchcock
Hatf Capt Sam Partridge

May 26. 1697 — Mr. Capt Thomas Clapp
Sp. Luke Hitchcock
Had. Capt Sam Porter — Hatf Capt Samuel Clapp

May 25 1698 — Mr. Jos. Hawley
Sp. Luke Hitchcock. — Had. Mr Jos Stileman
Hat Capt S. Partridge — Deer Mr Jonathan Wells
Westfd Mr John Stoddard

Representatives chosen Nov. 8. 1693.
Sp. Capt. Benj Davis — Northampton Mr Jos Parsons
Hat Mr. [illegible] — Westfield Mr Sam Root
Hadl Capt S. Partridge

French Neutrals

Received from other towns into Hampshire 1761

Silvine Dubree
Frances his wife
Children Paul
Frances
Jason
Olympia
Ellisant
Adolphe
Elizabeth

This family came to Northampton probably 1761.
See Prices p. 63 & 76.

Francis Belelane wife & 9 ch.
Joseph Robesho wife & 11 children including 2 sons in law
Kenney Leblar & wife & children

Sixteen from Worcester &
Some from other places.

[Brackett 263 2 votes
" 264 1 "

General Court Records

May 31. 1699. John Pynchon one of the 11 Councillors

Representatives to Hampshire

Springfield, John Hitchcock. Hatfield Capt. S. Partridge
Northampton Joseph Hawley Westfield Mr Samuel Root
Hadley Thomas Hovey [Council record adds Enfield, John Hitchcock.

Hadley — to be April 25. 1700 [Mass. 418

May 29. 1700 Sergeant Partridge [in 1694 & 1697 & 1699 Northampton
Sgt. John Pynchon Hatfield Capt Sam'l Partridge
Mr John Hitchcock Westfield Isaac Phelps
Hadl Daniel Marsh

Mr Partridge was home commissioner 1694 & 1697 but not 1699 when he was drowned.

May 28. 1701
Sgt. John Hitchcock Hadley Jonathan Marsh
Mr John Clark Westfield Capt Isaac Phelps

May 27. 1702
Sgt. John Hitchcock Hatfield Eleazar Frary
Mr. Jos. Parsons Westfield Jedh Dewey
Hadl Daniel Marsh

May 26. 1703
Sgt. John Hitchcock Hadley Thos Hovey
Capt. John Clark Westfield Samuel Root
Hatfd. Eleazar Frary

March 10 1702/3.
Sgt. John Hitchcock Hadley Thos Hovey
Mr John Clark Westfield Isaac Phelps
Hatfd. Eleazar Frary

2 Councillors from Hampshire 1700. 1701. 1702. Partridge in 1698 & 1699 he was 1st & large estate. Hitchcock 1703. 04. 05 [illegible]

Representatives Hampshire

	1704	1705	1706
Springfield	John Hitchcock	John Hitchcock	Jos. Parsons Esq.
Northampton	Capt Pynchon & Capt	Capt P. Clap's	Ebenr Strong
Hadley	Samuel Mark	Peter Warner	Saml Marsh
Hatfield		Samuel Mark	Saml Marsh
Westfield		Nathl Bancroft	—

	1707	1708	1709
Springfield	Jos. Stebbins	Jos. Parsons Esq	John Pynchon Esq
Northampton	Thos Sheldon	Capt P. Clap's	Ebenr Pomeroy
Hadley	Samuel	Saml Porter	Samuel Kent
Hatfield	Ebenezer Wright	Ebenezer Wright	Ebenezer Wright
Westfield		Stephen Ashley	Stephen Ashley
Suffield	Joseph Shelden	Jos Sheldon*	Jonathan Taylor
Enfield	Isaac Meacham	Saml Terry	Samuel Terry

* Jos. Sheldon died July 2, 1708. Court p. 79.

Mass. 17. Wages of Officers Nov 1703 [See No. 2. 157 Wages of Officers Nov. 1706
Commanders of Companies or more 50s week
Captain 30s week Lieut 15s Ensign 12s
Sergt & Clerk 9s Corporal Drumer & Fifer 7s
Private 6s or on garrison 5s. Mass. 8. 111
Trooper & horse 10s Chaplain 20s Surgeon 18s
Commissary 15s.

Nov 1704 Samuel Graves of Hatfield dec
Sam Partridge Esq & Ebenezer Wright, admrs on his estate, says he left 3 sons & a considerable estate in lands; Samuel the eldest son fell lame & was very chargeable for keeping & chirurgeon & the debt amounts to 44£, and Samuel died under age, then have been no division of the lands, of which he had a right to, & his father left them power & liberty to sell enough to pay the debts, &c. Hadley p. 220

Feb 1704-5. Troops in Hampshire in service to be allowed 3s forriage tho paid for service & payment 20s for quintal & 10s for horse load from Boston over 5 miles to be paid. Maj. Whiting's Charge of Dwight to be allowed. [SE. Mass 2. 229

Jan 5. 1704-5. Request Connecticut to supply their 200 soldiers prepared to be sent into Hampshire Commissary subsist them rather than they should draw off. Mass 2. 54.

1000 acres land out to ~~grandson~~ descendants of Wm Whiting

Mass. 14.155 Mass. Archives 30.[illegible] Rev. John Whiting of Hartford 1684 — Mat. Wm Whiting acted in behalf of himself & others — land ordered to be laid out 1700

The 1000 acres was laid out Nov. 1707 adjoining Chaubunnagungamung pond

4.155

Hadley & Hatfield. [See page 81. and 97

Mass. 40 "Upon a hearing had before both houses the 4th Nov. 1709. — Ordered that the petition be dismissed, and that it be recommended by this court to the Selectmen & inhabitants of Hadley, to accommodate their neighbors of Hatfield (who issued from themselves) in what they desire, in consideration of the many advantages Hadley has over Hatfield and the natural bound, the River, will be for a division between the towns"

"Consented to by Hadley."

Hatfield petitioned May session, 1709 — an order of notice granted.

p. 81 Petition of Hatfield about bounds June 1710 — [illegible] granted.

Nov 1712 Petition of Hatfield to alter River the bounds. [illegible] and Hadley to [illegible] shillings [illegible] petition [illegible] granted [illegible] hearing [illegible] and [illegible] to time.

p. 82 Thomas Baker, commander of a company in a late expedition against the enemy to Canada, & from thence to the West branch of Merrimack River & so to Dunstable — for himself &c. for one Indian probably slain besides the one they scalped — 10£ 9s [illegible]

See No 2417 Mass. Archives 89. 159. 160

June 1712

Lieut Thomas Baker's petition was read praying a further allowance — for expedition to Canada & North Merrimack — says they killed more of the enemy as they themselves reported but could not recover their scalps.

10£ granted. June 11 1712. [illegible] small?

Mass. Archives 89. 160 The land 32 men, or 33 in all. Their Wages from March 24 to May 16. 1712 were 99.£.8. (including subsistence perhaps)

Hampshire Representatives. S Partridge Councillor 1710
(Cont from page 77) 1711. 1712. 13 14

	1710	1711	1712
Springfield	Col John Pynchon	John Pynchon Esq	John Pynchon Esq
Northampton	Ebenezr Pomeroy	Jos Pomeroy Esq	Jos. Pomeroy Esq
Hadley	Daniel Marsh	Peter Montague	Saml Porter Esq
Hatfield	[John Dickinson. Town Rec]	John Dickinson	John Dickinson
Westfield	—		
Suffield	Mr.	Jacob Adams	Stephen Mather Esq
Enfield	Mr Saml Terry		

	1713	1714	1715
Springfield	Lieut Hitchcock Esq	John Pynchon Esq	Luke Hitchcock Esq
Northampton	Jos. Parsons, Esq	Mr Jos Parsons	Jos Parsons Esq
Hadley	Mr Saml Porter	Mr Daniel Marsh	Mr D. Marsh
Hatfield	Mr Henry Dwight	Mr John Partridge	Mr J Partridge
Westfield	Mr John Ashley	Mr John Ashley	Mr J Ashley
Suffield	Mr Stephen Mather	Mr Jacob Adams	Mr J. Mather
Enfield	Mr Samuel Terry		

[Cont. p. 81.

See Joseph Bartlett's narrative, Coffin's Newbury 334 to 334.
Fairman's Martin, by — taken 1704, escaped 1705, retaken 1708, returned 1712.

p. 30 Nov 1712 — 25£ given to Martin Kellogg of Deerfield for his ransom in Canada, his expenses, his loss of farm &c, being taken in the service

Deerfield p. 102 — 6.15.0 to Mahuman Hindsdale paid him for his liberty &c. he being taken by the enemy about 3 years since & carried to Old France

Deerfield p. 102 — 70£ to Eleazr Clesson for his expenses in gaining his liberty — was taken about 3 years since, carried to Canada & thence to France

Brookfield Committee — Jos. Hawley dead & John Hitchcock ~~dead~~; Ebenezr Pomeroy, Dismissed (See old Com. man. 1/163)

mass. 2/13 — New Committee appointed June 1713. Samuel Partridge, Col. Pynchon ~~Deac~~ M. Pomeroy Esq — Saml Porter Esq. Ebenezr Pomeroy, Luke Hitchcock — Joseph Hawley, Clerk. — added —

Wm Arms of Deerfield complained against Maj John Stoddard, late Capt of a company at Deerfield garrison, for a false muster.
Defend & next Court prepare petitioner, and Attorney Gen to see to it June 1713

Gen Court Records

Swampfield — committee for settling it (was granted 1673) Committees are
Mass 1 32 — Sam Partridge, John Pynchon, Sam Porter Esqrs
Mass. 2 184 — to examine claims & rights — admit others.
250 acres reserved. — 40 families & an orthodox
minister — to be settled on Swampfield.
— to be called Swampfield. Feby. 1713-14

Northfield (was granted 1672) Grant Rescinded
Mass 1 p. 30 — and Sam Partridge, John Pynchon, Sam Porter
John Stoddard Esqrs — Attorney Dwight
a Committee to examine rights & land —
grant allotments to — same conditions as Swampfield
Feb. 1713-14

Westfield — had a small grant on West Mountain
Feb. 1713-14

Directions to Committee, Northfield June 1715

p. 82 John Pynchon's 500 acres granted 1659
Mass. 4 159 laid out on South side of Coys Hill 1715.

Swampfield — Original plat confirmed to
Mass 1 32 the lawful proprietors — Aug. 1715

Martin Kellogg 100 acres granted for his loss,
p. 79 long service, bravery, &c Dec. 1715

Hadley — 10240 acres or contents of 4 miles
Mass. 4 159 Square, granted to Hadley E. & S. W. corner
of township — very Hadley W. Conn River W
Springfield S. — Plan of it exhibited by
John Chandler Jr — Nov 1715
Accepted & allowed for the grant of 1683.

(Col John Pynchon seems to have attended to the business after 1716. [Con. 168.

Gen. Court Records

Hampshire Representatives	1716	1717	1718
	J. Lynchum (1716 [illegible])	J. Lynchum Committee 1715	
Springfield	Luke Hitchcock Esq	Jos. Stebbins	Luke Hitchcock Esq
Northampton	John Stoddard Esq	Jos Parsons Esq	J. Stoddard Esq
Hadley	John Nash	Sam Porter Esq	S. Porter Esq
Hatfield	John Porter Esq	John Dickinson	J. Dickinson
Westfield	John Ashley	Jos. Mansfield	Jos. Mansfield
Suffield	Atherton Mather	Jacob Adams	Capt John Austin
Deerfield	John Wells	Thos Wells	Thos Wells
Enfield		Sam Terry	Sam Terry (3 Mar 1 Cont)
	(5 Mar 1)	(Sec 1)	

S. Part of Council 1718. 1719. 20. 21. 22. 23

	1719	1720 May 25	1721
Springfield	Luke Hitchcock	Luke Hitchcock Esq (same July 13)	Jos. Stebbins (same Aug 23)
Northampton	John Stoddard Esq	Jos. Parsons (& Elem Pomeroy July 13)	Jos. Parsons (& Jos. Pomeroy July 23)
Hadley	John Nash	John Nash (same July 13)	Luke Smith (same)
Hatfield	John Dickinson	John Dickinson (same July 13)	John Dickinson (none Aug.)
Suffield	John Austin	John Austin	
Westfield	John Ashley Esq.	Thos Noble	Sam Ashley (same)
Deerfield	Thos. Wells	Samuel Barnard (& Sam Wells July 13.)	Sam Barnard (none Aug)
Enfield		Thos Terry (same July)	
Brookfield	Capt. Thos. Baker (2 Regul)	(Aug.) (in 2 house this yr) 2 house Nov 2. 192	Jos. Forward (Aug.) (2 house this yr) Sec Nov 2. 193

Continued p. 84

Hatfield, Dec 1715 renewed petition about bounds — to have river be bounds Dec 1715

p. 78. Cm bounds — to have river be bounds Dec 1715

May. 2. 188. Committee to rep. [illegible] Had not rep. to Dec 1716

189. 191 1715 Dec. on the committee — 18 day — [illegible] committee

Benj Wright of Northampton whose arm in the war, & had one of his hands disabled by his gun's bursting in firing — 3£ per annum for life granted June 1716

p. 85 Northfield allowed 10 soldiers to cover towards

Mar. 1. 31 ye them, till next fall. June 1716

Continued till May 1717. Nov 1717 continued 1 year.

June 1718. 40£ voted for ministry at Northfield. June 1719. 7 men granted

Nov. 1. Severance wounded soldier, allowance 21. 2 d

viz 12 s 0 p sugar & clot, & 10£ [illegible] at April 1717

Deerfield petition June 1717 — say they had an

Mar. 1. 19 addition to grant of 7 miles square, in 1673 —

— was laid out at north end of their town — Regret

to be confirmed, received not found —

Granted, & lots laid out by [illegible]

Pet presented Oct. 1717 & accepted & brought up again

84.

Sentence Records

p. 80 Brookfield — John Pynchon's 500 acres on
Mass. 4. 57 Gay's hill & was in Brookfield — to entitify B.
500 acres adjoining B. to be laid out for Brookfield.
Nov. 1717

2 Thomas Baker of Brookfield — petition
June — 1718 — says he was a soldier under
p. 78, Capt Wells and taken prisoner at Deerfield in
Mass. 2. 229 Feb. 1703 (3/4) & his arms & clothes & pay was
Mass. 8. 159, 160 taken at Canada, & the next summer he escaped
Mass. 2. 17 from Montreal, to come home & give intelligence
Mass. 1. 28 & an expedition against those towns — & one
Mass. 1. 125 Chevalier Boucour that he was retaken &
Indians made preparations to burn him alive
but he got out of their hands from a Frenchman
& one Lebair who had been by advance
5 pounds which the petition promised to pay
off. this he was put in irons by order of Gov of
Canada & made a close prisoner & threatened
off which he was a prisoner at large & was
escaped a third time & got safe to his
country. Prays allowance for time
& hardships, & money he paid for his first ransom
out of hands of Indians

Recommended by Council
June 11. 10 £ allowance & full for all the mitigations & c.

Hampshire Quarter — Nov 1718 — Ann Ingersoll
& 4 others presented — Hampshire has taken
notice of this year as a retailer or victu-
holder, & yet strong drink used there as
usual.

Comm. for Excise in that county to prosecute
all such as sell strong liquors without license

Northfield June 1718. Committee say the rise
Mass. 1. 31 of the Indians in settling other towns
there is but few people, & in very circumstances.
Request aid to settle ministry & a minister.
40 £ granted.

Gen Court Records

Committee for Brookfield. Petition
Mass. 1 / 43 | Nov 1718 — say they have increased now to the number 56 families, have almost finished a meeting house, & also a school house, & an orthodox minister. The Committee pray that the place may be made a township, & the Committee be released from management of their affairs granted — and town to lie in the county of Hampshire. [illegible] Nov 12 1718

Committee of Swampfield, petition June 1718
Mass. 1 / 32 | say there are 40 families there, have built a house for public worship, have hired a school master & ordained a minister, pray 2050 acres of reserved land may be granted to them for the free school — that they may be freed from paying taxes 5 years — that town be erected on polls & landed only — that they may be a township, & the Committee desired grant them to be a township, & erected Committee town shall be called Sundulund. Other requests not granted.

p. 84 Selectmen of Hatfield petition — June 1719
Mass. 1 / 40 / 13 | there is a great difficulty about the line between them & Northampton that has been for 30 years — Northampton repeatedly turn the line set them by Gen Court about in Westfield for Con. [illegible] & the woods, & also claim from Hatfield [illegible] & bounds, then [illegible] & bounds which lies comes within a mile of Hatfield houses the whole length of the town thereby all our outlots, & [illegible] town [illegible] wood & stone & fence, & other great inconveniences — pray for order of Court to run the line.

June 8 1719 Petition from Northampton with a copy

Both parties heard by Gen Court Nov 20 1719
Committee ordered John Chandler, Wait Dudley & Thos Wells to take [illegible] & determine the state to run & mark out, prior Plans, on Monday of Nov next to be, & report to Court.

John Mellelan — 300 acres land out for town on Ware river by Tho. Dwight for a grant made 1715 mass. 2-109.59 Plat accepted June 1719

Hampshire — Representatives [cont. from page 81.

	1722	1723	1724.
Springfield	Nathl Pynchon	John Pynchon Esq	Wm Pynchon
Northampton	Jno Stoddard Esq	John Stoddard Esq	Jos. Parsons
Hadley	Experience Porter	Eleazer Smith	Joseph Kellogg
Hatfield	Henry Dwight Esq	Thos Hastings	John Dickinson
Westfield	Thos Noble	Daniel Sage	John Ashley
Sufield	———	John Austin	John Kent
Enfield	———	———	Saml Terry
Deerfield	———	———	Capt Thos Wells
Brookfield	Jos Jennings Esq	Jos. Jennings Esq	Thos Burrage Esq

John Stoddard & Council 1724. 1727 — Northampton council made 1726 — 1725.

Representatives

	1725	1726	1727
Springfield	Nathl Pynchon	Samuel Day	Samuel Day
Northampton	John Stoddard Esq	Edward Wright	Edward Wright
Hadley	William Cole	Eleazar Porter Esq	Nathl Smith
Hatfield	Henry Dwight Esq	John Dickinson	John Dickinson
Westfield	John Ashley Esq	John Gunn	Jno Gunn
Sufield	John Kent	John Burbank	John Kent
Enfield		Ebenezer Collins	Ebenezer Collins
Deerfield	Capt Thos Wells	Capt Thos Wells	
Brookfield	3 Esquires	(1 Esq.)	no Esq.

Report about divide line between Hatfield and Northampton accepted Nov. 1720 (Mass. 1-90 73) Signed by the 3 Committee John Chandler, Thomas (Nowell). Esqs of Lieg.

Petition of Deerfield accepted by council Mass. 4-297 — Cole war — small to do any thing by his request Petition for a township grant Nov. 1720

Gen. Court Records

Northfield Committee petition with inhabitants about taxes, with order to commission taxes on polls & lands, continued 4 years. Granted. Vote & resolve p. 115.
Mass. 1.31

p. 81. Dec. 1726. Money granted for garrison at Northfield till Dec. 1728 [illegible] to be repaid out of the province treasury.
Mass. 1.31

Garrison at Northfield. Muster Roll of wages & billeting from Dec. 1721 to May 31 1722 162.10.0. Signed Joseph Halley, Commander. Petition of Samuel Ashley & others for allowance to pay for new barracks & inhabitants' teams.

1724 Jos Parsons & Henry Dwight, expended 12£ to repair road between Lenox & Brookfield for the province.
Mass. 1.23

Housatonnuck [See Mass. 2.194. Misc. 8.113.

p. 91. p. 127. June 1722 Petitions of Jos. Parsons & 115 others, and Thomas Hall & others, proprietors of a tract of land over or near Housatonnuck River.

Granted two tracts 7 miles square to the petitioners, so that which shall be adjusted by the Committee. One to be laid out on the Housatonnuck next to Connecticut line, & the other to be northward that.

Johnson & others, Henry Dwight, Luke Hitchcock, John Ashley & Samuel Partridge Committee to consider inhabitants, grantees, proprietors, & affairs, till further order. They are to order 120 settlers into both townships (giving them 3 years to build &c) reserve land for ministry, ministry & school, & grant to every 30 acres & 100 acres to the first settler, & to every other settler, & every other person laying out to the first settler, & for building a meeting house in the place.
[illegible]

Thomas Baker & Jos. Kellogg went express to Canada with Government letters in April 1722. 30£ to each for expenses & granted July 1722.
Hatfield p. 94. Mass. 1.215.
[5£ to Mr Kellogg. p. 86.

Gen. Court Records

1722 Aug. 7. Elisha Kent taken in
Mass. 2. 63. to serve from his father's house in Hampshire
N. Hamp. 1. p. 152, 193 & carried to Canada, where he has remained
ever since, & is now come to this province.
Voted from 10£ to engage him to abide
here & not return to Canada; & the Governor
is desired to retain him in the public
service. Mass. 3 [illegible] the government as a sergeant
at the garrison of Deerfield & Westfield.
[Mass. 2. 236. 238 & 239. 242. Was sergeant in 1722, 1723, 1724 — at Deerfield.
Was lieut. in 1724 & 1725. — at Fort Dummer

Men for a Frontier Aug. 1722
10 men to be added to the 25 men at Westfield
10 " " " " " 20 " " at Deerfield

Mass. 2. 236 | 2 scouts, to be maintained for three places — not
over 6 men in each to go up Connecticut river,
a-eastward to the Great Monadnock, — and
across Ashuelot & Contoocook rivers, range
about heads of Miller's River.

Joseph Kellogg allowed 10£ Nov. 1722
for attendance on Delegates — Colatura
in their voyage eastward [= 22 unpaid. See Mass. 1. 216, 425
p. 85 5£ more allowed for his journey to Canada in Spring

Capt. John Stoddard recommends some volunteering
enlisted, viz. Dec. 1722
Mass. 2. 195 | Geo. Colson — Samuel Wright
Ebw. Pomeroy — Thos. Alexander
Ebw. Mills — John Miller
Benjamin Hill
[illegible]

Gen. Ct. to each 40s.

Capt. Ebew Pomeroy certified that these enlisted
Jan. 1722-3

Benj. Avery — John Hill
Mass. 2. 195 | Wm. Cook — Jona. Hunt
Saml. Beardsley
[illegible]

Ezekiel Barnum
40s. allowed to each volunteer

Genl Court Records

Capt Samuel Barnard's monthly Roll
July 24 to Nov 20. 1722, & subsistence
Mass. 2. 236 630. 14. 5 allowed. Jany 1722-3 in pay
300. 2. 0 — Capt B. in subsistence
330. 0. deduct pay etc —

Jan 1722. The Assembly in New Hampshire
Mass. 2. 237 to be reduced to 90 persons & stationed
for a defence, accordg etc

Northfield proprietors petition to be
Mass. 1 30 Coln — Committee heard a distance & to
grant 15 Capt Benj Wright & Eleazr Mott
ordered to warn first meeting 18 June 1723

Mass. 7 198 Petition against Barnes for transporting on
Jun 1723 Connecticut land in Hampshire, & other
bros. Timo Dwight, Wm Pynchon, Ebenezr
Marshfield & Jos Committee to debate & report
Mass. 9. 196 & meanwhile warn the Attorney General.
Meanwhile a law against such bargains
[See Hadley No 2. 118

East part of Enfield petitions — June 1723
Mass. 1 42 say Enfield gave them liberty to be a precinct
June 13 1723 August & Court to confirm the
grant — & be a separate precinct June 25.

Scouts ordered. Aug 1723. Dracut 4 Haverhill 6
Dunstable 5, Groton 6. Lancaster 6, Shrewsbury 3
Leicester 4, Chelmsford 5. Sherborn 6 Woodbury 4
Dedham 6 — to be under chief Mill officers at Town

Troopers allowance in service Nov 1723
Capt wages 35/. subsistence 5/. horse 3/6. keeping horse 1/6 per week
Lieut. 10/ sub. 4/ horse 1/ — 10/ 4/ 1/
Cornet had 3/6 for all. (Wages 17/6
Qr. Master 1/7 for all (Wages 15/
Clerk, Surgeon, Trumpeter 2/ a week for all (Wages 12/
Centinel 2/ a week for all. (Wages 10/ subsistence & horse 7/
[Same allowance Mass 2. 237

Hampshire representation

	1728	1729	1730	Deputies Feb 10. 1730-31
Springfield	Saml Day	Saml Day	Wm Pynchon Esq	Wm Pynchon Esq / Mr. Wm P. jun
Northampton	Ebenr Wright	Ebenr Wright	Ebenr Wright	Ebenr Wright / Eleazar Porter Esq
Hadley	John Nash	Wm Dickinson		
Hatfield	John Dickinson		Hon. Dwight Esq	Nath. Coleman
Westfield	John Gunn	John Gunn	John Gunn	
Suffield	John Kent	John Kent	John Kent	
Enfield	Nath. Collins	Thomas Jones		Jos. Sexton
Deerfield				Thos. Gilbert

Commissioners — Hampshire — John Stoddard 1728 — none 1729 — none 1730 — none 1731. 1732 1733 — 1734 1735 — Eleazar Chauncey for western precinct
Josiah Willard was Councillor

	1731	1732	1733	1734
Springfield	~~Wm Pynchon Esq~~	Capt Wm Day	John Worthington	Capt Wm Pynchon
Northampton	Wm Stoddard Esq	Wm Stoddard Esq	J. Stoddard Esq	J. Stoddard
Hadley	John Nash	Wm Partridge	Moses Cook	Wm Partridge
Hatfield	Henry Dwight Esq		Capt Jos. Williams	Capt J. Williams
Westfield	John Shepard	John Ashley Esq	Thos Ingersol	John Ashley Esq
Suffield	John Kent	Josiah Saxton	J. Saxton	J. Saxton
Enfield	Jacob Booth	Jacob Booth	Ebn. Terry	Nath. Collins
Brookfield	Joseph Dwight		Deerfield	Thomas Wells
Brimfield	Ebenr Wolcott		Vacancy	

	1735	1736	1737
Springfield	Wm Pynchon Jr Esq	Wm Pynchon Esq	Thos. Stebbins
Northampton	Ebenr Pomeroy Esq	Ebenr Pomeroy Esq	Ebenr Pomeroy
Hadley	Lieut Kellogg	Eleazar Porter Esq	E. Porter Esq
Hatfield	Capt J. Williams	Ebenr Partridge	J. Williams Jr
Westfield	Thos Ingersol	Thos Ingersol	Th. Ingersol Esq
Suffield	Ch. J. Lawton	Capt Josiah Chauncey	Simon Hart
Enfield	Nath. Collins		Ebn. Terry
Deerfield			Thos. Wells
Brimfield			John Beaman

Ebenezer Pomeroy, Councillor 1736. John Stoddard 1737

[Continued p. 6

Fort Dummer

Mass. 2 119 | Dec. Jan. 1724. G Court votes to build a block house above Northfield, on Equivalent lands, with & post in it 40 men, English & Western Indians to be employed in scouting up Con. River, the Ware & Miller's River, Monadnock & Lake Winnipesaukee & Merrimack to discover the enemy coming towards frontier towns. Equivalent lands to be obtained by the owners & tenants & the Indians (if any shall be found friendly that)

Mass. 2 119. 200 | June 1724 One plan voted, being garrison, & for the Indians residing there & to instruct them in religion, — to have 100£ a year

June 1724 Now are 40 men at Northfield, 25 at Deerfield, 35 at Hatfield & Westfield, & 1 at Hadley. Gov. Shute — 19 men to be raised [illegible] Northfield. Soldiers go out from Northfield & Hatfield to get the scalps of them

To 25 men at Deerfield & send word that there are [illegible] Westfield & Hatfield in their barrel. Gov. to pay to Sundiams — to your houses. &c

Wagwan at Bloodhouse above Northfield

Mass. 2 94 201 | June 1724. Vote Hendrick & Umpawmet, Sachems, from 2/ a day out the first impression, all the Indians that will go, & have their arms mended gratis, & have powder & shot, pipes & tobacco. 1 gill of rum per day

Noah Ashley of Westfield — petition Nov 1724

Mass. 2. 19 | for allowance for a scalp. Ashley says that on the 27th of August last, near Noah Ashley's place called Pocheset in Westfield did bravely withstand a party of Indians, who fired on the back, made a shot on said Ashley & other English & wounded one man, & Ashley turned round & shot at an Indian, what he without doubt slew, he & others having found the body the next day where he shot the day before & produced his scalp.

100£ granted to said Ashley

Timo. Dwight — and formerly Deerfield — petition

Mass. 9. 173 | for pension at Fort Dummer, being necessary for scouting — 6.13.0 allowed

Also deer skins for the Indians at the fort 6.6.6 — Mass. 1. 427

Dec 1724
Capt Jos. Kellogg allowed 15£ for hardships and extraordinary, when he undertook 2 journeys to Albany & the Indian Country

Dec 1724
Forces to be reduced — To be 65 men in Hampshire, with a Capt & 3 Sergeants — to be posted at Fort Dummer, Northfield, Deerfield and Sunderland. This by house

Dec 1724. Northfield distressed by the war —
Mass. 1.31 30£ allowed to Chd Doolittle, the minister there — & to Dr Gardner, as his auditory are the great sufferers.

Dec. 1724 SNOWSHOE men — 4 men & 1 man in each frontier town to be provided with Snowshoes & moccasins, & to shall be allowed 16/ towards their exp. Incurments to be exercised
Mass. 9.268 in the use of snow shoes, running or marching on the snow, under officers appointed by Gov.
On an alarm that the Indians are approaching or have appeared, said Snowshoe men & officers shall march immediately after the enemy with proper arms, & observe said Indians &c

Hampshire — Have the following number of SNOW SHOE men viz Springfield 50, Northfield 30, Westfield 30, Hadley 30, Northampton 60
Mass. 2.220 Hatfield 20, Deerfield 30, Sunderland 10
To have 3/ per for keeping things in repair

Dec 1724. Capt Adijah Dewey of Westfield accused
Mass. 2.237. of a riot for a muster 1723 — putting on himself & men when they were at home about their business.
To be prosecuted. 7£ fine, another order for prosecution of riotous Gent. of province

Dec. 1724 Treasury directed to buy Indian Scalps
Mass. 9.295. in his custody.

Dec 1725 Forces to be reduced — Pay of officers in superior pay 45 men to remain at Fort Dummer — mostly in Hampshire
Mass. 2.134 first pay, wood etc this year 1726 Forces at Dunstable or Dummer to be dismissed
Nov 1726 Gov. objects — says Indians amount

p. 96, 97 Suffield lot lands by establishing the line
Mass. 1 [illegible] between Mass. & Cons — petitions for an
2 [illegible] Equivalent Dec 1725 — lot 868 acres —
[illegible] granted an Equivalent to be taken west
of Connecticut River — Committee appointed
Committee report Jan 1725 that for 5[illegible] acres [illegible] at 40/ — an
[illegible] — thank Suffield right to have Equivalent
[illegible] understand [illegible] Equivalent [illegible]

p. 85, 87 Rev. Nathaniel Rumsey & Committee petition May 1726
p. 111 for further time, the lower house [illegible] pro-
p. 117 ceedings — say Deed on Neck by claim
Jan. 1, 1731 and Mass. [illegible] — [illegible] against
Sarah Phelps [illegible] the Committee
Committee appointed — [illegible] report that
[illegible] should be below Hampshire Co. — that
Gov. should write to Gov. of New York in order
to settle the line &c

Capt. Thomas Parker of Brookfield was convicted before
p. 259 a Court of Assistants of the crime of Blasphemy.
1726.

Ware River Dec 1726. Joseph Wright, John
p. 96. Kilburn & others in Hampshire petition
to have a tract of land given to them, bounded
westerly on Ware River, Equivalent land
Chickabee River S. Town lots &c — the grantees
not to exceed 17 families — purpose to settle
thereon.
Committee appointed to view

p. 43 Daniel Severance of Northfield had three times
Deerfield 168[illegible] to kill some of our friend Indians, & avenge
the death of his father
3 brothers of Hampshire [illegible] inquire into the affair
the threat, first been under bonds for peace
[illegible] refused to appear
[illegible] Council
[illegible] the Council made another [illegible] Phelps concerning
[illegible]

1727 Nathl. Collins had been some years minister
[illegible] Northfield [illegible]
Mass 1 42 [illegible] Phelps [illegible]
[illegible] to survey land, &c. Council refused
to [illegible] Trans. [illegible]
200 acres — commonly known of Rev. Stephen Williams.

Dec. 1727. South Hadley. { Hadley 236. See next, page 96. Also Mass Vol. 32 7th page

p. 93. Thomas Goodman & Jos. Smith & 10 others desire being designed precinct in Hadley, South of Mt Holyoke labor under great difficulties by their remoteness from public worship in said town, being 8 miles from the meeting house & the way mountainous & bad. Desire have worship of God among themselves — are able and willing to bear ask an encouragement — Granted on condition of 40 families begun the precinct in 2 years, & a minister in 3 years. [illegible] Lands — of [illegible] for [illegible] Indian wars &c.

Capt Jos. Kellogg — Jan 1727-8 Land a grant of 200 acres in Hampshire for his services as Interpreter &c. [illegible] — Northside of Northfield [illegible] 1719.

Samuel Partridge 300 acres of land granted Nov 1725. Not presented Jan. 1727-8 — It is on Cons. River, adjoins Northfield on the South. Negatived. He may have it elsewhere in a more regular form — not to have this.

Mass. 4. 161 same

p. 93 Capt Jos Kellogg proposed a trading house at the block house — thought the petitioner would be profitable — Jan. 1727-8 Committee appointed — [illegible]

Mass. 2. 245

Jan. 23 Period of this Court 50£ granted to him — to enable him to equip himself handsomely for the service & the Court have voted 100£ — [illegible] In Feb 40£ voted for his expenses & his men.

Capt Benj. Wright of Northfield's petition June 1728 — says he has been employed against Indians near 40 years, & has been successfully engaged with them 5 times & many wounds — asks a recompense — Genl Court grants 200 acres land [illegible] 6,000 acres. [illegible] New Hampshire [illegible] Capt Kellogg [illegible] 1729 — [illegible]

21 June 1728. Capt Jos. Kellogg states that with great persuasion he has brought his sister from Canada, being obliged to take an Indian woman & boy with them, she being so uneasy, & to promise hereafter no force to prevail her returning to Canada "she being bigotted to the Roman Catholic religion" He prays that the Indian may be sent away to her satisfaction & that the Court would prevent his sister's return.

Hadley 293.

Court orders the Indians handed to Attorney Tribe on a message, & he acquainting Tribe, that Rebecca Kellogg seemed very little desirous of return with an answer: 10 £ appropriated to make the messenger easy &c.

July 1728 Joseph White & others of Holyoke, request to be made a precinct, with power of sending Holyoke to Springfield Courts & from Cold River to equivalent lands &c. and that all lands within such may be taxed to ministry

Hadley 236

Petition granted Augt. 1728 — to be as other precincts provided they build a meeting house in 3 years & settle a learned orthodox minister. All lands lying out & not improved & paying income, exempt for 3 years to support ministry. David* Hall is forwarded to notify first meeting. [illegible] * Daniel

North Falls petition: Brings ought & other about sewers persons who sell well strong drink to Indians & cheat them when drunk & prejudice them against the public trade. Mischief may ensue.

John Stoddard & others to inquire into this & redress the Indians so far as may be proper.

p. 43.

Capt Jos Kellogg's petition April 1729 — wants a house & shed built for the King or to shelter Indians that come to trade — a lock — this by some presents should be made to Indians

p. 92
Mass 2.143

Cp. Court authorized him to build an outhouse near the Direct house not to exceed 15 £ a lock not to exceed 8 £, he to dispose of Deerskins, Moose & Stallion hides as they come in — May 96 — a present opening of trade of 5 £. to settle Indians & employed in Smith work, &c.

Genl Court Records

July 1729. G. Court authorized 1000£ to be laid out in Goods for Truck house above Northfield. Jos Kellogg to return proceeds to the Treasurer, as before ordered.
one branch voted this

Oct 1730 John Ashley Esq & others say they labored great charge & cost & a pillar for stopping fish on Cone River or a branch thereof — that other persons not interested in said rivers town come & taken the fish so stopped — ask relief
order to give a copy of this petition to the several towns on Cone River in Hampshire

b. 95
M.G. 89.

1735 June John Filch of Hatfield petitions for exclusive right of making oil of flax seed in Hampshire County 20 years. G. Court gave him the right for 14 years.
Mass. G. 97.
[illegible] a mill for making oil.
[illegible] Lower House
is [illegible] 2 miles more or width — [illegible] branches Aug. 28.

Mass. 1 37

1739 Dec. Nathan Cornock, Matthew Field & others say they have no public ministry & [illegible] & have not settled on their grounds, the petitioners are not able to build a meeting house & ministry. They pray the petition be referred to the next Court & they be granted a committee to hear the [illegible] & to grant an [illegible] of their doings.

p. 91
p. 117

1739 Oct. Ordered that a tax on all lands of 1d per acre for 3 years is to support ministry & other town charges. This was from Lower House.
Granted the [illegible] petition.
Matthew Stephens, Daniel Kellogg, Nathan Pell be the first assessors, & Moses Wright & Pell first constable to collect the tax. — The [illegible] to choose assessors & constables [illegible] & annually afterwards

b. 127

Mr Jos. Stebbins & others asked allowance for the time spent in journey to Canada. Voted 10£ & [illegible] disapproved.

p. 350.
Mass. 1. 30

1730 Oct. John Pulsifer & others have made a weir at great charge for stopping fish on Connecticut river, or Quinnipiac River, have obtained a law from Court of Sessions; has prejudiced the River cosing Stake fish stopped by the weir; may possess privilege of the weir.
(M. 984. see below. See opposite.)
Order entered to [illegible] on river [illegible].

1730. 31. March. Lower Housatonnock Town. & town & to tax lands at [illegible].
(p. 94 p. 127)
John Higgins to summon a meeting of the town to choose a clerk, assessors & collector — to raise a sum sufficient for necessary expenses of the town ship &c — June 1731-32. similar order again.

1730-31. March. John Pulsifer & others may have the use of the bank of the river where their weir is 10 rods above & 10 rods below the weir, 3 years.
(see above)

1731. March about Line of Mass. & N.H.

June 24. Crown votes six 2 months Mission one near Wells, one Kennebunk, 2 neighbouring towns, one above Berwick.
(see below)

July 16. Presents to Caghnawaga & Stockbridge Indians — 200 £. 100 £ in powder & lead given to Caghnawaga Indians, lodged for them at Fort Dummer.
(Mass. 1. 362. 368. Misc. 8. 164)
Capt. Kellogg had sent 10. 0. 0 in silver to the Indians [illegible].

July 22. Caghnawaga Indians met Council in Council Chamber, Speech [illegible] & other presents to Eastern Indians then did the same, & received presents, &c.

Aug. 18. Henry Wright & two strangers are settled on Pownal land with liberty especially [illegible] the labourers & between Hadley & Brookfield.
(Mass. 5. 9)
Coms. appointed.

Aug. 27. 300 £ in presents voted to Oneidas & other tribes, expected in the recess, & for their entertainment.

Dec. Hadley charged for year's Rep. 47. 14. 0. and bounty 5. 10. 0. The rest be paid to town.

1731-2 Jany. Josiah Leonard & 36 others, S. Hampton, in Springfield, pray for half their ministerial rate so that they may have a meeting house in winter among themselves. Order [illegible].

Jan. 4. Hawley & Ewer have elements of Power Point noticed.

1732 June 20. 7 New Towns voted to civilize Indians. One near Narragansett Township, one near Housatonic, one between Connecticut River & Hudson, one middle [illegible] (Mass. 2. 241) [illegible] Township, [illegible] one head of the [illegible].
(see above)

1732 Wm. Partridge, Comr. of Excise is 100. Hampshire

1732 July. Hadley Precinct - S. & Holy, have
p. 92-93. Hadley 236 | have not been able to settle a minister in the time limited by Court, but pray that their precinct may be established.

July 4. It is confirmed as at first, & they are to have 2 years from Aug. 1. 1732 to settle a minister.

Oct. 28. Joseph Wright & Others, say they have
p. 91. Mass. 5. 4. | settled on a tract between Springfield & Brookfield, Brimfield, Equivalent land and Coldspring — were encouraged to settle there by Joshua Lamb & Co who pretended a title to the land; desire a grant of the land on reasonable terms.

Com. appointed to view the land, &c. Report [illegible] 1733 Accepted. [illegible]

Dec. Mr. Jacob Lawton of Suffield, says the
p. 127 Mass. 9. 310 | road to Albany is extremely bad between Westfield & Housatonnuck, travellers suffer great hardships, especially in the winter, there being no ~~[illegible]~~ house for 40 miles. Prays for 500 acres of land on condition of building & keeping a public house of entertainment near midway on said road.

Dec. Granted 300 acres, of the grant & keep said house &c. Feb. 1. 1733, & dwell there 10 years — hence no [illegible]

Dec. 15 Suffield. Petition for an Equivalent Grant
p. 91 p. 97 | of land — 50 families who settled there in 7 years & [illegible] have built & ministry settled! Lots to be reserved as usual.

1733 General rule of Apr. 5. 1733.

Apr. 12. 1733 Nathan Allen under of Northampton
Mass. 4. 154 | setteth his losses & sufferings in divers Indian wars — more especially in his being pilot of many companies that went out against the Indians, with some success. Received poor.

12. 300 acres of land granted him in the region. Plat accepted June 1734.

Apr. Jacob Field of Northfield humbleth Indian
Mass. 4. 154 | right to a tract in Hillis's River, some years since; committee to report. 800 acres granted him Dec. 4. 1734. Plat accepted Dec. 1735.

Apr. 1733 The number of Navigants at Soldiers
260 | entered is 840. 2 Townships had been ordered. Now 5 more townships ordered, each to be divided among 120 soldiers — 7 x 120 — 840. 3 lots reserved in each; minister & [illegible] &c. 7 yrs. 840 names on file. Apr. 18. 1735.

June Timo. Child of Deerfield — speaketh of his services
Mass. 5. 264 | losses & sufferings in several Indian wars. Petition for land — 300 acres granted June 14.

Samuel Dickinson of Deerfield, carried to Canada
Mass. 2 105 | in 1704, suffered hardships & redemption cost him [illegible] pounds — House grant 200 acres — Council referred
M. 4. 154 p. 268 | Council concurred June 14. 1733.

1733 June
Hatfield by J. Williams, rep. petitioned [illegible]
see below. Hadley claims a part in the bounds of Hatfield, and great & little Pot[illegible] [illegible] that the one belongs to Hatfield [illegible] be [illegible]. order of notice [illegible]

Ordered Dickinson of Hatfield [illegible]
Ratified p. 61 for bounty on canvas for sails [illegible] he has at great expense set up the manufacture of canvas for sails, & found on the same to great perfection

June 20. 30l. bount granted [illegible] on each piece
Mass. 2. 132. of duck canvas that shall be 36 yards 30 inches wide, bright color, made of [illegible] rotted hemp or flax &c. each piece [illegible] at least 45 pounds.

June 22 Upper Housatonnuck — Committee [illegible]
p. 127 found the settlement [illegible] Elias Parsons
Mass. 2. 313. Thos. Ingersol — to allot out the lands according to direction in 1722. the former Com. not [illegible] perfect their work. Their power also [illegible] to Lower Township. To report at [illegible] 2 yrs. [illegible]

Northfield Map produced — by Timo. Dwight surveyor.
Mass. 4. 160. accepted except they are to begin on East side at [illegible] end of 3 little meadows; measure up river 8 miles according to representation of Wm. Clark, surveyor of first Committee who laid out the Township [illegible] the stuck off point at end.

Oct. 150 acres laid out road way between Northfield
Mass. 4. 191 and Lunenburg for a person to keep an inn &c
19 — Granted to the person who shall keep a public house &c.

p. 99 Hallfight. Samuel Hall for himself [illegible] on Hallfight & 1676. prayed for a Township for the living & kin of the dead;
Oct 18. House gran. to Hall — Council refused

Oct 22. Sheffield. Matthew Noble to warn first
Mass. 4. 155 meeting, to choose Town Officers, &c.

p. 91 Sheffield Expired petition. Eliz. Jackson brought
Jul 21. the plat of Housatonnuck, for 300 acres granted
p. 96. to herself — not properly surveyed, June 8. 1724, time
Mass. 4. 177 allowed, to return complete. Petition of Daniel [illegible]
& 300 acres [illegible] 1722 accepted Dec 4 1724.

Hatfield. Committee on the petition [illegible] the
Nov 7. representations of both towns, & the rights of the
towns, and the proprietors, & report that
Connecticut river & Lord's the bounds
Mass. 2. 150 accepted by all branches, Nov. 7. L. Hatfield 6 l. p.
Mass. 1. 401 Petition warranted Oct 25. 1730.

1733 Nov. Samuel Bardwell of Deerfield says
Mass. 4. 154 his father was in the Narragansett
fight & lost in his name; but by
some accident he was excluded. Prays
for 100 acres of land between Sunderland &
Northfield, below River — Granted 2 v. 7.
Mat. negatived June 1734

1734 A true Indian murdered in Hampshire
p. 100 one of Onondaga tribe, name Sontagalouhees,
by Chaydannekoak, of the Quoyougah
tribe; the murder was committed in the
wilderness west of Westfield. The murderer
is in Springfield jail. It is expected the
tribe of Quoyougah will desire to have
said prisoner delivered to them, in order to do
justice upon him. If they send for said Indian
he is to be delivered to them by the jailor
of Hampshire in the presence of one or more
justices of the peace. Thus given Nov. 15. 1734
Gov. and letter giving an account of the murder only a day before.

Elbows Pinkeelant returned as likely to take private
c. 4. p. 17 grant, about 100 acres, within their bounds, at 2
Mass. 5. 9. pence, Granted pence a year for 5 years
provided building a meeting house & settling and
supporting a minister. — made June 1735
no.

Enfield & Springfield, southern about 60 families,
Mass. 1. 42 have little or no benefit of the school, &c, & pray
to be a separate town.
April 18. Granted — may bring in a bill. Bill passed June 25. 1734
Dissentation to warn first meeting in Somers.

Narragansett rights valued at 10£ each; the
p. 8. whole lands to be for their male; if there is no male,
the eldest heir female, & they to pay (if they have to) the
[illegible] & other heirs or descendants, having a right 1/10th; other heirs have same proportion of the
lands respectively as in intestate estates.

Westfield found 10£ for not sending Rep. 1732. Neglected
Selectmen say they have not 80 men qualified to vote
for representative, also not able yet to send a Rep.
Fine remitted June 1733.

By Jacob Lawton, collector of excise, June 1733. Hamp.
Jan. 1. 1734

p. 101 Thos. Wells & Wm. Rice, son & [illegible] 95 in all have
125 Mass. 5 23 [illegible] land from [illegible] to Sunderland, pray
for a township.

M. 4. 152 Houses granted 6 miles square, next to equivalent land &
Hadley Farms, on east or by said ways.
[illegible] — Feb. 19. 1733-4.
[illegible] grant [illegible]
April 7 1735. Grant to all [illegible]

1734 June
Ens. Hadley. John Norman & many of others petitioned the exists, etc. received with their leave &c; bounds of Hadley & Sunderland ch. staff & yoked, and N. by a line 2½ miles from W. bounds of Hadley, & so the div. from plaw & meadows, & their inhabitants have liberty to make a precinct.

Mass. S. 341 bdw

To send the d. with copy of petition &c. June 5. 1734

July 4. Merchants have emitted notes of bills 110.0.0 of which in our bills of credit. Com. inquire. Council agree

1734 Nov
Joseph Severance of Deerfield says he was wounded by Indians 12 years ago, & has been ever since likely to be till death — asks some allowance. 200 acres of land granted. Nov. 8. Pet. [illegible]

Mass. 4. 154

p. 97 Fall fight — Saml Hunt & Billerica men relate to Kennebec & others, Sachems, & others in fall fight 1676, when they destroyed about 300 Indians.

Nov. 18. Grant of Cambridge land to be divided by all towns in 60 families to settle & plant & build a house & barn & 5 acres cultivated, & grass land, & to be ready by Mar. 25 next.

Mass. S. 31.
Mass. 2. 317

John Stoddard, for Dwight, Chauncy, Sandy & Hall & Dudley & Brinsley lawyers, & Gov. to review claims & report — officers & soldiers; only one descendant of the killed in fight, & he called the Dowell, preference to the girls to elder sons of the lessees; mother, elder sons, & daughters — claims the part in ment. 10 months only survivors, & descendants of deceased to share.

Indian Claims — John Stoddard & Israel Williams had been app. Com. to examine Indian claims westward. They reported Dec. 1734. [illegible] Dispute about claims by Deerfield side of Connecticut & upstream, nearly to Hinsdale, part of it given to land & part land put to heirs of Chauncy & Dwight & Lake 100 L. [illegible] one road from Sunderland to Deerfield 90 m. [illegible] Dwight Drive 10 miles west of Deerfield. All [illegible] to sell. Com. found the Indians not [illegible].

Dec. 3. Genl Court appropriates 270 £ to buy the right of the Indians.

Jos. Kellogg at Hatfield Dunham — [illegible] 7/ a day for [illegible], & 8/ [illegible].

Ens. Hadley again petition. Jeck. Field & others [illegible] precinct on a tract [illegible] Hadley, Commit. W. Bot. Rec. S. E. [illegible] E. S. [illegible]

Mass. 10. 0

Dec. 10. Order against the Hadley

Dec. 31. Petitioners [illegible] in 3 years & [illegible] forfeit. [illegible] 2 [illegible]

1734 Dec

Joseph Stoddard, for great service to Province in divers journeys to Canada, Albany, & Crown Point serving with the war with good success; his transactions with Canada & the Indians & enlisting them & his house at Chatham, recep for some considerations.

Dec 11. 1000 acres granted in Hampshire.

Jabez Olmsted of Warwick – is already 6 miles from relief & to be annexed to Brookfield till, in Parish shall be made between his farm & Brookfield. Granted Dec 20.

Mass. 327

Dec 5. £100 to be expended for presents to the Caghnawaga & other Indians that shall meet the Governor on Western frontiers. £50 12 50 to be in reference to this interview with Gov. & gentlemen who may attend him.

Much to do with New York about line.

Dec 30 21 members of house chosen to attend the Gov. Westward to interview with Indians who decided on Capt. Wells line.

Dec 31. The Indian Sanlagaloghere, of the Onondaga tribe still in prison for fail for murder of one of the Onoyaguh tribe. Court order Sheriff of Hampshire to conduct him to Boston for Indian affairs at Albany, there to deal with him as they think best. Jona. Wheeler, jail keeper at Ps. to be paid out of treasury for his keeping.

1735 Willow & Thos. Starr; her heirs had 400 acres laid out for an ancient grant of land on the north side of Narragansett Township No. 2. [Westminster] Accepted June 10. 1735

Son of late Rev. John Williams of Deerfield petition for land on account of their fathers losses & sufferings, his visits to Canada, &c

June 14 700 acres granted in Hampshire. [Mass. 6. 154.]

Hadley & Hatfield; Luke Smith in behalf of Hadley & Hatfield petition the great hardship of the late settlement & it reflects Hadley – prays that Hadley may have an opportunity to make out their first claim, & to retain the possession, &c

Page 97

Jun 18. Hatfield has no relief, &c.

Wm Pynchon, Collector of Excise in Hamp. in 1735

Jun 19. 6 Townships granted to Canada claimants of 1670 and more.

Dec. more granted.

1735 Nov.
First parish in Springfield so called, called a council of churches to relate their
[illegible] Thos. Wright, Esqr. issued a warrant
[illegible] to appear & give an account of their
[illegible] should be objected against
[illegible] council & churches adjudged
[illegible] of doctrine;
by another warrant per said Justice he was sent
to Hadley under [illegible] Cons. where he was bound
over to the County Court at Northampton [illegible]
a charge concerning his doctrines — all which
proceedings & notices, we think, are a violation
of law, & the privileges of the churches, & tending
to disorder & confusion in the religious, they
pray for relief.

Nov. 15. Petition & some other papers [illegible]

1735 Dec. Nathaniel Hundale & others petition for land
on account of service [illegible] — surveyed & [illegible]
captured by Indians, & the land [illegible]
[illegible] to Freeman, &c.

Dec. 5. 300 acres granted.

Samuel Hill & others [illegible] warrant [illegible]
[illegible] for his claim [illegible]

Dec. 5. 600 acres granted. (Plat [illegible] June 1, 36.)

Ebenr. Hunt & others, Canada soldiers in 1690
and Capt. Eph. Hunt, dec. ask [illegible]

Dec. 5. Granted — a township [illegible] Springfield — 63 equal shares
p. 118. [illegible] settlers, [illegible] 60 shares to be set off [illegible] 3 square
Mass. 2. 324 [illegible] 18 feet square [illegible] 6 acres [illegible]
[illegible] Theodore [illegible] the settlers and
[illegible] 3 years [illegible] do not performing forfeit their rights.

Mass. 4. 154 Joseph Clemson had a grant in 1734
of 300 acres [illegible] Wat. Hallows
Dec. 13. [illegible] & accepted.

Chowdtown, or grant to Thos. Wellsworth [illegible]
Dec. 19 [illegible] & accepted [illegible] of Hadley [illegible]
p. 98. 125 Hadley & Southampton V. E. [illegible] S.
Mass. 4. 152. [illegible] E. [illegible]

Nevertheless, or grant to Tobias Ladd [illegible]
Dec. 19 [illegible] & accepted [illegible]
[illegible] and Prudence [illegible]
[illegible] E. Ennis [illegible] S.
Mass. 2. 323. Petitioners

Journal of House p. 131.

Rates

G. Court Nov. 1646.

In proportioning rates, every male above 16 years, servants otherwise, to pay yearly 1/8. and all estates shall pay 1 penny for every 20/. of lands & goods a year — and handicraftsmen & others who usually in summer time receive over 1/6 a day wages to pay besides the 1/8, 3/4 more a year and Smiths, butchers, barbers, cooks, victuallers &c to pay according to their returns & incomes, so as it be equal to other men — sick & lame who are poor to be exempted — Masters to pay for servants parents for children — if they take wages then they to pay — Magistrates to be exempted as to 500 £ estate

Valuation — Cows over 4 years 5 £. Heifers & steers 3 to 4 years 4 £
Oxen 4 years 6 £ — Co Co 2 to 3 " 30/
Horses over 4 " 7 £ — Co Co 1 to 2 " 3 10/
Co " 3 " 5 £ — Sheep over 1 year 3/
Co " 2 to 3 — 3 £ — Goats " " 8/
Co 1 " 40/. — Swine " " 20/
Asses " " 4 10/

Houses, lands, shops, goods, mills &c to be valued according to their worth — all estate real & personal

1646 Corn on Rates — Wheat 4/. Barley 4/6. Rye & peas 3/6. Corn 2/8. Malt 3/ a bushel

G. Court Oct 1648.

Corn paid in on country rates to be at these prices wheat & barley 5/. rye & peas 4/. Indian corn 3/
[See 113th page

G Court Oct 1649

Prices to be wheat 5/. barley 5/6 peas & rye 4/- Indian corn 3/.
[See 113th page

G. Court Oct 1647

Rates to be assessed — all males over 16. 2/6 a head all estates 1d for 20/. Cattle &c nearly as in 1646. Magistrates heads exempt.

1647. The G. Court assented to present — out 12 Gallons of Sack & 6 gallons of white wine to the Rev. Assembly of Elders at Cambridge. Sy

S. 111.

Mass. 2. p. 1. 8 Con. misc. 2. 340

May 28.

Men for Pequot War, ordered 18. 2. 1637

Newbury	8	0
Ipswich	17	6
Salem	18	6
Sawgus	16	5
Watertown	14	5
Newtown	9	3
Menbledon	3	1
Charlestown	12	4
Boston	26	9
Roxbury	10	3
Dorchester	13	4
Weymouth	5	2
Hingham	6	2
Medford	3	1
	160	57

The 160 first ordered — The others after.

[The Pequots were destroyed May 26. (May 27. Felt). before these men reached. Only a part was sent — they reached the scene of action in June; invested Fairfield swamp July 15. Lt Lawrence Davenport of Salem, afterwards of the castle, was in this swamp attack — John Higginson was chaplain. Felt.

Endicott's expedition, 80 men volunteers, was in 1636. Richard Davenport was also in this expd. J. Higginson, chaplain. Felt. Salem, 2. 502]

P.S. Stoughton went with the 80 men 1637 — Mr Wilson was chaplain: see letter, Con. Misc. 2. 251.

John Russel died at Dorchester Aug 26. 1633 — made a will (proved Sept 1633) — gave half his estate to Chunkin Dorchester & Lady his brother Henry Russel and Thomas Hyatt — my mens time I give my mans — John Warham, Thos Moore, John Moore and Thos. Dewey witness.

Misc. 4. p. 25

Henry Burt lost by fire at Roxbury and Petition was to allow Roxbury 8 £ in consequence of this loss by fire, May 1637

Con. 1. 141

Coutel Assistants at Cambridge 5-4-1638. A man was sentenced to have his tongue put in a cleft stick for cursing and swearing.

Misc. 4. 25/3

(Mr. Parsons had been found guilty of witchcraft by a jury, but the magistrate not consenting to the verdict of the jury, the case came before General Court Mar session 1652. The G. Court on perusal of the evidences brought in against him for witchcraft "do judge that he is not legally guilty of witchcraft, & so not to die by our law."

G. Court Mar session 1651.

"Mary Parsons of Springfield having two bills of indictment found against her, the one for having familiarity with the Devil as a witch, to which she pleaded not guilty, and not sufficient evidence appearing to prove the same, she was acquitted as a witch."

"The second indictment was for willfully, & most wickedly murdering her own child to which she pleaded guilty. Condemned to die by Court."

[See Hampshire 147] See pages 104. 5. 274. 262. & others No.
" Co. 124)

G. Court. 13-3-1651

"Mary Parsons wife of Hugh Parsons of S'b being committed to prison for suspection of witchcraft as also for murdering her own child was this day called forth & indicted for witchcraft, by the name of Mary Parsons you are here before the Gen Court charged in the name of this commonwealth that not having the fear of God before your eyes nor in your heart being seduced by the devil & yielding to his malicious motion, about the end of February last at Springfield to have familiarity or consulted with a familiar spirit, making a covenant with him, & hereunto divers devilish practices by witchcraft to the hurt of the persons of Martha & Rebecca Moxon, against the word of God & the laws of this jurisdiction long since made & published.

In which Indictment she pleaded not guilty; all the evidence brought against her being heard & examined, the Court found the evidences were not sufficient to prove her a witch and therefore she was cleared in that respect

The Court understanding Mary Parsons now in Prison accused for a witch is likely through weakness to die before trial if it be referred, do order that on the morrow by 8 o clock in the morning she be brought before & tried by the Gen Court, the reason that Mr Pynchon may be present to give his testimony in the case.

At the same time (May 13. 1651) she was indicted for murdering her child by the name of Mary Parsons, you are here before the Gen Court charged with the name of this Commonwealth that not having the fear of God before your eyes nor in your heart, being seduced by the devil and yielding to his instigations and the wickedness of your own heart about the beginning of March last in Springfield in or nearby your own house did wilfully and most wickedly murder your own child against the word of God & the laws of this jurisdiction long since made & published

The Court finding her guilty of murder by her own confession do proceeded to judgment. You shall be carried from this place to the place from whence you came & from thence to the place of execution & there hang till you be dead!" She was respited to 29th May.

(over)

G. Court. June 1. 1652

Hugh Parsons of Springfield was tried at a Court of Assistants at Boston May 12. 1652 for having familiarity & wicked converse with the devil, & for using diverse devilish practices in March last in Sp. to the hurt of divers persons. Witnesses heard — The Jury of trials found him guilty. The magistrates not consenting to the verdict of the Jury, the cause came legally before the Gen. Court. The Prisoner was called to the bar, the evidences brought in, opened & considered. The Gen. Court judged he was not legally guilty of witchcraft & so not to die by law. [see 103 page

(Not entered.)

1655 Prices of Corn for rates.
Man. 1. p. 5. Wheat barley 4/6 peas 4/. rye 3/6 Indian 2/6. [see 113th page — corn 3/. 114 " " 2/6 "

1657. May. Expenses increased; 1½ rates ordered for year ensuing — [1652. 1 rate; 1653. 2 rates; 1654, 1¼ r. 1655. 1¼ " ; 1656 1½ " see No 2. 333.

1653. Polls here put to be only 1/8. see No 2. 333.

1657 May. Valuations — Lands & houses to be valued at their worth when they lie — Bull or cow over 4 years 60/. heifers & steers 3 to 4 years 50/. do between 2 & 3 years 40/ do do 1 to 2 years 20/. Ox 4 years & over 5£ horse or mare 3 years & over 10£. between 2 & 3 7£. 1 to 2. 5£ Ewe sheep over 1 year 25/. Goat over a year 8/. swine over 1. 10/ Swine over a year 20/. Ass over a year 40/. [illegible] as in printed Law 1657 [1659. Sheep over 1 to 15/.

1657. Oct. Prices of grain for taxes — for in wheat, barley & barley malt 4/. — not over 1/4 in Indian corn @ 2/6. p. 114 Man. 1. p. 5. in rye & peas at 3/. All other goods to be valued according to prices of corn.
Prices to be the same in all payments, except it is otherwise agreed by parties.

1657. Oct. Country Rates — 1¼ rate ordered. [See No 1. 379

1658 [illegible] 1¼ [illegible] (wheat [illegible] rye, peas, barley, malt [illegible] corn 4/. [illegible] 1/3 other things [illegible] [see 113th page
[See No 1. 379]

1659 1¼ rate [illegible] now to come [illegible]

1660. [illegible] (probably only)

1662 Oct. "To be but 1¼ rate the present year" [see 113th page
wheat barley & barley malt 5/6. Peas & rye 4/6. Indian 3/. Other things at money prices. Poll [illegible]

1662 May. Sheep have fallen — to be 10/ in valuation. 1673 [illegible]

Oct. 1663 1¼ rate — Wheat 5/6. barley & malt 5/. Peas & rye 4/. Indian 3/
p. 112 No clear [illegible]

1664 Oct. ½ rate added to the "1 rate in course" [illegible] this year. Wheat 5/. barley & malt 4/6. Peas & rye [illegible] [see 113th page

1665 Oct ½ ordered in addition to 1. — so 1½ rates. Prices same as 1664

1665 Rate not stated — prices as last year
Probably 1 rate [illegible]

G. Court

1667 Oct. wheat 5/. rye. barley & early malt 4/6
p. 113. Peas 3/6. corn 3/8. Other things at money price
No lean cattle.
Actual tax, clean — higher than before.

1668 Oct. 1/2 rate ordered & cattle in addition to 1.
Prices as last year.

1669. Rate not down — 1670 rate not down
1671 Rate not down. [yes 1/2 country rate]

1672 Oct. Order that no rate be called for. there being enough due for wines, liquors, pettiy, &c. to supply the Treasury.
Capt John Pierce in England owes 144£ 10. 0.
Treasurer ordered to send for it. It was in consideration with timber to Seat in England.

1673. Prices of grain wheat 5/. barley & malt + rye 4/
Peas & corn 3/.
No lean cattle or horses
(those who pay in money to be abated 1/4 (first time, the abatement not noticed.)
1 rate ordered for the castle to be paid to those who carry on the work of the castle in respect being had to an order for a free contribution for the castle.
3/4 of a rate ordered for use of the country.

Abatement of 1/4 for money - first - noticed in 1673
{ money price of grain would be wheat 3/9. barley 3/. Peas 2/3 corn 1/3.
Men paid, or could pay, in other articles besides grain but not in lean cattle. Could pay in beef fit to eat.
Live Stock were received in 1677.

Feb 5 Salem Polls or Heads paid for a long time 1/8 on a single rate, but from 1647 to 1653 they paid 2/6.
Altered to 1/8 again in 1653.
One year, 1646 Mechanics & others who have over 1/6 a day in summer to pay a poll tax of 5/. (See page 102) This is Faculty.
"No lean cattle to be paid" is frequent. There was probably a disposition to turn off some in for rates.

Difference between Money & Country Pay or Credit
In 1653 at Haverhill ferry, passengers were to pay 4d if paid presently, 6 if booked. Gager Rosby
In 1668. Mr Higginson's Salary at Salem was estimated at 160£ in country produce, or 112£ in money. In 1670
Mass. 9 364 he had £120 in money. There was as much difference in pay & money long before 1673 as in that year. Produce was 30 per cent below money in 1668. & probably more
30 per cent on 160£ is 48£, leaving 112£. 25 per cent deducted leaves 120£.

Ge. Court.

Misc. 4.6. Mass. 2. 247. Fast Days.
" 15. 238

June 24. 1666. Solemn day of Humiliation —

Misc. 4. p. 6 / Misc. 15. 239 — Our great Declensions from our primitive affections to the God & to one another — little of his in agency in rising generation — not in favors from England; & for us in our wilderness travails — "in this wanton & declining age". Order May Session.

Jany 2. 1661-2. Solemn Humiliation & Supplication.

Misc. 4. p. 7. / Rec. IV. 2. 35 Reasons — Declensions of the country — declining of rising generation to vanity, profaneness & disobedience, singular in family government — prodigious excess in apparel; Enemies complaints against us to our sovereign — restitutions of goods & wrongs to men & wrongs of God — but threats threatening all to wrath & ruin of God — that intercede to & the rest of the servants of God. Order Reasons — 1661.

June 5. 1662. Day of Humiliation & Prayer.

Thursday or 5th day of week — Misc. 4. p. 7. / Mass. 2. p. 219 / Rec. IV. 2. 44 — (Fasting first used here, "Fasting & prayer") C. Court day (that is, the first time) — Reasons — "singularly observed from "his sharpened strokes" — to show forth his way, turning our health into sickness, our peace into disquietness, our prosperity to seasons sometimes wasted & the rain withheld — the rain withheld — the earth & creatures seem unnatural — Pray for favor on our agents abroad — Synod shortly again to meet &c. May Session.

Dec. 1662. fri & Wednesday. Fasting & Prayer.

Misc. 4. p. 7. / Reasons in Rec. IV. 2. 60

June 15. 1664. Humiliation & Prayer. Reasons — distractions & broils in this country — sad estate of gods people in other places. May Session.

Misc. 4. 8 / Rec. IV. 2. 101.

Sept 8. 1664. Fasting & Prayer & Humiliation.

Misc. 4. 8 / Mass. 2. 249 / Rec. IV. 2. 118 — The hands to bring away the fruits of the earth — so great a disease has appeared in the present & [illegible] powers in other respects. Order [illegible]

Nov. 16. 1664. Fasting & Prayer.

Misc. 4. 8 / Rec. IV. 2. 135 — General reasons — pestilence & threats of greater evils. Oct Session.

June 22. 1665. Fasting & Prayer. Reasons

Misc. 4. 9. / Rec. IV. 2. 144 / " IV. 2. 145 / Long Reasons — (Desired audition of the Protestant Interest in the world — published to the Lord among us for divers years past, & now afresh by the caterpillars and the palmer worm", judgments threatening over us — "the alarm from Heaven given in the awful appearance of the Comet of the 9th of the last year, warning us to be watchful — War between England & Holland. Prayers [illegible] & [illegible] & [illegible]

Nov. 22. 1665. Solemn day of Humiliation. [illegible] state

Misc. 4. 9. / Rec. IV. 2. 281 — A people of God — the pest, especially the pestilence rageth in London & other places in England — God calls humiliation among ourselves. Oct. Session [illegible]

G. Court.

June 22. 1666. Humiliation & Supplication.
Mass 2. 249 Misc 4. p. 10 Rec IV. 2. 321.
reason — Growth of sin & profaneness, as pride oppression, sensuality, formality, carnal security, heresy — In some parts of the Country the hand of God inflicts on us, in small pox blastings, mildew, drought, caterpillars grasshoppers, whereby many of our outward comforts are shortened; vexation of our nation by wars, & pestilence yet continue in some parts — Low state of true profession of religion in all parts — Pray to turn the heart of Ships lately gone home presented.
Oct session

Dec. 1667. fast Wednesday. Humiliation & Prayer
Misc 4. p. 10 — Mass 2. 249 Rec IV. 2. 346. (Thanksgiving day this) ordered Oct. session ~~[illegible]~~

June 16. 1670. Humiliation — (see the book Mass. 2. 249.
Misc. 4. 11 Mass. 2. 249 Rec. IV. 2. 457.
May session.

June 13. 1672. Humiliation & Prayer.
Misc. 4. 11 Mass. 2. 249 Rec. IV. 2. 578.
Cause — sore trouble of people of God with commotion among the nations — war & blood among them — our own dear nation involved — & we with them — pray for blessings on them & on us — on parts of the earth, &c
May Session

Dec. 14. 1672. Humiliation & Prayer. —
Misc. 4. 11. Rec. IV. 2. 534
special cause of sin among us — as ignorance, pride, sensuality, worldly-mindedness, contention, strife, unmeekedness to God's order in families churches & commonwealth — unusual sickness & mortality — the latter part of this summer which still continues in some places, whereby many useful persons have been removed — unseasonable rains in late hay & harvest — state of churches in Europe & our own dear native country, &c
Octo. Session
[Dec 24. 1672 was Tuesday

Rec. V. 69 Solemn Humiliation, Dec 2. 1675. Philips war.
V. 131. day of Humiliation first Thursday in Dec 1676 [Misc 4. 12
V. 192 Humiliation for Gen Court only. Oct 9. 1678
V. 196. Fasting & Prayer in United Colonies. Nov. 21. 1678. Servile labor forbidden. not forbidden for many years before.
V. 221. Humiliation Fasting & Prayer, second Thursday of July 1679 [Mass 2. 249 all required to forbear servile labor.
V. 371. Solemn Fasting & Prayer. June 22. 1682 all to forbear servile labor
V. 294 Solemn Humiliation. Dec 16. 1680. Labor forbidden, servile
V. 383. 85. day of Humiliation for Court only Feb 13. 1682-3
V. 388. day of Solemn Humiliation May 10. 1683 Servile labor forb.
V. 463. " of Solemn Humiliation in the N. E. Colonies Oct 22. 1684 labor f.
V. 465 " of Humiliation. March 12. 1684-5. Servile labor prohib.
V. 484 " of public Humiliation by Fasting & prayer July 16. 1685 do.
V. 509 " of Solemn Humiliation & Prayer March 28. 1686. do.
Servile prohib &c

G. Court — Thanksgiving Days

Misc. 2. 28 pc.

Nov 5. 1656. Thanksgiving unto God for his great kindness [illegible] day & day — for the Gospel — for peace among us — plenty & abundance of the blessings of the earth — some breaches made up. — let peace & [illegible] our nation, &c. [see reasons Mass. Records IV. 1. 279.

Mass. 2. 247. " 1. p. 5

Dec 8. 1659. Thanksgiving.

Mass. 4. p. 6

our peace & liberties recovered — Hath favorably accepted the desires of his people the last summer & hath not delivered us unto the hands of Sathan and his instruments, who commit horrid blasphemies against truth & ordinances of God & doseek our ruin — hopes of healing the great breach that the enemy had made — [illegible] his precious servants at Hartford & giving us fruitful seasons, — health & peace preserved, &c. Octob. Session.

[Reasons at much length. Mass. Rec. IV. 1. 382

July 10, 1661. Solemn day of Thanksgiving.

Misc. 4. p. 7. Mass. 2. 248

Many favors — Giving us favor in eyes of the king — enjoyments in our churches & courts continued & — preservation from contagious diseases — suitableness of present season — preservation & sparing aged servants in public use in ch. & com. with. —

[Reasons. Rec. IV. 2. 20. May Session.

Nov. 1662 first Wednesday. Thanksgiving.

Misc. 4. p. 7 Rec. IV. 2. 58.

The Lord threatened to deprive us of the fruits of the earth by the late extreme drouth, but has spared enough to sustain nice & bee[illegible] — speedy return of our messengers sent to England — continuance of our peace, liberties, &c. Oct. Session

Nov. 8. 1665. Thanksgiving (and Humiliation Nov 22)

Misc. 4. 9. Rec. IV. 2. 280.

Our chastisements mingled with mercies — seasonable rains last summer when the fruits were like to perish — a necessary peace spared for us & our families — divertings Dutch squadron from us — continuance of our peace & liberties. Oct. Session

Nov 8. 1666 Thanksgiving. (Nov. 22 Humiliation)

Misc. 4. 10. Rec. IV. 2. 390

continuance of civil & religious liberties — preserving us from invasion of the enemy of our nation — drought, blastings & mildew last summer, yet much has been spared as may be necessary to sustain us. Oct. Session

[all the appointments of Thanksgiving in Mass. Records from 1630 to 1673 are on this page & the next. If all were recorded, they did not occur half the years.

Court.

Nov. 5. 1667. Thanksgiving. (Humiliation in Dec
Misc. 4. 10. Reasons Mass. 2. 248. & Rec. IV. 2. 346 Oct. Session

Nov 17. 1669. Thanksgiving. [Misc. 4. 10. Reasons Rec. IV. 2. 238
Mass 2. 248

Nov 24. 1670. Thanksgiving — "Do, inhibit all
Misc. 4. 11 servile labour that day". (These expressions
Rec. IV. 2. 464 not used before) "other than is what is suitable
Mass. 2. 248 and necessary for the occasions thereof." Oct. Sess.
[Sunday labor was prohibited by act]

Nov 20. 1672. Thanksgiving (Oct. Session
Misc. 4. 11 afflictions strictly spiced with mercy & kindness.
Reasons (last summer the fruits of the earth did languish
Rec. IV. 2. 534) by drought, were in danger of being consumed,
but it pleased God to send some rain, & fruits that seemed
destroyed were wonderfully restored — continuance
of peace, liberty of the gospel. (Court remark that
some think there is more cause for humiliation
than thanksgiving, yet they will not be
ungrateful or forgetful of the Lord's benefits.)

Mass. 2. 248. Thanksgiving Oct. 13 & 19. 1671. not recorded. Oct Session

Nov 20. 1673. Thanksgiving.
Misc. 4. 12. Hitherto of last summer, many of the fruits
Reasons were in danger of being destroyed by much wet
Rec. IV. 2. p. 585) weather — God was pleased, after a solemn
day of prayer, to send dry & warm weather
for some weeks, & an abundant blessing
was cast into the whole country thereby. Our
peace preserved, though the enemy had
had success upon neighboring coasts.
"All servile labor inhibited." Oct Session

Early Thanksgivings — Mellen, from Records

1630-31. Feb 22. Day of Thanksgiving appointed by Th. Dudley M. 6. 318 Sub gov. Winthrop

1632. June 13 to be public Thanksgiving for mercy to churches in Germany & Palatinate. First one on Records.

1633 June 19 to be kept as public Thanksgiving. Reason not given

1633. Oct 16. Wednesday to be kept as day of Thanksgiving for mercies — our plentiful harvest & arrival of ships & persons

1634. Aug. 20. Wednesday. Thanksgiving for arrival of ships & passengers

1637 June 15. Thursday. Thanksgiving to be kept in the churches

1637. Oct 12. Public Thanksgiving for subduing Pequots, safe return of soldiers, success of conference, good news from Germany

1638. last Thursday of Oct. Thanksgiving for safe coming of so many ships, seasonable weather in spring & now (Sept) to ripen the harvest.

1639 Nov. 28. Thanksgiving "through the churches"

1646 June 11. to be a day of Thanksgiving for victorious mercies in E. for Showers here, &c

1648 (Oct). Court of Assistants may appoint Thanksgiving

1654 Sept 28. Day of public praise, for peace between Eng & Holland.

Mass. 2. 247. 248 God in England established & favorable to Religion & liberty; the blessings of the earth here; a threatened war prevented here.

G. Court. Meals of Deputies | Misc 2.257 " 2.264. " 11.234

1654. 19. 11. Deputies met. Not in agitation enough to keep a court. Deputies conclude that adjourned to last 3d day in Jan. next, and adjourned to last 3d day in Jan. next.

See Mass. Records 2.352 See Misc. 14 p. 337.

Deputies judged it expedient that they should dine together especially at dinner; they judged that the next year, or 1655, they should dell have dinner at the ships tavern, kept by Mr Phillips; and that by the Treasurer, out of the cashes shall be repaid by the towns for the charges of their respective deputies with next country at.

Agreement with Mr Phillips. that Deputies of next court shall sit in the new Court Chamber, the diet at breakfast, dinner & supper, with wine & beer between meals, with fire & candles at 3/ per day for such as take all their diet at said house; but those that only dine there shall pay 1/6 for the dinner with wine & beer between meals: by which is intended a cupe every man at dinner & supper & no more. 12-9 (or 9.12) 1654.

M 14.337.

Mr Phillips agreed to this, but moaned that if all sitters take all their diet there should have beer between meals, & that on extraordinary occasions he might have the use of the Great Court Chamber.

1654 Clerk of Deputies to have 10l a year; and allowance for all his receipts for petitions.

1654 Deputies about Bran works.

[See Meals of Magistrates & others. Con & Misc. 2.342

Dinner 1/6. Supper 1/6. no breakf. } Bread, beer & fire 2/6d for 15 or 16 meals

attendants do. 8d. do - 8d

Grand jurors Dinner 1/. Supper 1/. Beer, bread & fire 4/ for 12 & 18

The same at Several Courts 1643. No breakfast nor lodging.

Deputies above paid Mr Phillips 3/. a day for Breakfast, Dinner, Supper, with wine & beer between meals, & fire and bed —

M. 2.256 Bread & Beer between meals above.

do — do — " " Con & Misc. 2. 342.

C & Mis. 2.247. do do " " at Howard Bates.

Mass. 2. 330. Robert Turner charged only 1/. a meal for magistrates and 8d a meal for Deputies — 1644. 1645.

Same. Oct. 1655. Magistrates & Gov. had dinner, Supper, Breakfast & fire free. not stated.

Same 331. Supper of Gen Court & attendants Oct 1678. 5/. at 1/6.

Mass. 1. 330 Entertainment for a Council at Salisbury; all that they had specified. 1656

Pag. 102. Wine for clergymen at the synod 1643.

Rates (Savage)

1633 Feb. 400 £. Vpon Boston, Roxbury, Newtown
Watertown & Charlestown 48 £ each.
Dorchester 80 £ Sagus 36. Salem 28, Medford 12
Wenetsemet 8 £. Agawam 8 £

1635 Sept. 200 £. Newtown & Dorchester 26.5 £ ea
Boston 25.10; Watertown 19.10; Roxbury 19.5
Salem 16.0; Charlestown 15.0; Ipswich 14.0
Sagus 11.0; Medford 9.15; Newbury 7.10
Hingham 6.0; Weymouth 4.

1636 1200 £ to be levied.

1637 Aug. 400 £ Boston 59.4; Salem 45.12
Dorchester 42.6; Charlestown 42.6; Ipswich 34.12
Watertown 30.8; Roxbury 30.8; Newtown 29.12
Sagus — 26.16; Medford 24.12; Newbury 16.18
Hingham 8.10; Weymouth 6.16

1637-8 March 1500 £ Boston 233.10; Ipswich 180
Salem 172.10; Dorchester 140.0; Charlestown 138
Roxbury 115.0; Watertown 110.0; Newtown 106
Lynn 105.0; Newbury 75.0; Medford 52.10
Hingham 36.0; Weymouth 27.0; Mr Th. Eaton 20

1638 Sept. 400 £. Boston 67.14.9; Ipswich 46.10
Salem 44.11.3; Dorchester 36.16.3; Charlestown 35.13
Cambridge 34.17.6; Roxbury 31.0.0; Lynn 31.0
Watertown 29.1.3; Newbury 27.26; Hingham 11.2.10
Weymouth 7.15.0; Medford 6.15.8.

1639 May 1000 £. Boston 144.10.1. Ipswich 111.18.11
Salem 111.13.11; Dorchester 93.7.9; Cambridge 91.19.9
Charlestown 85.15.10; Watertown 81.17.1; Lynn 79.19.6
Roxbury 74.12.6; Newbury 67.8.3; Hingham 33.14.5
Weymouth 23.20.

1640 May. 1200 £. Boston 179; Ipswich 120
Salem 115; Cambridge 100; Dorchester 95
Charlestown 90; Watertown 90; Lynn — 85
Roxbury 75; Newbury 65; Concord 50
Hingham 35; Dedham 30; Braintree 25
Weymouth 21; Colchester (Salisbury) 15. Hampton 10

In State 5/ Wheat 1/. Rye 6/8 Indian Corn 5/ Cattle, &c

1642 June 800 £. Boston 120; Ipswich 82. Salem 75
Cambridge 67; Charlestown 60; Dorchester 58 £; Watertn 55
Roxbury 50; Lynn — 45; Newbury 30; Concord 25
Hingham 20; Dedham 20; Rowley 15; Sudbury 15
Weymouth 14; Braintree 14; Salisbury 12; Medford 10
Glouceste 9.10; Hampton 5.

½ to be paid 6th mo. & ½ 9th in wheat or other in money.

Sept. Cash half to be paid in Wheat at Barly at 4/. Rye & peas 3/4. Indian corn 2/6
or in money, wampum or beaver.

Rates

£ s

1645. July. 616. 15 in cattle, corn, beaver or money, as towns please. W+B. 4/. R+P. 3/6. JC 2/8.
Boston 100£; Ipswich 61.10. Charlestown 55
Salem 45; Cambridge 45; Dorchester 43.17.6
Watertown 41.5; Roxbury 37.10; Lynn 25.0.0
Newbury 23.; Dedham 20.; Concord 15.0.0
Rowley 15; Hingham 15; Sudbury 11.5.0
Weymouth 10.10; Braintree 10.10; Salisbury 10.0.0
Hampton 10.; Medford 7.0; Woburn 7.0.0
Gloucester 4.17.6; Wenham 3.10.

Most of these Rates are in Felt's Currency
the has one of 200£ in May 1635, not here
Also one in March 1636, of 300£ — not here
& one in Aug. 1637 of 400£ is here.

1657 and 1663 prices are on 105th page; 1665 same as 1664
1667 see 106th page - seems not right below; 1668 same as 1667.
1673 see 106th page.

Prices of grain were first fixed May 1640, after the great fall in prices, and scarcity of money (see Winthrop.
Wheat 8/. rye 5/. Corn 4/. for new debts.

1642 Sept. Wheat + barley 4/. rye & peas 3/4. I. corn 2/6
1647. Oct. Wheat 4/6 barley 4/. rye & peas 3/6 I. corn 3/
1648 Oct. Wheat + barley 5/. rye + peas 4/. I. corn 3/
1649. Oct. } Wheat 5/ barley 5/6. rye & peas 4/. I. corn 3/
for Rates }
R. 1650 Oct. Wheat + barley 5/. rye & peas 4/. I. corn 2/8 & 3/
R. 1654 Oct. (Wheat 1/5) Wheat & barley 5/. rye + peas 4/. I. corn
1653 + 1652 the same, except peas 3/8. 1654.
1655 May Wheat & barley 4/6. Peas 4/. rye 3/6. I. corn 3/
p. 105 1658 Oct } Wheat 5/. barley 4/. Peas 4/ rye 4/. corn 2/8
B 105. 1663 Oct. Barley malt 4/ (1/5/) peas + rye 4/. corn 3/
(Wheat 5/6) 1662 Oct. Barley 5/. B. malt 5/6. Peas + rye 4/6. corn 3/
(Wheat 5/.) 1664 Oct. (Wheat 1665) Barley 5/. B. malt 4/6. Peas + rye 4/. corn 3/
(see 106) 1667 Oct. (same 1668.) Wheat 5/. B. malt 4/. Peas + rye 4/. corn 3/
1670 Oct. Wheat 5/. B. malt 4/. Peas + rye 5/. corn 2/8
1671 Sept. Wheat 5/6. B. malt 5/6. Peas + rye 5/. corn 2/8
1680 Nov. Wheat 5/. B + B. malt 3/6. Peas 4/. rye 3/. corn 3/6
1681 Oct. Wheat 6/ B. + B. malt 4/. Peas 4/. rye 4/6. corn 3/6
Oats 2/
see next page 1685 Oct. Wheat 5/. B. & B. malt 4/. peas + rye 4/. I. corn 3/
oats 2/
1688 July. Wheat 2/9. B + B malt 2/6. peas 3/ rye 2/.
Indian 1/2 Oats 10d. £115 L. 7/4
1690 Feb. Wheat 5/. B & B malt 4/ rye & peas 4/
I. corn 3/6. Oats 1/6.
1694 March Wheat 5/. B malt 2/3. peas 3/6
Rye 2/9 I. corn 2/3. Oats 1/4
Felt. [See 102. 105 + 106 pages.

Prices of grain – continued

Nov 1689. Wheat 5/6. Barly & malt 3/6. Pears 4/. rye 3/. I. corn 3/
Mch 1690. Wheat 5/. do ... 4/. do 4/. do 4/. do 3/6 Oats 1/6
Oct 1690 Wheat 4/6 " " 4/3/. do 4/. - - - - do 3/. " 1/6
{Oct 1690 in Hartshorn 20 Rates in 1691 ordered Nov 7. 1690. – 1/3 reduction for money. Wheat 4/6 " " 4/. Pears 4/. do 4/6 Pork & Beef
I. corn 3/. See Mass No 1. 292.
Oct 1690. a letter in the same – see No 1. 292.
1686 Dec. Wheat 5/. Rye & pears 4/. I. corn 2/9. Oats 1/. by Pres. & Council; to pass in payment between man & man at their rates for this year.
1687 Sept. Wheat 4/. Rye 2/8. I. corn 1/8. pears 3/6. malt & barley 3/. Oats 1/4 Ufal Rates
See Mass No 1. 52 & p. also 46. & 47.
Oct 1685 Wheat 5/6. barly, malt, & pears 4/6. rye 4/. Corn 3/. Oats 2/-
Those who pay in money to have 1/3 abated. [Office Newbury. No 1. 52
Oct 1657. Wheat 4/. Barley & malt 4/. pears 2/. Rye 3/. corn 2/6
Nov 1655. Wheat 4/6. Barley 4/6. pears 4/. rye 3/6. corn 4/6.
in 1655 p. 4/ 1656 Wheat 4/6. Barly 4/6. pears 4/. rye 3/. corn 2/4
Oct 1652. Wheat 5/. Barly 5/. pears 4/. rye 4/. corn 3/.
Oct 1651. Wheat 5/. Barly 5/. Pears 3/8. rye 4/. corn 3/.
Oct 1683. Wheat 5/. Barly & malt 4/. - - - rye 3/6 corn 3/ oats 2/
1680 Wheat 5/. Barly & malt 4/. pears 4/. rye 4/. corn 3/ oats 2/
1678 Wheat 5/. Barly & malt 4/. pears 4/ . . . corn 3/. oats 2/6
Oct 1682 Wheat 5/6. Barly & malt 3/6. pears 4/6. rye 4/. corn 3/. oats 2/.
Oct {1674 Wheat 5/. barly & malt 4/. pears 4/. rye 4/. corn 3/
1/4 to be abated for money.
Oct {1675. Wheat 6/. Barly 4/. pears 4/. rye 4/6 corn 3/6. oats 2/
1/4 to be abated for money
Oct 1676. Wheat 5/. Barly 4/. Malt 4/. pears 4/. rye 4/. corn 3/. Oats 2/.
May 1677. 1/3 abated for first time. Grain as in 1676.

1698. Wheat 5/. Barly & Barly Malt 3/. Pears 4/. rye 3/. corn 3/. oats 1/6
[So Felt in Ipswich. 46 p. has its seems out of joint.
1715. Wheat 5/. Barly & malt 4/. . . . rye 4/. corn 3/6. Oats 2/.
[So Felt has it, 1/3 of tax in grain and 1/3 in money.
1751. – – – – – Barly 2/3 . . . . . rye 3/. corn 2/6. flax 8.

Beans. Felt has them 1705. at 5/. a bushel.
Shingles. " " " 1668 at 10/ an.

Abatement for Cash

Oct. 1673. Tax now laid might be paid ~~in W. 5/. B. M. & R. 4/. Pr Corn 3/~~ with an abatement of 1/4 for money. This is the first Abatement for money. It was 1/4 abatement in 1674. 1675. 1676 — In 1677. 1/3 was abated for first time. Prices of grain as in 1673 to 1676.
p. 106
Mar 16/1679 Same prices. Discount one half for money. Also 1678 Felt.
333. Several money rates after this; so no discount for money.
1683. 1/3 discount from prices above of 1683. for money. 1662. 1/3 off. Felt.
1689 1/3 discount for money. Same 1690. 1691
1668. Transportation took off 1/10 of country rates.
1675 Towns ordered to pay the carriage of their grain
This not continued –
1690 Paper Money began, received for all taxes of a pound.
1691 " Persons paying grain to pay transportation.

Mac. 16. 333. Prices of Articles received for Taxes.

1690. Pork & Beef received - Pork 60/. barrel. Beef 36/.
Deduct 1/3 to bring them to money - Pork 40/. Beef 24/.

Oct 1727, Commodities received for Taxes, when Province Bills were 16/6 (or 16/ to 17/.) for an ounce of silver; or 2/3 in bills for 1 in silver (almost 4 for 1.)

Beef	60/. barrel
Pork	110/. "
Wheat, Winter	8/. bushel
do Summer	7/. "
Barley	6/. "
Rye	6/. "
Ind. Corn	4/. "
Oats	2/6 "
Flax	1/4 lb.
Hemp	9d lb
Beeswax	2/6 "
Peas per pembugs	9/ bushel
Sweet firkin Butter	1/. lb
Dry hides	6 lb
Salmon & Cattle	1/. lb
Dry Codfish -	30/. a quintal
Mackerel	30/ a barrel
Oil	50/- "
Whalebone, 6 feet long (average)	3/6 lb.
Bayberry Wax	1/4 lb
Turpentine full bound	13/. Cwt
Bar Iron	48/. Cwt
Cast Iron pots & kettles	48/. Cwt
Tobacco —	4d lb
Tried Tallow	8d lb.

[See same. Mass. 2. 231

1737 in New Tenor, Hemp was 4. Flax 6.
1738. same.

In July 1740 - Articles received as follows for Taxes, to redeem old Tenor bills, then called 3 for one in New Tenor.

Hemp	1/. lb. (3 times amount of 37.
Flax	1/6 lb (3 times as much as 37.
Refined Barsron	80/ Cwt.
Bloomery do.	60/. "
Iron Hollowware	60 £ a ton or 50/. Cwt.
Sheeps wool	3/. lb
I. Corn	6/. bushel
Wheat	10/. bushel
Rye —	8/. "
Barley	6/ "
Pork	8 £ a barrel.
Beef	5 £ a barrel
Codfish	40/. a quintal
Bolt of sail duck weighing 43 lb	10 £
Long Whalebone	9/. lb.

{ much of this is 4 times that of 1742 below.
{ Grain is about 3 times, & hemp for a little more.

Last Emission first issued 1742, & old Tenor became 4 for one of this new emission. That issued 1736. 37 & 38. & called new Tenor is now 1742 changed to Middle Tenor. Taxes in 1742, 43. 44. 45. 46 - were payable in silver at 16/8 ounce, middle Tenor & last Emission bills at par, old Tenor bills at 4 for 1. gold 98/. ounce. and in produce as follows.

Flax	5 d lb - some years - not in some.
Hemp	4 d lb.
Codfish	10/. quintal
Bar iron	£ 15. ton (15/. Cwt.
Bloomery iron	£ 12 ton (12/. Cwt.
Iron Hollow Ware	£ 12 ton (12/. Cwt.
Ind Corn	2/. bushel
Winter Rye	4/6 "
Winter Wheat	3/ "
Peas	3/ "
Barley	2/ "
Pork	40/ barrel
Beef	25/. "
Duck bolt of 43	50/
Long Whalebone	2/3 lb
Tar & pitch	25/. Cwt.
Train oil	30/. bbl
Beeswax	16 d lb.
Bayberry wax	6 d lb.
Flax seed	4 d lb
Sheeps wool	9 d lb
Sole leather	4 d lb. (some error.

In 1747 & 48, silver 7/6 3 & 90/. in proportion. Other things as before, except corn 2/6 in 1747.

Are these prices opposite fair Cash or specie prices? may be so, but are very low. Do not differ much from Cash prices 1704 to 1710. see Prices p 122.

Prices of 1727, 1740 & 1742 if comparable, the same would be as 2 d 4/. & 1/. for 1/. or 2/3. 4/. & 1 for 1. Some articles do preserve these proportions but most do not. Wheat 1/6 Corn is as 8. 10. 3: or 4. 0. 2. or 6 8. 2½.

Prices 1742 to 1746 must be below Cash prices in Boston, I think, in silver 5/3 p. or things were depressed in those years.

876

M.2.2966. Plymouth Colony Taxes [From Felt's Statistics]

Produce received - 1666 to 1680

Wheat 4/. 4/6. & 5/.
Rye 3/6. 3/.
Barley 3/6. 4/. 3/.
Ind Corn. 2/6. 3/.
Peas 3/. 3/6
Pork 70/. cwt. 60/ or 2d lb.
Beef 45/. cwt. 40/. or 16/. 100 lb
Butter 3d/. pound. 6d lb. 5d lb 4d lb.
Tar 9/. barrel. 8/6.

The articles were to be delivered in Plymouth or Boston, as the Treasurer ordered. Transportation defrayed - by which party?

Silver or money mentioned as if these prices were money prices but they were not.

1689. Tax of 750 £
1/3 in money; 1/3 in wheat 04/. rye 2/6, barley 2/. Indian corn 2/; and 1/3 in beef at 10/. 100. & pork at 2d lb - to be put on board a vessel. 1/6 to be paid for cash.
Cash prices would be wheat 2/4. rye 2/1. barley 1/8. Indian corn 1/8 beef 8/4 hundred (1d a lb) pork 1 2/3 d. a lb:

1690 Tax of 1350 £
1/2 in money - 1/2 in wheat 4/. barley 2/. rye 2/9. corn 2/6. butter 6d 5 pork 4/. barrel, beef - 28/. barrel.

Duty paid 1671, on each barrel of Mackerel Herring & Cod. - for the support of a free school.

See Plymouth Prices, Allis. & Con. 1. 136.
See Bimmeley of the Pilgrims - Misc. 1. 276. Con. & Misc. 2. 115
See Plymouth Town Miscel. 3. 265

Towns — continued from Mass. No. 2 near end. 327th page.

1742. Richard Faxon & Nathaniel Ball 199
Q. 101 Mass 2. 324 Committee for Propr of Huntstown
Mass. 5. 44 p. 5. 266 say Hunt & others had a grant of 6 miles square, of which a plan was taken, & compounded in May last Gen Court confirmed to Deerfield 5362 acres of land in said plan — Pray for an equivalent of land N. & W. of their old plan

Dec 7. 1742. G. Court let them extend N. to Boston Townships No 1. & 2, being near 8000 acres exclusive of some grants within said tract
Colth Mass 1743-4

Dec 4. 1742 Committee reported in regard to Thomas Marsh & others petition, Ware River.
Ware River 126 Mass 2. 327 p. 5. 4. think petitioners are not sufficient for a town yet but as they live at a great distance from any place of public worship, judge that all N. of a certain line be freed from taxes to any other place, that they may provide preaching among themselves —

Dec 7. 1742. G. Court made them a precinct
Mass. 2. 327 over all N. of line from S.E. corner of John Read's land, East, to Western line — they to have a minister

Pelham — new town. Robert Peebles to warn first meeting. | Mass. 2. 324 April 1. 1743.

Hatfield. Petition by O. Partridge March 1743
See p. 119 Says Hatfield was to have 6 miles N. & S. & 9 miles E. & W. but this quantity has been lessened by settling bounds of Northampton & Deerfield — Pray for an equivalent.

June 18. 1743. 8064 acres granted to Hatfield as an equivalent in some unappropriated land; they to return a plot within 12 months
p. 119

June 1743. Lower Ashuelot petitioned for
Mass 4. 151. an equivalent - having lost land by Winchester
- 9423 acres asked for - granted.

Sept 1743. Elbows - by grant 1733 were to pay
p 120 300 £ old tenor to Province - assessed 1739 &
Mass. 2. 316 committed to Collector. part not collected difficulties
ask for relief - Sept 1743. Time extended.

Hatfield, Plat of Equivalent presented Dec. 1743
p 118 made by Nath. Dwight - 8064 acres - bounded
Hatfield Mass. 4. 172 E. on Huntstown & Experiment Mayhew and
Mass. 4. 181 Dod Barnards heirs - S on the Mayhew and
unappropriated - W. & N. unappropriated land.
Not a regular piece, by reason Mayhew's farm
Feb 28. 1743-4. Confirmed to Hatfield as a full
equivalent for land taken by N. H. 1720 and
Deerfield 1741

p. 97. 107 Upper Housatonnuck - David Ingersol
Mass. 2. 313 petitioned for the parish between Sheffield &
p. 113. Stockbridge Feb 1743-4 - says they were made
a parish Jan 1742-3. - Desire to be a town -
have a meeting house & minister now
Committee appointed March 1743-4

March 2. 1743-4 Salmon fishing falls in
Misc. g. 102. Deerfield River to be reserved for the public with
20 acres of land. (This attended to, grant to Hunts

Towns

Northfield petitioned 1748 Oct. 24 — say Connecticut soldiers were drawn off to Crown point — think they are in danger — desire a suitable number of soldiers.

Benj. Doolittle, Sam. Hunt, Eni. Hor. Stratton, Joshua Lyman, Eleazer Patterson, Jona. Belding — 3 Lin. Selectmen.

April 1749 Committee to lay out two Townships 6 miles square near Hoosuck

p. 122

May 1749. Elbows petitioned to be a town — say they have 50 families & a minister settled, but minister & people separated, & now they expect to settle another

Mass 5.9.

p. 119

June 14 Granted — bill to be brought in

May 1749. Jacob Wendell Esq. of Boston says he purchased a township granted to Boston & laid out at Pontoosuck — he sold 2/3 of the township to John Stoddard Esq & Philip Livingston Esq — Previous to breaking out of last war they had admitted (he & J.S. & P.L.) 43 settlers, yet 17 rights remain undisposed, & settlement is retarded by death of J.S.

Mass 4. 173

Mass 5.9 p. 13, 14, 18,

He prays that the widow of J.S. may be empowered to proceed with him & the proprs in disposing of the 17 rights & doing other things.

June 7. Mrs. Prudence Stoddard, guardian &c was so authorized — to give deeds of her share of said 17 rights for the heirs, &c

Pittsfield

Towns

Mass. 11. 153 Boston Township No 2 is Colerain

Mass. 4. 153 Boston Township No 1 is said to be Charlemont

&

Joseph Green, Isaac Walker, Wyfield Lyde & John Green had, as an equivalent for lands & buildings given up by them at Ufs. Housatonnuck to accommodate Indian town, (see p. 16. Mass. 5.) a grant of 10575 acres, of which

Mass. 4. 171. 4. 151 7000 acres lay West of Northampton, having land laid out to heirs of Mr Williams of Deerfield S. & E. & partly on unappro. lands; and on unappropriated lands N. & W. confirmed July 1740.

Mass. 4. 173 81 Rest 8575 acres lies N. W. of Deerfield & was confirmed 1741. Not enough for ...

1749. Nov. Petitioners say the 8575 acres is not enough for a town, & ask for liberty to purchase 6000 acres lying west of that. Not granted.

According to plot, the 8575 acres or about 9000 is bounded E. on Colerain, S. on Charlemont, N. on Province line & W. on land Petitioned for.

Fort Shirley is put down towards S. E. corner of the 8575 acres.

Fort Pelham is put down towards S. E. corner of the 6000 acres petitioned for — this extends to Deerfield River W. & Charlemont S. Province line N.

[The 8575 acres is North part of Heath — Fort Shirley in Heath.
The 6000 acres asked for was in Rowe — and Fort Pelham in Rowe.
10000 acres in Rowe sold as No. 10. 1762. Mass. 5. 46.
The 6000 acres ordered to be sold 1753, but was not. Mass. 5, p. 266

222

owns

p Bedford in Hampshire — ask for power to raise taxes to be renewed — Nov 1749

Mass. 4 179 Powers granted Jan. 1745-9 to raise taxes choose officers for assessing & collecting &c. for 3 years is renewed for 3 years more Dec 19. 1749

mass. 5 19 [Granville

Signers are 27.

among them are Tenio. Robinson. Samd Church

Daniel Edwards Natha Bancroft

Roses. Coes. Brewst. Thos. Bancroft James Balbor

Samuel Bancroft Mulgis wold

Natha Hubbard Ser. Guiswold

p. 120 Hoosuck Townships [Mass. 2. 3/4. Mass. 4. 170. (Kings lawyers out alias granted

Mass. 4 180 181. Given Partridge or Committee report that Oct 26. 1749 the Comrs. went from Hatfield and reached Fort Massachusetts next day — had Natha Dwight a surveyor — viewed the lands — laid them out — land on the river in East Township for over 4 miles N. & S. & about ½ mile E. & W. appears is very good, & much of it interval

see Gran. 5 p 278 5. & 10. 2

East H. Mass. 5. 46. 48. 59

West Township has not so much interval but a very valuable race in the middle & Comrs. esteem West Township most valuable

In the E. of said Townships is great Hoosuck Mountain about 7 miles from side to side on which Mt is land for a township or two. North of the North line of East Township is a broken mountainous country, South of said Township there is some poor broken land, & some good for settlers

There is a range of Mountains West of West Township and another between the 2 Townships

Nov. 10 1749

West Hoosuck.

1749-50 Jan 17 (Committee for laying out lots viz 63

vote 1 (1 H 2 6450)

Mass 5. 10 in Western Township, & admit 60 settlers, &c

[illegible] 1750 Mass. 5. 10. 48

Town

~~Boston~~ Township No 1. ~~[illegible]~~

Proprietors meet March 21. 1738-9 [illegible] to
Mass. 4 176 | build a sawmill; dam boom voted May 12 [illegible]
Mass 5 41 267 | These meetings not at the Township

Dec 18. 1744. Voted to build 5 houses at the Township

[No 1. settled by 4 families 1739. One of them was Capt. John Brewer, from Hopkinton. Put up mills. lived on that below Brewer or 12 mile Pond. early settlers were in Spart. Hist. Berkshire Co. | Tyringham

There were meetings 1736 + — 63 lots laid out
Where?

Township No 2 between Westfield & Sheffield
Mass. 4 176 | Petition — many lots owned by nonresidents —
Mass 5 p. 1 p. 34. | great difficulties by last war — we are few & built our forts at our own expense — nonresidents did not help — Wish owners compelled to settle their house lots, &c May 1750
[illegible] uber Ward, their agent. [New Marlboro
Oct 1750. Committee to view — to prosecute non-settlers &c
This was Upper Housatonnuck [Not — it was New Marlboro
Counter Petition from Nonresidents — say they have paid their share in building mills & meeting house, settling a minister. that from 30 families were in & others preparing to settle when the war put a stop to it, & had come to leave the place. Now Sept 1750, about 30 families are again there, & others coming. Pray further time

p. 127 [This is Upper Housatonnuck.
A Committee report [illegible] there has been irregularity in the allotments, in accounts, &c — (probably a fund of Com.
Mass 5. 16 Find 29 lots of 400 acres above the Mountain
Find 43 lots below mountain + [illegible] ne, 45 in all.

Hist. Berk. Co. [New Marlborough was settled by Benj. Wheeler in 1739. alone. Removed his family 1740. Jabez Ward & 8 more from Albany or vicinity settled there 1741. Others in a few years. Sheldon, Wright and Allen from N.H. about 1745. Church organized Oct. 31. 1744. Thomas Strong ordained pastor next day. Salary 50£. Died Aug. 23. 1777 in 62 yr. Rev. Caleb Alexander from Northfield ordained Feb. 28, 1781. Dism. June 29. 82. He settled on Mendon. Elder Wright ~~[illegible]~~ Physician, prac. for fees. Seth Strong, deacon 1756. Caleb Wright 1772. Samuel Sheldon 1780
Indians gave deed of New M. A few families of Indians lived on N. M. at Housatonnuck

Township No 4 in Hampshire

David King & Wm Walton say May 1750
Mass. 4. 176. 177 | that they are preparing to settle there, & expect
Mass. 5 47. 48 | to carry their families there shortly, but
Mass. 7. p. 332 | no others are doing any thing — request that
other propriators may be compelled to bring forward their
[Becket.

Settlement
[Permanently settled 1755 from Eastern Connecticut: Kingsley, King, Goss, Pinchard &c
incorporated 1765. Part of it now in Middlefield. Rev Ebenr Martin 1st Minister 1758.

Bedford Dec. 1750. Named 1st — 76 admitted Settlers.
p. 122 | They have built 73 houses — have a church — and
Mass. 5. 48. 19 | a minister Rev Moses Tuttle, settled 3 years ago.
Have built a meeting house which was burnt — are
now erecting another.

North Sunderland — petition for a precinct
Mass. 5 17 | Sept 1750 — say there are about 50 families, including
Mass. 1 32 | those in N. Sunderland & South of Millers River, who live
4 miles from Sunderland meeting house, the nearest
of them, & the rest more some 7 or 8 miles — Sunderland
has consented to this in March last — but with some
unreasonable conditions. — ask aid, & for the land
to Millers River. [Montague.

Samuel Harvey
Ebenr Sprague
Nathan Gunn
Abram Marsh
Wm Scott
Danl Harvey
Saml Harvey Jr
Moses Taylor
Aaron Taylor
Leon Norton
John Billing
Moses Harvey
Joseph Wells
David Ballard
Elijah Smith
Zebadiah Allis
Samuel Grant Jr
Joseph Root

Ebenr Sprague Jr
David Sprague
Eliphalet Allis
Israel Gunn
Elisha Gunn
Nathl Gunn Jr
Jonah Root
Jos. Toscyler
Judah Wright
Jer. Ballard
Seth Taylor
Ebenr Belding
Benj Barrett Jr
Thos Norton
Eleazar Mattoon
Ezekiel Smith
Zebadiah Smith
Solomon Smith

Saml Shattuck
Enoch Baldwell
Saml Baldwell
James Eares
Gideon Baldwell
Benj. Barrett
Jos. Barret
Simeon King
William Allis
Ebenr Marsh
Jonah Alvord
Nathan Smith
Thomas Reed
Jonathan Smith
Ephraim Marsh
Daniel Baker
Ebenr Marsh.

Mass. 2. 316. 14 Families in 1740 – 8 named. mass. 4. 166. Plat. mass 5. 11. 32.
311.

Pequag settlers say, were not given. 1749 or 50?
they have been there 14 years & still only 18 families
are settled there – ask relief as to non-residents,
& delinquent Proprietors – (they say they have endured
the great hardship to settle the town) –

the Signers are Richard Morton, Aaron Smith,
Nathl Graves, Abram N. 11
Sam'l Morton, Nathan Wait –
Ephraim Smith

Whitney [Town much hindered by Indian war of 1744. lived in garrisons, only 1 killed mt
viz. Wallingford, Jason Hancock & Ichabod. April 6th returned 18 days 1746). Church & pastor 1750. Aug
Return of the settlers March 1750 ( ) to the Gen'l Court
Only 15 families in the place, excepting widows
of Mr Lord, under age. The 15 are
Richard Morton, Nathl Graves, Ebenezer Graves, Wm Graves
Nathan Wait, James Stratton, John Olver, Robt Marble
Hugh Holland, Ephr Smith, Sam'l Morton, Ab. Wait
Aaron Smith, Abner Lee, Robert Young

Gad Wait lived there about 15 years then died a single man
(He was killed) cleared 10 acres.
John Snead lived there several years – was taken by
Indians, (1746) & afterwards killed (1747.)
Ezekiel Wallingford, lived there – was killed by Indians
Benj. Townsend lived there – died (Aug. 4 1746

[See Samuel Dexter's petition, Mass. 4. 97. [Place named Athol, 1762.
mass. 5. 41

Athol town – names of those who gave bonds
to settle their rights, Township granted 1735 to Athol
to 95 petitioners who had laid out & cleared a highway
from Lancaster to Northfield – first grant was
6 miles square – 60 families to be settled in 4 years &c

Some of settlers mentioned March 1750 –
Jonathan Burt, Beraleel Wilder, Nath'l Blanchard
Thomas Temple, Jona. Dickinson, John Barnard
[Petition of proprietors. Mass. 1. 333. in Jan. 1750.
see page 98. 101
See Mass. 5. p. 12-32, 31. 33.

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Towns

G. Court May Session 1750.

118. Ware bounds fixed — begin at S.E. corner of Read's 10,000 acres, then due east to Western; then easterly to a brook, and on brook to Ware river, on the River to Hardwick line, on Hardwick line ~~and~~ to equivalent land, on equivalent to the first point including the 10,000 acres.

Mass 5/8

Petition from No 2 (not old No 2) but called Housatonnuck No 2)

Continued on Mass No 5, first page

Towns.

Housatonnuck Townships

p. 85. 2 Towns petitioned for.

Mass. 2. 194. 2 Townships ordered. 7 miles square each. June 20. 1722. (settlement delayed by Indian war.

P. 91. & thus. Committee petition for further time. May. 1726. Difficulty with Mashpee.

P. 94 & then 96. They ask relief under difficulties. Dec. 1729

Another Petition Oct 1730 - from lower Town, wide a set of parish with power to tax all Lands for ministry, &c

95 — Desire to be a town. March 1730-31. partially granted; and again 1731. 32.

96. Lawton's petition about the road to Albany from Westfield through Housatonnuck. -- 300 acres granted for a half way public house - no house for 40 miles - Dec. 1731.

2. 312. Lower Housatonnuck incorporated into Sheffield May Session. 1733. 49 square miles.

Mass 4. 155. Plat of the Township Oct. 1733 - It was larger than granted 9 miles by 5½, or 49½ square miles.

Mass 2. 371. Some Alteration 1741 - Indians then owned 1400. or 1500 acres in the Township.

Mass 5. 265. Conradt Borghart's account of the purchase of the Housatonnucks, & other matters. 1741.

Upper Townships.

Mass. 2. 313. Committee to settle matters at Upper H. soon after incorporation of Sheffield, or June 1733. Page 97.

Mass 5. 69. Incorporated as a parish, March 1743, extending west of U.H. "& all incorporated with Sheffield" as a town

Page 119. They desire to be a town. 1744. Page 123. 12 Report

Mass 5. 16. Report of Committee about rights at U.H. no date

5. 91. Petition of 10 Dutchmen at Gt. Barrington 1762.

5. 39. North Parish of Sheffield petitioned to be a town Granted June 5. 1761.

5. 25. Upper Sheffield - petitions for a name. ie to be a town. 1756

Military — (from page 76 in Mass No 2

Dec 3. 1747. Orders for 10 men to be added to the 30 men at Fort Massachusetts — that a scout may be kept westward as well as towards Fort Pelham

Dec 1. 1747. Committee to see who billeted the Canada soldiers from Oct 6 to 26 Oct. 1747, & get the accounts.

Eben Alexander petitions — Dec 1747 — says he
Mass 41 has been in the service in all ways since the taking of Deerfield to this time — was an officer at Cape Breton — that in Oct last he wounded a French officer between Northfield & Shuelot who came out with a party of Indians from Canada that by said officer's being wounded & surrendering their design was prevented, for they did not come there again. Asks for a gratuity
25£ allowed Dec 4. 1747

Notes about Canada Expedition (intended in 1747
There was pork & beef at Albany belonging to Mass.

Dec 10. 1747. — Provision was made for 663 men on
Mass. 42 Western frontier, but it appears that only 112 men were employed on that frontier, except the Canada Forces. — Canada forces so called seem to have stationed on frontiers instead of others, both Western & Eastern — over 900 employed April to Oct 26

Thomas Cheney in Nov 1746 marched 30
Mass. 44 of his men from Dudley to Oberain, 60 miles and in March following he marched 60 men from Dudley to Springfield 45 miles — Marched them back in both cases. In April 1747 he marched 60 men from Dudley to Northfield
He asks for billeting them 259. 3. 2 old tenor
allowed Nov 1747 — 5. except 30£ rec'd by him

Mass 4.2 Sylvanus Gardner charged for quartering & doctoring sick & hurt captives from Canada at the Hospital, in August & Sept. 1747. £266.160
They came by a flag of truce. Among them were
Wm Scott, Jos Scott, John Sneed, Simon Sneed
Mary Sneed, Alihen Sneed, John Smith
Cornelius Fary, &c 28 in all
Charged 4£ each for one & 9/. day for keeping.

Feb 1747-8. Oscar Willard at Fort Dummer
Mass. 4.3. returned says he billeted some men under Capt Melvin in the fall of 1746 when Gen. Court allowed 30/. a week for billeting Canadian men, and afterwards in the winter when the Court allowed 90/ a week — that said Melvin has paid none, refuses to pay now 90/ for men
Capt Melvin admits the rates fixed upon by Court.

Capt Phins Stevens Feb 1747. residing at Northfield says that place is 45 miles above Northfield, and
Mass. 4.3 Fort Mass. 34 miles west of Deerfield. Proposes to have 100 men sent early to each of these places to waylay the enemy upon the streams they come upon when they issue from Crown Points.

Military

Josiah Willard petition Feb 1747-8

Mass 4.4 below. Says he became Truckmaster at Fort Dummer in 1740 in room of Capt Kellogg — gave rec't for things — amounting to 302 £ 15 s 7 d debts due from Indians, and some Indians had got in debt to him which he could not avoid — Prays to be discharged from said accounts, 446 £ 10 s 2 d

Mass. 4.4 Allowance requested allowed

Josiah Willard, Esq. & others, expended in repairing Fort Dummer in 1743 & 1744 £81 . 12 . 3 —

above. — Prays allowance — allowed Feb 1747-8

The work was, Now Tenor, 1/6 a day, carpenters 2/6 man & team 4/6, mason 2/6
Boards, timber, nails, &c

Feb 1747-8 75 £ allowed to Capt Willard & Ebenr

Mass. 4.4 Hinsdale, for their services as under Commissaries for 3 years, viz 1744 to Oct 26. 1747 — in such proportion as they judge equitable.

(Continued in No 4. page 1st.

Hallowell p.162 Edmund Dwight of Hatfield now of Enfield, Trader June 1745

Fort Dummer.

Gov Shirley in a message June 14. 1745 says the establishment at Fort D. ended May 20. 1744 and no new establishment was made till January 10 following - but Gov. thought it should not be neglected & had kept Col Willard some forces there pr. that May to Jan. 1744-5 - asks for pay for them and further aid till King's decision is known.

House votes the Kg's pay till May to Jan. 1 & also to Nov. 20th next.

House June 15. 1745. Say the time for which the men on Western frontier were raised has expired - more are necessary

178 men ordered, with those posted there & those that may be sent from Connecticut - to be employed in scouting & guarding - till Nov. 1.

2d Expedition to Cape Breton - had ordered 400 men, now ordered 600 June 15. - making 1000 - 2d Jan. 21. reduced to 300 men

Pay of men at Truck house about Northfield - to Nov. 10 next. Capt 40/ mo Lieut 26/ Cadet 24/ 16 men 22/6. Chaplain 30/. Chaplain 25£ a year & subsistence of each man 3/9 a week

Pay of Scouts last Winter on Western frontier last winter Capt 50/ mo Lt 38/. Sergt 33/ Corp 32/8 Clerk 33/ Cent. 25 for a time they had 50 soldiers as scouts and afterwards 80 votes afterwards they only 30

June 27 25£ voted to build forts for protection at Deerfield & Rowlandson petition proceed to build fortifications

Gov in Message July 17 about surrender of Louisbourg; refers to 2 men supposed to be killed one at Great Meadow Fort at Hinsdale - has ordered 1 Company to scout between Con & Hiller River

July 14 House requests Gov to order 80 men to be raised or impressed for Western frontier besides those here & those that may come from Conn.

July 16 Gov Shirley says the last Fall & last winter Col Stoddard sent word that Indians were coming & I ordered him to send forth men, he sent forth 45 to scout & defend those building garrisons - should be paid. House ordered their pay - long since disbanded

Nov 20. House ordered 15 men to be added to those at Great Meadows, Fort at Hinsdale

1743 Dec 13. Col Stoddard expects a speedy attack
– reference to the recent cutting off of Norridgewock
[See alarms below – will refer to this.]

Dec 24. Govr says Stockbridge & Bl. stand requisite
for troops – thinks they should be considered
House requested Gov. to write to Connecticut for
60 men to protect settlements between Stockbridge
and Blandford
Phineas Stevens at No 4. asks aid to go out with 100
men against the Indians when they are hunting
in February – Eleazar Melvin seems to be
with him.

Jan 6. 1745-6. House declared for their encouragement
a bounty on scalps & captives – bounty of 15/. to each
soldier, billeting 6/ week – wages 25/ mo.
To 200 men – if so many offer

Jan 14. Forces lately mustered in Western parts
[see above] on an alarm to be paid.
25£ to Rev. Stephen Williams, Chaplain to Louisburg
Jan 21. Late alarm was in Hampshire – several
[see above] or all towns had men mustered. They to be paid.
300 Snowshoes to be sent to Hampshire
[see p. 302]
Jos. Ashley to have 3/. 10.0 a year as chaplain
at Colerain, Shirley Fort, Pelham Fort, and
Fort Massachusetts.

Feb 1745 6. Soldiers in pay of the government
at Winchester, the Ashuelots & No 4.
16 to be dismissed, & 16 inhabitants to be taken into
pay.
Much talk about Expedition to Crown point

Feb 8. Gov.r's message about great services of
Col Stoddard
80£ voted.
Feb 12. House refers to late alarms on Western frontiers
[see top] and the wars of men. Request a reduction
21 men on each Frontier ordered Nov last to be
continued till March 10. This number was
merely by late alarm

March 8. House voted to raise 800 men for Cape Breton
with the 301 gone since Oct last, & others enlisted and
not gone – Gov. objected to manner
April 23. Account of mischief at No 4.
[Captures of 3 men April 19]

June 24 1746. 93 more men voted for Western Frontier — to be placed at Paquoiag 6. Naiawog 5 Nanagansett No 2, 4. Lunenburg 6. Leominster 2 Groton 4. Pownal 5. No 4, 4. Contoocook 4 Rumford 6. Great meadows 2, New Hopkinton 2 Upper Ashuelot 4 Lower Ashuelot 4. Winchester 4 Colrain 4. Hallstown 4. Northfield 6. Deerfield 6 New Ipswich 2, Southgan West 4, Salem Canada 2 Unkechauset 2, Moses Rice at Chickatabot 1

The 93 men to include those already in pay — to be employed in guarding & scouting near towns where they belong — to be changed once a month.

Elezar Melvin requests 60 men to go against Indians when they do all damage — Granted — also had granted 60 men before Part of the 60 to be at No 4. while rest are gone & so to take turns

Connecticut requests to send soldiers to protect Blandford & Stockbridge & between them

Men on E & W Frontiers to carry arms & ammunition when they attend meeting on Lord's days & other days to prevent surprise

May 30 1746

Message from Gov. about Indian mischiefs on Con River & elsewhere — Great distress of people at Fort Dummer, No 4, & parts adjacent by great numbers of Indians appearing

About 2 weeks ago I sent up to those parts for present relief 3 troops of horse, but there is wants of forage & they cannot stay long

Sheffield, No 1. No 2, & Bedford asked for protection

Mary Edward Hartwell & soldiers were at Stockbridge last winter — May. H. delivered the money for billeting them to Joshua Hollon, who was killed & the money taken by the enemy. Doolittle & others ask pay for billeting

3 Canada Expedition —

May 31 House vote 3000 men for expedition against Canada. Bounty to each 30£ old Tenor, blanket & lead for 2. Day of fasting & prayer to precede.

Mass. 2-74. Misc. 9. 6

June 3. 207 men to be added to the 440 posted on Western Frontiers — 20 in Stockbridge, 40 on Connecticut River alive Northfield — 61 in Hadley & Deerfield — on Merr. River, 10 at Sheffield 10 at No 1. 10 at No 2 & the 50 to range the woods with 50 large dogs

Mass. 2-74 Misc. 9. 34

Journal of House

1746 June 7. £2,000 for Canada Expedition &c

Southwest Corner of Northampton, about 9 miles from the Precinct, represents their exposed state, & that some of them are drawn off — prayed to be free from Provincial Tax during the war. Referred to Fall session

46. 0. 7½ allowed B. Doolittle & others of Northfield for billeting soldiers last winter

Clearar Melvin of Queens — prayed for 50 men the added to his 50.

Hugh Morrison of Glenain says he has built a good blockhouse at his own charge & garrison round his house — asks a reimbursement

Committee to build blockhouses in Hampshire to allow him as they judge right

June 20. Tax of 28499. 7. 6 in bills of credit ordered — also 2442. 3. 9 for Reps. & 127. 10 fines

Wm Williams Esq. in behalf of soldiers at Lewisburgh the winter past

Mass. 4. 131 / Mass 5. 206 — Officers Race of Blanford asks a man for his Negro (Fort

Caleb Lyman was a soldier under Capt Bolton in late expedition — performed duties of Lieut & Cook

Gov: July 15. 1746. says the levies consisting of 3000 men not enlisted

Thanksgiving order for Duke of Cumberland's victory

Comm to Albany. Oliver Partridge one but declined

Aug Mischief on Western Frontiers — ill estate of No 4. notice to Gov.

Aug 15 Troop of horse ordered to No 4 — none burthen in future thus except former troop sent there — when they (former one) return, they & 50 men with dog 1 p 133 to guard off as many women & children as may conveniently leave the place

Aug 27 About Expedition — No British forces land from & it is too late to go against Quebec — Gov says the troops are ready & he proposes to go against Crown Point with them

Sept 3. 1746. Canada expedition laid aside. Gov again proposes to go against Crown Point
Refers to Fort Massachusetts burnt down & the garrison as well as women & children killed or carried captive; "the terror of which has reached so far as Northampton where the enemy have plundered divers houses & destroyed a considerable number of cattle" This he had by letter from Maj. Williams last night

Sept 4. 10 men of Westfield to be stationed there in addition to those there — till Nov 1.
10 at Ashuelot Towns, till Nov 1
10 at No 4 — — —
8 of No 1. at Housatonnuc do
6 of No 2 — do — do

Sept 11. Gov proposes more effectual security for western frontiers

Sept 30. Gov. had ordered many men to Boston & French fleet out —
Some help sent to Louisburg
Nothing done against Crown point.

Nov 12. Establishment of troops on E & W frontiers expires Oct 30. to continue till Nov 20 after that there only 15 men at 3 block houses west of Con River — 8 of inhabitants at Colerain & at Fall Town with inhabitants; 5 at Winchester & 30 at 2 Ashuelots; & about 20 inhabitants ~~some~~ there to cease Dec 10. & Jan 10 the rest.

Many soldiers on frontiers enlisted in Canada Expedition
Some men to be paid who were inhabitants in service at No 4, Gt Meadows, Colerain Deerfield Hatfield & Westfield

Dec 16 Upper & Lower Ashuelot requested protection
Some talk about Crown Point yet but Gov. thinks it unadvisable till something further
says 1500 men are ready

Capt Joseph Willard & Capt Wm Symmes had men at No 4. & Gt Meadows

Jan. 7. About expedition to Crown point

Jan 16. 1746-7 Seth Pomeroy of Nth allowed for scouts allowance for sick soldiers belonging to Canada expedition.

Jan 23. 40£ voted to Eph Williams Esq of Stockbridge for Scouts
50£ voted to Col Stoddard

Elisha Sturg of Nth had been on muster roll of Capt Hubbard

Feb 5. Gov. thinks Canada soldiers should not be discharged – expects orders from England
10 about expedition against Crown point
14. Disappointment in this

March 11. Gov. refers to Fort Massachusetts that was – No 4 had been abandoned by inhabitants he sent orders to Brig Genl Wright to send 50 men there but perhaps enemy have taken it before No 4 ere they arrived

Mr John Norton is now in captivity Taken at Fort mass. 1746
About Fort Dummer & New Hampshire
Man ordered there.

1747 April 1. ordered 20 men at Northfield and 20 cast at Block houses to be built east of N. to Townsend
20 mend Fall Town.
20 men at New Block house between
to be built between Falltown & Colerain
20 at Colerain. 20 at Fort Shirley.
20 at Fort Pelham. 20 at block house
to be built West of Fort Pelham – 30
& block house to be built near or when
Fort Massachusetts stood with 2 swivels
10 of Colerain & 10 of Greenwich ordered to be
upon pay.

30 men ordered for defence of E & W. Frontiers –
Canada Soldiers to be employed to supply deficiency

21. 2 men killed at Northfield – (N. Dwight's Regiment
on frontiers. (seamen (Canada soldiers) Block houses some & sundry
(Nathaniel Dickinson & Isaac Burt.

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1440

Lancaster.

Mass. 4. 259. Petition of the people of Lancaster — apparently soon after the destruction of Feb. 10. 1676. Refer to their "women's cries".

4. 257. Carts the impressed to bring down goods & persons from Lancaster. Feb. 23. 1676.

4. 257 State of Lancaster Feb 23. as reported by Scouts

Lancaster —

Misc. 3.209 } This place began 1643 (Winthrop); in or
3.243 } after 1645 (Whitney); 1647 (Hubbard)
Worcester Magazine relies on Winthrop.
It was incorporated 1653 with 9 families

The beautiful intervals of the Nashua were then clothed with grass of a most luxuriant growth, and shaded only by lofty trees scattered at graceful distances. The lofty elm with its drooping widespread branches was the most common shade. He mentions oak & shagbark walnut, as trees of the interval. According to tradition there were no shrubs or underwood on these intervals, & cattle found subsistence on them through the winter.

Whitney says the interval is rich & produces the best of hay; good for flax, hemp, indian corn, &c. The whole interval of 3000 acres is overflowed by the river twice in a year, in the Spring & fall, & in some places, the overflow is 2 miles wide. The flood sometimes happens in summer & does great damage — The wood on the interval is Elm, Buttonwood, Butternut, Shagbark — (& he should have added White Maple)
Whitney's Hist. Worc. Co.

Indian attack on Lancaster Aug. 22. 1675. 8 slain.
Indian attack Feb 10 1676. about 42 killed & captured. One killed & rest drawn off latter part of March 1676 and town was desolate 4 years. Resettled 1680

1692 July 18. 5 slain, 2 captured & one of captives slain
1695. One slain
1697 Sept 11. 21 Killed, 2 wounded, 6 captured
1706 July 31. 4 killed, meeting house & other houses burnt, &c
" Oct 26. Rev Th Gardner accidentally killed
1705. Oct 15. 3 captured.
1707 July 16. One killed
" ~~Feb~~ Aug. 18. A Lancaster man taken at Marlboro' and slain at Sterling. Fight in Sterling was on Aug 19 — 2 English killed & 2 wounded.
1710 Aug 5. An Indian servant killed — the last mischief by Indians at Lancaster.
Whitney.

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Usurpation -

Proclamation of Edward Randolph, Secretary

Mass. 2. 143 | Council House, Boston May 25. 1686.

18 Councillors announced, including Jos. Dudley Esq who is President of said Council. (Only one.)

Only Massachusetts, Maine & New Hampshire and Kings Narragansett Province included.

He says they have appointed Justices of the Peace in the several Counties; and hereby continue all Selectmen, Constables grand jurors, & those having charge of watches & other inferior offices.

Nothing said about military officers.

May 28. Proclamation in regard to the "King's Province"

Declaration of Genl Court March 13. 1689-90

They refer to a long series of afflictions & calamities expressive of the anger of God against us - These they attribute to a corruption of manners attended with inexcusable degeneracies & apostacies in too many of our people - Propose Reformation of our provoking sins as the only remedy.

They order laws against vice & all debauchery & profaneness to be put in execution, particularly against blasphemy, cursing, profane swearing, lying gaming, Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, uncleanness, and all the excitements & nurseries of such impieties - Ministers exhorted to read this Proclamation, & add their labors thereto, and to witness against more spiritual sins "which fall not so much under cognizance of human laws, viz. unbelief, worldliness, heresy, pride, wrath strife, envy, neglect of communion with God in natural and instituted worship, contempt of the Gospel, want of family instruction. Churches, towns, & all the people are exhorted to reform.

[See Mass. 2. 148. same paper.

Hazard's State papers -
Records of N. E. Commissioners - Continued from 36th page -

Extraordinary Meeting at Boston July 23. 1649

Massachusetts had ~~stolen~~ further supply of powder, bullets and match - & requested other colonies to do the same - viz in all. 200£ worth of powder, - also 4 barrel powder 150 lbs musket balls and 25 lbs match to be provided for every 50 soldiers, by the several towns. Approved - to be recommended to the Gen. Courts.

About planting of Delaware Bay. Some N. Haven merchants had purchased lands of the Indians on both sides of the river. A writing from Mr Leech concerning the healthiness of the country goodness of the land &c

Comrs. decided that the plantations already wanted hands and that men ought not to be sent to plant Delaware. The New Haven members to plant there if they see cause.

Murder by Indians. John Whitmore, one of the deputies of Stamford, going forth after his cattle, was murdered. Ockat Toquattoes, an Indian was accused of the murder - but a Sagamore's son was suspected - Body could not be found Two or three months after Uncas came with help of other Indians, & found the body. The Sagamore's son and another Indian fled, but some still accused Toquattoes.

Whitmore's widow sent to Comrs, asking for justice. Comrs ordered Thomas Stanton & some other Interpreter to be sent to Indians near Stamford, & require the delivery of the murderers - if they refuse, then the son of the sagamore to be demanded for examination; if that be denied, then the sagamore or his son to be seized.

Previous murder by Indians. Ashquash, who murdered an Englishman in or near Fairfield some years since, is reported to reside near the English in those parts. The 2 western colonies to take ~~care~~ him if they can.

"A native lately suffered at Hartford for a murder" - here is another murder noticed.

Other Murders. This Indian executed at Hartford, said some Long Island Indians murdered, some years since, some English who were wrecked in a vessel belonging to one Cope, at or near L. Island. Inquiry to be made.

Selling Ammunition to Indians. Some English thought to be deeply guilty - and many Dutch, particularly Govert Lockman (informed against by Dutch Governor) who had given bonds for 200£ at Hartford for his appearance at Court and did not appear. English & Indians on Long Island sent on evidence of his guilt. Com. Court to take all as much of his bond as they judge meet, unless he was hindered from appearance by the hand of God.

Late murder at Southampton - people armed themselves and stood upon their defence many days; the Indians being in a hostile posture - Desired the charge might be borne by the Colonies This was refused.

[5 Murders noticed above - unless he's hung at Hartford was the Southampton murderer - then only 4.

N. E. Commissioners

Meeting at Boston 1649 – continued.

Uncas – continued to complain against the Narragansett and Niantick Indians – that they sought his ruin – had endeavored to bring in the Mohawks against him, and to take away his life by witchcraft

Ninigret came to Boston – Thos. Stanton was Interpreter – he was reminded of covenant of 1645 subscribed by his deputy and confirmed by him 1647 – had failed to comply –

He and Narragansetts had not sent hostages – had not paid the wampum – nor tribute due from Pequots – had not returned Indian fugitives belonging to English – had not restored captives & canoes taken from Uncas – had hired the Mohawks to come upon Uncas last year – had attempted to take away his life. – Ninigret denied the last, but Com'rs thought Cuttaquin had attempted the life of Uncas. –

Ninigret said only a little over 200 fathom of wampum remained unpaid. It appeared by accounts that only 1529½ fathom had been paid, leaving 470½ unpaid. Part of the difference was owing to Ninigrets counting about 600 fathom by tale and not by measure (agreement was by measure) Com'rs let him count in this way; this made 62½ fathom more, leaving 408 unpaid. Ninigret persisted in his assertion, & only tendered a small parcel of beaver. Com'rs dissatisfied with his conduct – referred to next session – Requested the Colonies to be ready for defence or offence – had heard that Ninigrets daughter was about to marry a son of Sassacus & reunite the Pequots.

Pequots withdrawing from Uncas – are willing to listen to Com'rs – should have a place to settle & plant, they owning Uncas as Sachem, & not injuring the town begun at Nameok (New London). Uncas not to tyrannize over them – Cuttaquin who wounded Uncas to be delivered up to him. (see 1647. & 1648.

Wm Westerhouse, merchant, & now planter at New Haven – complained against Dutch Gov: who had seized his ship and goods in New Haven harbor, worth 1000 £ in Holland. Requested liberty to make up his loss by seizing Dutch vessels. Com'rs did not grant this – Wrote to the Dutch Governor, August 6. 1649

Complaints – about guns, powder & shot sold to Indians at Fort Aurania; about Govert Lockmans – about customs & restraints on trade in Manhadoes – about Wm Westerhouse – about Delaware Bay – about our right to New Haven &c. Governors former letters not satisfactory. Request a reply. "your loving friends."

1650 Mohawks by Pacomptuck Sachem request Gov. & Com. that Sequassen may return, liberty granted by Commissioners. (to his former habitation,

(see 2 leaves forward.

N.E. Commissioners -
Meeting at Boston 1649 Continued

French, Dutch & other foreign nations in these parts sell guns, powder, & shot to Indians (our N.E. Indians) but permit none others to trade with their Indians; Comrs propose to Colonies to prohibit all foreigners to trade with Indians under our jurisdiction.

Something about peag, wills, administrations.

Letter from Warwick - reply of Comrs. July 31. 1649

About Springfield & Waranoco; Mass. run the South line (Mr Fenwick not joining as requested) and Comrs ordered that Waranoco should belong to Mass; we (Mass) are ready to join with Con. in another survey, if they will pay the expense, as we paid expenses last survey, & produce their patents as we have done. - This was answer of Mass. to Con.

Con. Comrs objected - said Mr. Fenwick made no agreement with Mass. about running the line as implied in their answer - that the line was run a year before the agitation between Mass. & Mr Fenwick about Springfield -

Con. Comrs proposed that the most Southern point of Mass. patent be first settled, & then the line be run by skillful men pon each colony, at charge of both. - unwilling to submit to what the Plym. & N. Haven Comrs shall decide -

Answer of Massachusetts to above by her Comrs: - think it reasonable Mass Connecticut should produce her patent, before we run the line again - know not how it is about Mr Fenwick promise of joining in running the line - again refer to Con. patent, & which they refuse to show, as being necessary to settle the line, if the present is not right - think Springfield can answer for themselves as to leaving Con. - assert that those who went to Sp & to other towns on the river went with a promise to continue under Massachusetts & took a commission from Mass - about 10 or 12 years since at the meeting at Cambridge, Mr Pynchon in behalf of Springfield desired to be & remain under Mass, & have continued. - Next they offer reasons why Springfield should not pay custom for a fort at the river's mouth (as Comrs had decided

1st. Springfield is not under jurisdiction of Con.
2. There is no fort in being worthy the name of a fort.
3. If there was a good fort, the people of another jurisdiction ought not to be compelled to strengthen it.

Request that Springfield may be adjudged free from this contribution.

Answer of Con. Comrs to above -

About Mr Fenwick, &c - that he did not agree, & did not fail - They know our patent is in England. We tendered at Plymouth a true copy of it - should have satisfied.

N.E. Commissioners.

Meeting at Boston 1649 — continued.

Reply of Connec. Comrs to Mass. Com'rs — continued.

Springfield — was under Cons. & was so owned by Mass: In 1637 the Gov. of Mass. sent propositions to all the Plantations on Cons. River concerning a combination with Mass. and Mr Pynchon in prosecution thereof chosen & sent as Com'r from that colony to act for them in 1638; at which time & not before, he declared his apprehension that Springfield would fall in Mass. and was so accepted without any proof — "and that question by Mr Pynchon arose, as is verily conceived, from a pang of discontent upon a censure he might then lay under by the Government of Connecticut."

As to imposition upon Springfield — A fort has been maintained at Seabrook at a great charge nigh 14 years past; the present decays are to be relieved by the building of a new work of stone. A place situated as Sp. ought to aid, though in another jurisdiction.

Law of Mass. recited — The law refers to orders of Com'rs that Springfield should pay custom at Seabrook. — says the fort was burnt & passage not secured. when Com'rs at Plymouth ordered Sp. to pay customs — says Mass. has expended many thousand pounds on several forts and on the castle — The Court ordered that all Goods coming in by the castle, or exported from the bay, belonging to Plymouth, Connecticut or New Haven inhabitants, shall pay as follows:—

Beaver, Otter, Moose & Bear Skins	2s each
Corn & meal of all sorts	2d bushel
Goods in hhds or otherwise	10s. a ton.
Biscuit	6d a hundred

Order of Com. June 6. 1649 — Read — Gen. Court

By order of Feb. 5. 1645 (1645-6) all corn passing out to sea by river's mouth was to pay 2d per bushel; beaver 20s hh.d Springfield was intentionally included, but execution in reference to Sp. has been deferred &c. J. Mullick Sec.y.

[Mass. Com'rs had questioned whether Cons. had included Springfield in their order. The above was in consequence.

Commissioners remonstrated with Mass. as follows;—

S. line of Mass. not run nor place of starting agreed on, — Original Con. patent required, though Mr Hopkins offered to swear to the truth of the copy. — grievous custom of Mass. on the 3 colonies & its injustice, — com'rs desire to be spared further agitation about Springfield, but ask Mass. how their course agrees with the law of love &c.

Question between Mass. & Plymouth about land lately belonging to Pomham & Sacanoco. Undecided.

Coms adjourned Aug. 8.

Meeting at Hartford Sept 5. 1650.

Letter from Mr Steele, England, President of the Corporation (for propagating the Gospel, &c). Mr Winslow has spent much time about the Indians & colonies, in England. Comrs say he was sent out by Mass. on her business 1646. — & though Mass. has disbursed for him 3 or 400£, they do not think the other colonies ought to pay any part of this — are willing the Corporation should allow him 100£ out of their collections, & the colonies will repay it if Corporation so advise — Mr Winslow still in England.

Answer of Comrs to Mr Wm Steele — about his labors of love for the Indians — & Mr Winslow's; about 100£ about Mr Elliot's fitting himself to preach to Indians and Mr Mayhew also. Request 100£ for Mr Elliot for his time & labor, & some helps to the Indians — speak of 1000£ in commodities, to be paid to Herbert Pelham.

Letter to Mr Winslow — about his efforts to convert the Indians — refer to opposition in England — about the 100£ for him — to be repaid here if required — about 100£ to Mr Elliot's assigns for their encouragement & for conveniences for the Indians — 1000£ or less to be sent over in Commodities: viz shoes all sorts 100£ Stockings 100£. canvass for shifts, summer clothes & beds 200£ Axes, hoes, saws &c 100£. Nails, hooks, hinges & spades 150£ Strong low prices Kerseys 200£. Blankets for beds 100£ Haberdashery, especially thread 50£ — all 1000£

Joint letter to Mr Herbert Pelham & Mr Winslow similar facts to the others.

Comrs request Govr & Comrs of Mass. to manage these matters the present year — & if need be, to expend 100£ on Indians who desire to attend to ways of civility & the Gospel

Uncas complained of a Long Island Sachem, who had slew Uttas & some of his men & killed others. Gov^nt of Conn. requested to commission Capt Mason, Mr Howell, Mr Cosmore & Thos. Benedict of Southold to examine these matters. — Uncas hath waited for years — has sent back hostages, but they

Narragansetts have sent only 100 fathom of wampum since last meeting; "To keep the colonies from falling into contempt among the Indians" 20 armed men to be sent from Mass. to demand the 308 fathom of wampum or the value thereof in something else. Mass. to give the instructions to these soldiers, which Comrs have prepared

Instructions are given — if they decline paying the soldiers to seize & bring back wampum, beaver, &c. to pay the debt & charges — if other means are wanting, they are to seize Pessacus, or his children or other Sachem & bring them away. Then to repair to Ninigret & inquire about his daughter's marrying the brother of Pessacus, & about his gathering the Pequots — about Wequash Cooke's complaints against him — about Ninigret's claim to hunt in the Pequot country — about Elly Pomary's mare killed by Pequiam, a Niantick, about 12 years since, payment to be demanded — mare cost 29£

N.E. Commissioners.
Meeting at Hartford 1650 continued.

The Mohawks have, through the Pocomtuck Sachem, requested that Sequasson may have liberty to return to his former habitation. He may come at his pleasure, if he behave inoffensively.

Plymouth resigned to Mass. the land lately belonging to Pomham & Soconoco.

Mass. say they have dealt tenderly with Samuel Gorton & his company — ask how they shall deal with them.

Comrs advise Mass. to yield up these lands (Warwick &c) to Plymouth — that Plymouth do justice to both English and Indians, & take measures to reduce Warwick to submission. If Plymouth decline this, then Justice must have its course, if inhabitants are obstinate.

Dutch Governor arrived Sept 11. viz Peter Stuyvesant
Letter dated New Netherland Sept 23 N.S. 1650 (Sept 13 O.S.
6 things induced him to undertake this Journey:-
and 2 particulars

1st. Injury done to the Dutch by your unjust usurpation of lands on Conn. River, which lands were bought & paid for by the Dutch before any other nation bought them.

2. Encroachments of the English in these parts (near Manhadoes)

3 Detaining of fugitives at New Haven.

4 Prohibition of our trade with Indians in these parts

5 Mr Pynchon has much injured the trade with the Indians for both English & Dutch, by giving so much; he enriches these barbarians, but overthrows the trade. Two persons testify that Mr Pynchon gave 11 gilders for a beaver skin.

6 About a ship of Spaniards captured by Dutch & carried into Rhode Island.

1 About Thomas Stanton's scandal raised upon the Gov.S.

2 About Govert Lockman's wrong at Hartford

Reply Sept 13. 1650 — about date of his letter [See 181st page.
[See 181st page for other letters & doings.

In reply Comrs. said they had no proof of land purchased about Hartford by the Dutch — knew not how much, where, or of whom purchased.

N.E. Commissioners.

Meeting at New Haven Sept. 4. 1651.

Letter from Wm Steele, president of Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England — Refers to opposition and objections — have not yet collected much — have sent over hoes & iron tools — hope to send shoes & stockings; — collection goes on slowly — wish you to consult with Mr Eliot & Mr Mayhew & let us know what will be necessary for next year as to meeting houses & other buildings, ministers, school masters & mistresses, &c. Have not money now to pay Mr Winslow 100£.

P.S. We enclose an account of the provisions & goods we have sent

Answer of Com'rs. N.H. Sept. 10. 1651

Have appointed Edw. Rawson as agent to receive what shall be sent over — Hoes & Iron ware received. Mr Eliot & Mr Mayhew continue their labors; Mr Leveridge, Mr Blinman, Mr Pierson, &c. are studying the language.

Letter from Mr Winslow, London April 17. 1651.

But little money yet come in — Refers to objections by various sorts of persons; Some say we ought to support learning at home rather than abroad; "Our levellers will have nothing to do to promote human learning; they think there is too much already, &c. — English complain of the great amount of powder, shot & arms sent to New England &c.

Answer of Com'rs

About Mr Genner's Library mentioned by Mr Winslow; About powder — about Dutch & Swedish aggressions at Delaware — about 50 of New Haven on their way to Delaware taken & imprisoned by the Dutch — about proposition from French Governor of New France — He gives the details of the applications of the French for aid against the Mohawks. Gov. of New France sent an agent to Boston Oct. 1650; two were sent to Boston 1651 & came to New Haven with Mass. Com'rs. & urged their requests.

Reply of Commissioners to Gov. & Council of New France Sept. 6. 1651. Mohawks had attacked the Eastern Indians under the French; we cannot afford help against the Mohawks without exposing our plantations & our Indians; we have no just cause of war with the Mohawks; should be glad of a neighborly correspondency & commerce with you, &c.

[This letter was written in Latin]

N.E. Commissioners.

Meeting at New Haven 1651 — continued.

Answer to the French Agents Clesides letter to the Gov. & Council

1 We grant that the French & Eastern Indians have just grounds of war with the Mohawks, to their own satisfaction.

2-3. The English desire to keep peace with all men, even these barbarians

4 The Mohawks have little intercourse in these parts, but in our war with Indians 14 years ago, they showed us real respect, & have done us no harm since.

5 English enter not into war without being satisfied it is just.

6 The Mohawks are not subject to us, nor in league with us, & we cannot require any account of their wars & proceedings.

7 To make war on them would endanger our Indians many of whom profess Christianity (as the French said some of theirs did)

8 We would perform neighborly offices towards the French but cannot permit volunteers or auxiliary forces to be taken up against the Mohawks, nor permit Eastern Indians or French to pass through our jurisdiction to invade the Mohawks.

9 About mischievous trade of French & Dutch with Indians, selling to them guns, powder & shot.

10 If the war was just for us, against the Mohawks, we have no short & convenient passage to them by water or land as may be had by Hudson's River to and beyond fort Aurania.

11 Hope peace will continue between England & France

12 Would settle a free commerce between English and French colonies, if French deputies did not impose such limits & restrictions.

Letter from Mr Elliot & Co. Sept 3. 1651.

Reply of Co. Sept 12. 1651.

Express their fears lest Indians should follow Christ only for loaves & outward advantages — refer to some instructed Indians whose conduct is not good — about collections in England — about hoes & axes for Indians You say you have rec.d 20£ a year for 4 years past & 10£ from Mr Andrews, which is ordered for some years — we hear of 100£ or more sent from Exeter & other western parts of E. for you, Mr Mayhew & Indians. Mr Loveridge & Mr Bliman are fitting for the work, Mr Pierson is studying the language — 10£ due to brother Park of Roxbury.

N. E. Commissioners

Meeting at New Haven 1651, continued.

Letter from Comrs to Mr Mayhew — about blessing of God on his labors &c. Corporation have paid 30£ for part of Mr Gennes's library, & a catalogue of the books is sent over. Some hoes & hatchets sent over for the Indians, of which your Indians may have part if you send to Mr Rawson of Boston — to be given to those most willing to labor. We hear of 100£ given by Exeter, of which part is for you. Let us hear from you.

Commission to Edward Rawson as Steward, if he accepts the office

~~[illegible]~~ Thomas Stanton was ordered last year to get the number & names of Pequots living among Narragansetts Niantucks & Mohegans, &c. who by agreement after the Pequot war are tributary to the English, & to receive the tribute due for last year. T. Stanton came to this meeting with Uncas & some of his, Wequash Cooke, some of Ninecrafts men, Robert a Pequot and some others with him, and some Pequots living on Long Island. Wampum brought in viz.

Ninecrafts men brought	91 fathoms	312 fathoms.
Wequash Cooke —	54 "	
owes 30 more, promise to pay soon to T. Stanton		
* Robert and his Company	56 "	* Robert had been a servant of Mr. Winthrop's (Robin)
Long Island Pequots —	32 "	
Uncas in part —	79 "	
promises rest to T. Stanton in 3 mo.		

This seems all to be the tribute of one year.

Uncas and others asked why this tribute was required, and how long it would continue, & whether children born hereafter were to pay it. Comrs said the tribute had been due yearly since 1638, for murders &c. which drew the English into a war, with much expense; many of the guilty were spared, and a small tribute required for all males according to their different ages, to be paid yearly — but has not been paid. We are willing to remit what is past, and begin with 1650 when Thos. Stanton's employment & salary began. We give up 12 years tribute (1638–1650) and to ease the Pequots, limit the payment to 10 years, of which last year shall be reckoned the first, though they were originally to pay yearly so long as they continued here. The agreement extended to all male children, but we are willing that all males born hereafter should be free.

[The agreement at Hartford 1638 was that a fathom of white wampum should be paid yearly for every Pequot man ½ fathom for each Pequot youth, and a hand length for each male child — to be paid a month before Indian harvest.

Eltweed Pomeroy of Windsor has often petitioned the Comrs about his mare wilfully killed by Poquoiam a Pequot Indian, soon after the Pequot war, when horses were high — Miantonimo agreed to pay 40£ for said mare (as by testimony of Mr Hamlen & Sgt Griffin) Poquoiam living with or under him, but he has been dead 8 years, & nothing paid. Last year the soldiers sent from Mass. were ordered to demand the 40£ of Ninecraft & the Narragansett sagamore, the mare being killed by his brother in law & he inheriting a considerable part of Miantonimo's estate, or his paying the Pequots of which Poquoiam is one & that lived with Ninecraft — did not succeed. Money to be again demanded, or that Poquoiam be delivered up.

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at New Haven 1651 continued.

Letter from Mr Williams (Roger) to Mass. July 25. 1651. containing complaints of Narragansett Sachems against Uncas. Comrs read it to Uncas, & he was ready for defence; but as none appeared to substantiate the complaints, nothing was done.

Uncas & Sequasson. Uncas said he was obliged to fight Sequasson some years since, & overcame him and conquered his country, & gave it to the English, and English spared Sequasson's life (or indeed Uncas to spare it) — Now Uncas thinks he is wronged by Sequasson's being set up & endeavored to be made a great Sachem; though he has not paid Uncas the wampum agreedon.

Comrs are ignorant about what Uncas says — referred it to Com. Government.

Southampton. Capt. Tapping & Jonas Wood for themselves and Mr Howdon & John Ogden and others of S.H. complained of the Dutch for selling guns, powder & shot to the Indians of L.I. — by what means they are as well supplied as the English, and give volleys of shot in their entertainments and compliments, and are become good marksmen and grown insolent & injurious — have done damage.

Have sustained injuries from the Dutch since they removed from their jurisdiction to the English Colonies; their estates left have been attacked & are kept from them &c.

Letter from Comrs to the Dutch Governor. N.H. Sept. 11. 1651. about complaints of Southampton — wish to know whether the men who have left property in Dutch possessions may bring it away — Capt. Tapping & Jonas Wood will proceed to Manhatoes & wait upon you. &c (very civil letter.

Delaware. Jasper Crane, Wm. Tuttill & other inhabitants of New Haven & Stratford — their Petition.

Divers years since Merchants of N.H. purchased lands on both sides of Delaware Bay & River & began to build & set up factories for trade, & purposed to set up plantations, but were hindered by Dutch & Swedes.

Last year your petitioners & others resolved to remove to Delaware — in the Spring (1651 Italics) having procured a vessel 50 of us at least set forward; we went to Manhatoes, where the Dutch committed several theft, went on shore to prison and took away our commissions & would not return them — and we were compelled to return to New Haven, under the threats of the Dutch Gov. — our damage thereby is over 300£.

They set forth the advantages of a plantation on the Delaware — good land & climate, Dutch will settle it if English do not — "The petitioners have not in their eye any other considerable place in New England for the enlargement of the colonies or for the comfort & convenience of posterity."

Comrs determined to write to Dutch Gov. & protest against his proceedings, & demand satisfaction — If petitioners choose within 12 months to plant at Delaware & will transport 100 able armed men in a meet vessel at their expense; if then they are attacked by Dutch & Swedes, they may call for further aid, and soldiers will be sent

N.E. Commissioners
Meeting at New Haven 1657 — continued.

Letter to the Dutch Governor (See Trumbull
N.H. Sept 15. 1657.

Letter of Com'rs to Mr Coddington — about offenders escaping from the other Colonies to Rhode Island — desire they may be delivered up. Sept 13. 1657.

Letter from President Dunster & Fellows of Harvard College of Aug. 27. Reply of Com'rs. We understand college buildings are in a decaying condition — that through increase of scholars, many are forced to lodge in the town. The Com'rs propose to collect pecks, & bushels & bushels of wheat as men are able & willing, to help the college — early & Mass. will give a leading example, the others will follow.

Letter from inhabitants of Warwick — about their wrongs and injuries, & their intention to appeal to Parliament for redress. The complaint of Mass. & Indians under Mass.

Declaration of Com'rs about Mass. treatment of Gorton & others — seem to justify Mass. in many things — not in all. Plymouth objected to some things.

1652 — No meeting noticed.

Extraordinary Meeting at Boston 19-2. 1653. called by 4 of Mass. Council, upon rumors of the Dutch engaging the Indians to cut off the English.

Massachusetts had sent to Ninigret, Pessacus & Mixam by 2 messengers, Richard Wait & John Barrel, to know what had passed between the Dutch & them — whether the Dutch had engaged them against the English, or did endeavor it — whether gunpowder & bullets had not been received of the Dutch to that end — what other Indians are known to be so engaged — whether they are resolved to fight against the English, &c.

Mixam replied that he knew of no such plot of the Dutch and would have told the English, had he known of such.

Pessacus gave similar answer — denied all knowledge of such a plot — professed to be friendly to English. — had not hired the Mohawks against us.

Ninigret also denied all knowledge of this plot — did not hear the Dutch say any such thing, nor the Indians; Some Indians told me there that English & Dutch were fighting at home, & that ships were coming to fight against the English here, & that a great blow would be given. — professed friendship for the English

Ninigret said he had been to the Dutch — that he went to take physic for his health — had little to do with the Gov.

The 3 Sachems sent Awashaw & 3 or 4 other Indians to Boston to satisfy the Com'rs. They said Ninigret went to Monhatoes last winter (as he tells them) to be cured of his disease by a Frenchman — that John Winthrop knew of his going — that he carried 30 fathoms wampum, 10 for the Doctor, & 15 he gave to Gov. Gov. gave him in lieu 3 coats but wampum. Indians gave him 2 guns.

N.E. Commissioners
Meeting at Boston 1653 continued.

Awashaw said Ninigret went over Hudson's river where Indians told him of ships coming from Holland — Ninigret took with him 5 men, returned with 4 and 1 came by land. — he gave corn to Dutchman that brought him home in a sloop — He said the canoe taken by Uncas' men had 60 fathom of wampum in it, which was to pay for 2 guns at Monhatoes, and 6 fathom of it to pay the debt to the Doctor.

Newcom Matuxes, one who came with Awashaw, had heard Ninigret say ships were coming from Holland to cut off the English. Newam's story here & elsewhere did not agree.

Comis said the Indians taken in the canoe had confessed the plot to Mr Haynes at Hartford. Awashaw demanded the wampum taken by Uncas' men.

Uncas had informed Mr Haines at Hartford that Ninigret had made a league with the Dutch Gov. & given him wampum, & the Gov. gave him 20 guns, and powder and bullets — that Ninigret declaimed against the English whilst at Monhatoes, & visited several sachems over Hudson's river & desired their aid — that about 2 years before, he sent wampum to a Sachem and desired him to send to him a man skilled in magic & poisoning — that on the return of these men his (Uncas') men took their canoe with 7 Indians; that 2 of these confessed the plot — that his men (Uncas's) fell upon the powows & poisoners & slew them. These things Uncas declared to Mr Haines at H.

A squaw sent word to Wethersfield that the Dutch & Indians had combined to cut off the English, upon day of election of magistrates

Declaration of Com'as about treachery of Dutch and disturbances from them —

1. Wrong to Capt Howe & his company at L.I. by Gov Kieft in 1640 — About 2 years, said Gov. sent men to Stamford to challenge the place as within Dutch limits. They set up the Prince of Orange's arms there but the English soon removed them.

2 In 1640 the English at New Haven purchased land at Delaware which Dutch & Swedes there did not claim & began to plant & set up houses. In 1642 Dutch Gov. sent vessels & men & seized the English & their goods & burnt their trading houses, and returning the men & part of their goods to New Haven.

3 In 1641 Robert Feaner living at Stamford having purchased Greenwich & put this plantation under New Haven; the Gov. Kieft took Capt. Daniel Patrick an Englishman living at Greenwich under his protection, & wrested Greenwich from New Haven, & it is still kept from the English.

4 & 5 In 1642 Mr Lambarton coming from Delaware, the Dutch Gov.r compelled him to pay customs on what beaver he had brought from Delaware; and sent vessels to seize Mr Lambarton's vessel at Delaware: he was on his guard & prevented their design.

N. E. Commissioners
Meeting at Boston 1653 continued.

6. In 1643 John Johnson, Dutch agent at Delaware, & Swedes seized & imprisoned Mr Lamberton, & endeavored to take his life by corrupt witnesses, but failing; imposed a large fine on him, & Dutch Agent & Swedish Governor who sat as Judges shared in the fine.

7. In 1644 Richard Calicot had letters from Court of Mass. and requested liberty of Dutch Gov. to pass up Delaware River which was granted! yet Gov. sent a vessel to the Dutch fort at Delaware with orders to prevent Calicott's passing up. Calliott was obliged to return, & their stock of about 700£ was wasted.

8. In 1646 some of New Haven found a land of Indians far from the Dutch trading houses & built a small house for trade; the Gov. protested Aug. 3. 1646 to N.E. & threatened to drive them off by force.

9. Same year Dutch Gov. persisted in his threat, &c

10. The Dutch laid claim to Connecticut River & the land on both sides for many years, & complained of the English at Hartford, &c. "Mr Winslow of Plymouth discovered the said fresh River when the Dutch had neither trading house nor any pretence to a foot of land there, and the English at Plymouth received Attawanough & others the true proprietors of the lands in question, who had been oppressed by the Pequods". (Dutch claimed from the Pequots) all this evidence of Mr Winslow &c was sent to Dutch Gov. by Gov. of Mass. Sept 18 1653 — and were added — Complaints of English at Hartford against David Provost the Dutch agent at Hartford & some of his family for putting Dutch cattle in English Corn fields — entertaining fugitives & helping them to file off their irons — persuading servants to run from their masters; receiving & buying stolen goods; marrying English couples when refused at the plantations — They grew strong & bold — and entertained an Indian captive liable to punishment who had fled from her master, & as was reported, she was either married to or abused by a Dutch servant — the agent resisted the watch at Hartford & broke his rapier upon their weapons — some Dutch horses being impounded for damage in English corn, the agent & 4 more assaulted an Englishman & took away his team & loading — cut up & opposed setting down partition fences between English and Dutch — disturbed English in their ploughing and sowing & reaping at Hartford — These complaints sent to Dutch Governor Sept. 1646. by Commrs.

11. Gov Stuyvesant succeeded Gov. Kieft 1647 and laid claim to all land from Delaware to Connecticut River — in Sept 1647. Gov. S. sent armed men & seized a Dutch ship in New Haven harbor, & carried vessel & cargo to Manhattoes — in Oct. laid claim to all lands from Cape Henlopen to Cape Cod — laid commands on New Haven as if they were under him —

N.E. Commissioners.
Meeting at Boston 1653 – continued

12 The Dutch from year to year have furnished the Indians with guns, powder & shot for private gain – and the trade is continued under the present Gov.r though he professes to condemn it & calls it "a damnable trade". – Cous mention "iron hoops with wires to hang barrels of guns and locks for the Indians," which were brought to New Haven within the heads of pipes of brandy, wine & oth. liquors. [I believe what is meant here is, the Dutch carried barrels & locks in liquor casks & repaired them at Manhattoes, & then returned them in the same manner, the casks being filled with water; it is mentioned that "the water was colored black with powder & barrels of guns that might be new steeled"] The trade was carried on openly & largely at fort Aurania.

13. The Dutch had free trade with the English in these parts without payment of any customs or charge, and anchored where they would; but the English had to pay heavy customs at Manhattoes, & were forced to anchor in a hazardous place, and were fined for contempt – and were forced to pay customs on goods traded elsewhere, if they only passed by Manhattoes, viz 15 stivers for each beaver, moose or other skin, 10 stivers for half beaver skin, & 2 or 3 stivers for each deer skin.

14 In 1650 there was an agreement between the English and Dutch. [See Trumbull. 197. & when agreement is at large.
except one concerning fugitives – whereby same rule is to be observed as between the colonies] This is noted by Trumbull after the agreement. ~~The Arbitrators~~ It was agreed by Dutch Gov & his arbitrators that both parties should be left to improve their just interest in Delaware in planting & trading, & all proceedings there we carried on in love & peace.

The next Spring many of New Haven shipped themselves for Delaware – were stopped at Manhattoes & forced to return. – Dutch Gov. evaded his engagement about Greenwich.

15 The Dutch Gov. & his fiscal have been at work by gifts and promises to engage the Indians to cut off the English in N.E. and we hear, in Virginia also. The Indians all about have drunk of the intoxicating cup at or from Manhattoes –

Ninigret wintered at Manhattoes, exchanged presents with Dutch Gov. was informed about Dutch ships, &c was brought back in a Dutch sloop. [Then follows Uncas' information to Mr Haines about Ninigret's league with Dutch Gov.r his present of wampum and present to him of 20 guns, & powder & shot – his gathering together the Sachems over Hudson's river & desiring their aid – that Ninigret formerly engaged a Wampanoag Sachem to procure him an artist in magic & poison – Uncas waited for this artist, and his men took a canoe with 7 persons, viz 1 Pequot, 4 Narragansetts, and 2 strangers one of whom was brother of the Wampeag Sachem, and the other was the powow or poisoner.

N.E. Commissioners
Meeting at Boston 1653 — continued

15 Continued — the 7 Indians were taken to Mohegan where 2 Indians confessed the whole plot, and their powow was killed by Uncas men in a rage. The 2 Indians (the Wampeag Sachem's brother & a Narragansett) were carried to Hartford and confronted to Mr Haines what they had confessed at Mohegan.

We are informed from Providence & Rhode Island that the Indians' conversation is in praise of Dutch and against the English — they say the Dutch promise goods at half price of the English — that they are well supplied with powder — that Ninigret has brought wildfire from the Dutch to be shot with their arrows, & will burn any thing — that he has charged his men to get ammunition, & to drink strong liquor without limits.

Reports similar are brought from Northern and Eastern parts — the Indians are insolent and threaten — many alarms are made, & the whole country is disturbed, and wearied with watchings and wardings, hindered in planting, sowing, &c. We hear some of the Dutch about Manhatoes tell the English they shall have an East India breakfast — referring, it is conceived, to the cruel plot & execution at Amboyna. Indians report that when Dutch fleet arrives, they will fall upon English by sea and the Indians by land; others tell different stories; a Long Island Sagamore says Dutch advised Indians to fire some English houses in all parts, & when the English came forth to quench them, then to shoot them: A trusty Indian squaw (who was faithful to us in Pequot war) lately sent to an acquaintance of hers at Wallingsfield that the Dutch & Indians had formed a plot to cut off the English, the time in the several colonies to be on the day of Election of magistrates, when men are at the place of Election; she urged the English to prepare for a defence and added that they paid dear for slighting her information when Pequots came upon Wethersfield.

2 Indians bring news of the plot — say Dutch fiscal is concerned in it — Capt. Underhill told the fiscal what the Indians said at Hempstead — Underhill was carried to Manhatoes & confined but soon released without hearing. 17th of March last, 9 Sagamores, who live about Manhatoes sent messengers to Stamford of their own accord, who testified that the Dutch had promised them guns, powder, swords, weapons, waistcoats & coats, to induce them to cut off the English; they affirmed that this was all truth & no lie. The next day March 18, one of these Sagamores with a son & brother of another came to Stamford, & confirmed all the messengers had said; & affirmed that about a month before the Dutch Governor earnestly solicited them to kill all the English, &c.

Yet the Dutch Governor sends letters to the Governors of the Colonies professing amity, or at least neutrality.

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at Boston 1653 — continued.

The comrs called in the council of Massachusetts and neighboring Elders for advice, in reference to the preceding declaration, which was perused by them.

Answer of Council and Elders.

They think there is strong presumption that the Dutch have plotted with the English to cut off the Indians and some of us think the proof sufficient; yet think it best to give the Dutch Gov. opportunity to answer for himself.

April 28. Several letters received — 2 from Dutch Governor to Mass. and N. Haven, in both of which he absolutely denies the plot, & offers to come or send to clear himself.

By other letters the conspiracy is confirmed.

Comrs chose 3 agents. Francis Newman of N.H. John Leverett of Mass. & Dr Wm Davis of Boston and sent them with a letter to the Dutch Governor and 2 of his council, & gave agents Instructions.

Letter is given — to Gov. Stuyvesant, & Mons. Montaigne and Capt Newton of council of New Netherlands. about the "late bloody plot" & other matters.

Thomas Newton, carpenter, they say, was imprisoned in Connecticut for a capital & heinous crime, but escaped first to Eastward, but after to Manhatoes, & we hear is there entertained into office — we ask his delivery to our agents.

see 162 p.

Our agents will declare the evidences we have of your cruel plot — the testimonies are from Indians, but you and Mons Kieft both have used Indians testimony. The Dutch Gov. & council at Amboyna made use of the Japans confession though extorted by torture against the English Christians

They refer to Ninigret, Wampeag Jackem's brother, & various Indians testimony.

Dated Boston May 2, 1653.

P.S. About Mr Dier & his company — we know not what commission he has — none from us — he belongs to Rhode Island

Commission & Instructions of 3 Agents given.

To proceed to New Haven & get Mr Newman to join — To go to Stamford & deliver letter to Mr Francis Bell and Richard Lavis [Laws?] that witnesses may be ready. Capt. Underhill & English at Hempstead will produce evidence in the case — to bring Thos. Newton, if gone up to Hartford, or leave him at Fairfield to be conveyed thence to Hartford — if your horses fail, officers of the plantations must provide others.

see 162 p.

Meeting at Boston 1653 — continued.

Thomas Stanton had a commission to accompany the Agents & interpret on all occasions when it is necessary. May 2. 1653.

Besides the letter sent to the Dutch Governor, the declaration of 15 articles was sent — or it was a part of the letter.

Comrs. concluded that 500 men would be wanted in case of war, for the first Expedition — to be raised as follows:

Massachusetts	333	500.
Plymouth	60	
Connecticut	65	
New Haven	42	

Military officers of Boston being consulted, proposed 4 men as fit for Commander in chief — Maj. Gen. Dennison, Maj. Atherton, Capt Leverett, Capt. Gage. Comrs chose Capt Leverett.

Corporation in England have sent out arms and ammunition as a supply for the 4 Colonies. Comrs divided them as follows:

To Massachusetts	232. 8. 3	— add 4 on 1/. or 1/3 makes	309. 17. 8
" Plymouth	43. 6. 3	— " " "	57. 14. 10
" Connecticut	45. 5. 2	— " " "	60. 6. 10
" New Haven	37. 13. 0	— " " "	50. 4. —
	£358. 12. 8		£478. 3. 4

These to be paid for to Mr Rawson in 1st & 2d month next — in money, beaver, wheat, peas, pork or beef at price current, for use of the Indians.

Mr Leverich to be encouraged in instructing the Indians (he was of Sandwich) — to have 6£ pon Mr Rawson, or 3£ in linen for himself & 3£ in tools for Indians.

May 17. 1653.

Capt. John Leverett & Lt Wm Davis returned to Boston May 21. 1653 — (left Mr Newman it seems.)

Their correspondence at Manhatoes.

Letter of the 3 to Gov. Stuyvesant & Council, May 13/23 1653. after a verbal intercourse — about time & place for producing evidences.

Answer of Gov. & Council — Peter Stuyvesant & 9 others. He willing the matter should be examined as proposed at Hempstead or Flushing, with this proviso, that the examination & trial be done in presence of 3 Comrs, Sam. Delaymontaynuth, David Provoost, Govert Lockman, who understand Dutch, English & Indian, to interrogate accusers, &c according to laws of N. Netherlands.

3 Agents objected to 7 of the proposed Comrs. & to some other things.

Their Letter to Dutch Gov. & Council May 14/24. 1653. say their answer is no reply to our proposals, but a different thing — they demand satisfaction for affronts, & that Thos Newton be given up.

Same day Dutch Secretary required copy of the Commission of the Agents, & an answer whether they had any thing more to propound.

Mr. Commissioners –
Meeting at Boston 1653 – continued.

Reply of Agents to Dutch May $\frac{14}{24}$ 1653 – sent a copy of their commission, but not of their instructions.

Letter of Dutch Gov. & Sec. May 24. 1653. in reply.
Protests innocence as to the plot – desires examination – Had issued a warrant to the magistrate Newton Long Island under to lay hold of him.
Proposes articles.

Letter of 3 Agents Manhattoes $\frac{15}{25}$ May 1653, and final Letter of do same day – No Answer from Dutch

Testimonies procured by the Agents
Ronnesske a L. Island sagamore – What he told Nicholas Tanner – that Ninigret came to him to hire Indians with wampum – said he would cut off Stamford & small places, and Gov.r would cut off Middleborough & other places near Manhattoes – Gov.r bid Rossenoke go forward & he should not want for any thing. Deposition of Tanner at Flushing May 16. 1653.

Pawanegel came from over the Hudson – said Dutch told them not be afraid because the plot was discovered – Dutch told them to come & get arms & ammunition; & that the Mohawks would stand by the Dutch, &c.
In presence of John Underhill, Magistrate

Addam, the Indian, who spoke English well, testified May 11. 1653 said the Dutch Governor this Spring went to fort Aurania – first went to Ackickback a great place for Indians; thence to Monnesick; thence to Opingona; thence to Warranoke; thence to fort Aurania; he then sent to Pocomtuck. He carried with him many bags of wampum & gave them to Sagamores of the places, and he carried also powder, shot, cloth, lead & guns; & said he should have all these Indians to help him cut off the English. He (the Gov.) sent to Nittenahum on L. Island. to engage him, but he refused
Said Ninegret, the fiscal & Gov.r were shut up 2 days in a room with other sagamores, & there is as no speaking to them; & much wampum was seen in Ninigret's hand. Testified before J. Leverett & Wm Davis

Benj. Crane aged 24 lived up Hudson's River with Mrs Mary Vandunks, daughter of Mr Doughty. She could speak good Indian. She told me that the Indians said the Gov.r had hired them to cut off the English, & promised them a ship load of powder & kettles. My mistress told me this 3 or 4 weeks since. This Benj. Crane had been at Dedham & Dorchester.
Testified May 15. 1653 before Leverett & Davis

Mrs Vandunk at Flushing – said only one Indian told her but he very trusty – she said the fiscal in returning from Aurania beat up his drum & called the Indians together and came on shore; told them the English would cut them off, therefore advised them to cut off the English, & promised guns, powder, &c. She said she could tell much more but dust not – she knew many who would testify to the plot – said the Maquas were ready to assist the Dutch – Mr Doughty said he knew more than he durst speak
This taken at Flushing at Capt. Underhill's house by J. L. & W. D.

Meeting at Boston 1653 continued

Testimony — continued

Lorus, a Dutchman, was at Stamford April 20. 1653 had heard of the Gov. & others plotting against the English with the Indians, &c.

Sisly Hunt wife of Thomas Hunt of Stamford, testifies to what Lorus said, May 9. 1653. & she says Mr Clarke of Mashpeg & L.I. heard the same

Coco at Stamford May 17. 1653, testified that the Dutch Gov. spoke to their Wompean Sachems to kill the English, viz. to Meckernon, Meminkah & Wowarrior This was said last winter. They refused. He said Nowarronoke told him.

Rwogue is same as Coco.

Nowarronoke said he told this to Rwogue — said Wowarrior a sachem told him — the Gov. sent for Wowarrior and the other 2 sachems and they went, but refused to join in the plot — said the Dutch told how they killed the English over the seas. Said Ninigret was in the plan.

Kerottaman, kinsman to Wawarrior, a tall one and Indian, confirmed all.

Thomas Staunton & Goodman Lawes were interpreters, & delivered unto us as above. at Stamford May 17. 1653. F. Newman. J. Lowfett Wm Davis

Henry Ackerly of Stamford was at Moshatous last April was with Capt Underhill, Geo. Wolsey & wife at house of Mr Allerton — An Englishman who lives with Henry Brossier came to them & told them that Indians told Gov. & fiscal that they did set them on to kill the English, burn houses, &c. The Indians asserted this in their faces. This man's name is Hutchinson. Testimony at Stamford May 9.

Robert Bruckham aged 36 testified at Stamford May 9. 1653. said he removed from Marshpeck 3 weeks since in co by reason of a report brought by Richard Brutnell from Hempstead, he being sent by the town to inform us of our danger — the Gov. having called the Indians from various quarters, to meet together & sent a messenger to Island Indians. This Indian messenger said Gov. told him the Dutch had killed all the English in Old England — sent him to rally the Indians to cut off Hempstead & their other towns

I went to Flushing to hire Lambert Wood wain to bring me & family & goods, & my neighbors to Stamford. We went to Middleboro' & informed them & a town meeting was called & we related all to the town. Some believed and some did not. Mr Coe, a magistrate did not fully believe, but said the Gov. told him 2 days before that if the English came against him, he had Indians to help him against English. At Stamford 9-3-1653.

Joseph Lamthen aged 25 said the testimony of Brookham as to what Richard Brutnall told the people of Marshpeckill is true. At Stamford 9-3-1653.

N.E. Commissioners.
Meeting at Boston 1653 — continued
Testimony continued

Mr. Wm. Alford aged 50 says he was with Jos. Alsop of Newhaven at Manhatoes 16 days since — talked with the Gov. about a plot to cut off the English. Gov. said he had no hand in it, but if English attack him, he would strengthen himself with the Indians as much as he could.

Testimony at Stamford May 9. 1653.

Thomas Newton was in Manhatoes — Thomas Jeffrey & Thos Stanton ate with him at Jacob Wolverson's house. He was in authority.

See 158.

Hempstead sent messengers to the 3 Agents with inquiries & propositions — desired to belong to New England — were in difficulty in regard to the Dutch, Parliament, Mr Dier, &c. Asked for help. signed by Richard Gildersleeve, Alexander Knowles } Messengers

Middleborough desires the same. signed by Robert Coo, Edward Jessop.

John Underhill ("Undriell") employed aid in the cause of England against the Dutch — said he had asked assistance from Rhode Island.
Dated May 23. 1653.

May 24. Mass. Gen Court wished a statement of the case respecting the Dutch & Indians to be drawn up. They appointed 4; Comm'rs appointed 4 to draw up the case. They did not agree, & appointed Mr Eaton & Maj. Denison, each to make a short draught to be presented to the Court & Elders, which was done May 25 or 26

Mr Eaton stated the case in 8 articles. —
He referred to the bitterness of the Dutch in Europe against England; their injuries to us here; & this plot; the danger of the English who live about Manhatoes
He speaks of the "rash attempts some of Rhode Island have made against the Dutch" knows not "how far they may now engage with Capt Underhill in this national quarrel" not what consequences may be.
He is for decisive measures.

Maj. Gen. Denison stated it in 4 articles
less severe than Eaton upon the Dutch

These two draughts & the letter to the Dutch Govr. & the evidences about the plot were read to the General Court and perused by the Elders in the neighborhood.

Answer of Elders, May 28. 1653 -

Admit the great injuries & affronts of the Dutch to the colonies, but think there is not clear ground for war at present.

Find proofs of the late plot of much weight, but not so full & conclusive as to clear up present proceeding to war. "the beginning of strife being as the letting in of waters" — think it most agreeable to the gospel of peace & safest for the colonies to forbear the use of the sword, till the Lord shall further clear the case; that we may not proceed to war doubtfully & so unsafely. Let us wait in a posture of defence & readiness, hoping the Lord will not suffer his people to lose by their being slow to shed blood.

Writing from Gen. Court.

Deputies thought we were not called to make a present war with the Dutch; but should require satisfaction for wrongs & injuries — this we leave to Commrs. they using care to avoid war. Wm Torrey Clk

28-3. 1653.

Magistrates decision not given.

May 29. Letters came from Hartford & New Haven dated May 26 — that the Dutch Gov. continued to stir up the Mohawks and the Indians between the Hudson & Delaware, against the English by giving wampum & coats & promising more. Some say 1000 Indians are engaged to aid the Dutch & some say more. These reports are from Indians and Dutchmen.

Mr Norris, teacher of the Salem Church, sent in his views & those with him, — is for boldness and decision — fears lest the curse against Meroz fall upon us. 3-3-1653. (date probably wrong)

Letters from Dutch Gov. by Augustine Heerman, who came to Boston May 29.

Complains of the hasty departure of the 3 Messengers — refers to letter from Comrs with 15 articles — is willing to leave questions to indifferent persons here, or to our superiors in Europe — says most of the 15 articles were decided at Hartford by the agreement Sept 19. 1650, or recommended to our principals in Europe, and he shall not notice them now.

Says the late bloody plot is an absurdity — is not proved and never will be.

Complains of injuries, losses & affronts from the English & says they do not approve of the trade of muskets, powder &c with the Indians — says our neighbors do yearly supply the natives with guns & powder.

About agreement made at Hartford 1650 — a bit is by what was done — but seems to deny all that is not over names of Willet & Baxter, & what is over them if they went beyond their instructions. In regard to Delaware we must go by direction from our superiors at home — in regard to Greenwich, it was to remain under the Dutch but we have not meddled with it, but left them as neutrals. Repeats his innocency as to the plot.

N.E. Commissioners
meeting at Boston 1653 — continued

Letter of Gov. Stuyvesant — continued
As to Amboyna business, says it is unknown to us what happened there, & none of us have been there and shall not trouble ourselves therein.

Ninigret (he says) came with a pass from John Winthrop & with this pass it was stated that he came to be cured and healed — know nothing about the meeting the other side of the river — heard Ninigret was at Nyack most of the winter on Long Island & Indians with him — know not what he negociated with them — if your messengers had stayed a day or two longer they might have obtained more friendly satisfaction.

Signed by Stuyvesant, & Secretary. New Amsterdam May 26. 1653

Complaints of the Dutch Governor against the Colonies — accompanying above letter.

1633 Jan. 8. Jacobus Van Curlis bought the lands on the Fresh River in name of States General — River named Siaasock & Connecticut, with the dependency thereto belonging — then inhabited by the Sequellin, as well appear by the deed of sale and witnesses, & the testimony of living Christians.

Misc. 7 228

[Trumbull says this purchase was June 8 but "January" is spelled out in full. He says Jacob Van Curler purchased about 20 acres at Hartford of Nepaquash a Pequod Captain

1633 Oct 25. There was a protest of the Dutch against Wm. Holmes in regard to the Plymouth house built by the English above our fort the Hope, demanding him to desist & depart but he continued to the great loss of the Netherlands. The protests, and the answers of Wm Holmes, are now extant & may be seen and read.

Misc. 7 229

After 1633, the English built Hartford upon the Dutch Company's grounds, about a good shot distance from the house the Hope built thereby Netherlanders in 1633, who purchased of the Sequen Sachems and the commander of Chaloups.

1640 April 25. Hartford usurped our lands, and now April 25, 1640 hindered our sowing our own land, and sowed themselves lands broken up by the Netherlanders, and beat the Company's servants & drove them from their labors with sticks & plough "staves", — and struck Everdue Kingo on the head so that the blood ran down upon his body, against Mr Hopkins' warning.

He here calls the river, "Connecticut or Sicogothe" — says the lands on it were bought in 1633 of the Commander of Sickenamais named Nepaquate as conqueror of said lands, & by consent of the subdued owners, & consent & consent of Captain Awaysos, our commander or sachem of Chalopes, & by, as appears by testimony witnessing the deed; this was long before English had been on the river.

Misc. 7 228

1640 April 25. Constable of Hartford came upon the land with 10 armed men when our people were ploughing — smote the horses with sticks and they frightened both their gear — we protested to Gov. Hopkins against the English continuing, & hindering the people from building the land, yea with blows & shedding of blood. [This upon is same event as above April 25.

1640 May 30. One of the Company's horses pasturing on the placts of Siagock [Commons of Connecticut] was taken away by Gov. Hopkin's servant under pretence that he had eaten then grass, and would be paid for grass that grew upon other men's grounds.

1640 June 21. The English of Hartford took away a cow & calf of the Company, pasturing upon the way plact - and brought them to their village.

1640 June 28 An English minister took off the hay which our masters servants had cut & made on their own lands - and applied it to his own use without any recompense.

1640 Aug 5. The English hindered the Company's servants from mowing their corn which they had sowed on their own lands. A protest was made to Mr Haines Dep. Gov.

1640 May 14. We found some English about Schouts the Hempstead Bay. We suffered them to depart without injury to them.

1640 Oct 5. Daniel Patrick & others undertook to build on the Company's lands called Greenwich - finding how it was, they submitted to the Company. The English have usurped all lands of Fresh River & to Stamford or Greenwich.

1641 April 5. English at Hartford hindered the ploughing of the Company's lands, beat their horses & servants, & thrust them off - they protested to Gov. Hopkins & Haines but no redress. They (H&H) suffered this great affront to pass by with dull eyes.

1641 May 7. The English spoiled the lands our men have ploughed and sown - cut the plough strings, beat the ploughman Sibrea or Sibales thrown down upon the earth, threw their plough & geese into the water & hunted the Co's horses away.

1641 May 26. The English set post & rails across our master's ground, and thwart our waggon path & stopped up the way betwixt our village and our wood, so that we could not get wood and other necessaries. Our people took up the posts so as to have a way to the wood.

1641 June 17. Those of Hartford sold a hog of the Company under pretence it had eaten their grass. They offered us the hog if we would pay 5s. damages. Refused, because no man's hog can trespass upon his own master's ground.

1641 June 24. Some of Hartford took a hog out of the plac - or common and shut it up, out of mere hate, and it starved in the sty.

1641 July 26. The English drove the company's hogs out of the plact of Sicogock [Commons of Connecticut] into Hartford, contending boldly with reproaches, beating people, &c.

1642 April 9. Capt Patrick & others at Greenwich acknowledged themselves under the States, as appears by their act.
A Protest was made against Robert Cog master of Mr. Lambertson's Barque, because they were about to sit down on South River, forbidding him. We warn our men from all losses and evils that may thence arise. The English were sent out of South River without hurting their persons or goods.

N.E. Commissioners
Meeting at Boston 1653 – continued
Complaints of the Dutch – continued

1642 May 20. The English of Hartford violently cut loose a horse of the Company's that stood bound upon the place or common.

1642 May 23. The English drove the Company's hogs from the Common into the village & pounded them.

1642 May 28. Those of Hartford took in and ploughed our lands near the house the Hope

1642 Oct 4. Those of Hartford hindered cattle from Mr Sandford, that belonged not to them, to be driven towards New Netherlands

1642 Oct 5. Those of Hartford fetched the Company's oxen out of the Common pasture Sacajocka

1643 April 28. Those at the fort of the Hope do report (about the deputy marshall) passing laws to be observed in other jurisdiction – expressed blindly – knows not its meaning)

1643 May 6. They drove all our masters cattle, to sell them.

1643 May 9. They drove away the Company's horses pastured on the Company's ground, and the herdsman was beaten with hatchets & sticks

1643 May 14 The Company's cattle were fetched away by the English with swords and driven to Hartford village.

1642 Sept 15. The English drove all the Company's horses from the company's ground to the pound, & hindered their ploughing thereby

1642 Sept 16. The English sold 5 yearling hogs of the Company's at Hartford for 14/8.

(Sept) 16. They sold a young hog, which had pastured on Company's ground

(Sept) 17. They denied the Comrs (of the Dutch) to cut wood which belonged to the Company

1648. The English forbid the L. Island Indians to sell lands to the Netherlanders, though the land was possessed & inhabited long before any English sat down there.

The Dutch have done the English no harm; while the English at Hartford have taken our lands, about the house the Hope so much, that the Commissioner with his family cannot well live. The English have passed to us & left about 12 morgan of land (or acres) to corn & pasture land upon which the Netherlands plantation is thereby hindered & great loss.

Again alludes to the hasty departure of the Messengers – says they would hardly wait for the Dutch to prepare letters, but left soon after supper about 9 o'clock in the evening. "Your affectionate friends"

New Amsterdam May 26. 1653. Signed by Peter Stuyvesant
& Carel Van Brugge, Secretary

[The 2 parties claimed the same lands – hence these disturbances
See 10th article of English Complaints.

N.E. Commissioners

2d Meeting at Boston May 31. 1653.

Letter from Com'rs to Dutch Governor June 8. 1653. English State
— are dissatisfied with his letter. To some things he answers
nothing, as the burning Mr Lambertons trading house
at Delaware, the plot against Mr Lambertons life &c but
enumerates grievances about hogs &c; they refer to
their 10th charge. Dutch Gov. omits about Thos. Newton,
about selling ammunition to Indians at Aurania, and
tells some untruths.

Ay to Greenwich and the agreement of 1650, the Com'rs
tell the Gov. that what Capt Willet & Mr Baxter offered
was in his presence, "& you yourself absolutely promised
before many witnesses that Greenwich should be immediately settled under New Haven Jurisdiction". English
right by patent is from 40 to 48 degrees North Lat. your
show no right.

We are unsatisfied in regard to that treacherous plot
charged upon you & your fiscal, by many witnesses.
you appointed 3 Com'rs to join our agents, of which
2 were as you say [illegible] might possibly be trust, besides
other miscarriages, being suspected of having a hand in
such conspiracies; and the examination was so clogged
as discouraged ours to proceed.

We ask for satisfaction & security.
yours in ways of Righteousness.

Writing from Court of Mass. with their interpretation
of the articles of Confederation in reference to an
offensive war.

Report of a committee of 6 June 2d 1653. They give
reasons to show that the Com'rs have not power to
declare an offensive war; that the colonies did
not delegate such a power, & it would be dangerous
for them to do so. (Mass "State's Rights" paper.)
Magistrates approved & deputies concurred.

Gen. Court's Committee added further reasons
and G. Court approved.

3d Meeting at Boston 1653 Sept 1.

Writing from Gen. Court of Mass. Sept 1. received Sept 2.
About power of Com'rs to determine the justice of an
offensive war. We admit that Com'rs have this power,
but we deny that they have this power so as to oblige the
colonies to act accordingly; in case of offensive war
the Gen. Courts each must be at liberty to act according
to their own light & conscience notwithstanding the
determination of the Com'rs.

Answer of 6 Com'rs to Mass. Gen. Court. They think the
true sense of the articles of Confed. is against the
construction of Mass. That Mass. resolves to judge
not only of the justice but of the convenience of what the
Com'rs concluded; & each Gen. Court having the same liberty
the confederation is not worth the charges & journeys.
Sept 2. 1653.

N.E. Commissioners
3 Meeting at Boston 1653 — continued

another Writing from Mass. Gen Court. Sept 6.
Adhere to their explanation — say at first the Com'rs were chosen to be the council of the Gen Court, not their governors to command them. "We cannot grant that the several jurisdictions are subject to the authority of the Com'rs, and therefore not bound in foro civili to their determinations, nor act according to their judgments in making offensive wars, leagues, or aids." But if their determinations are just according to the word of God, the colonies are bound to act accordingly.

Answer of 6 Comrs. Sept 6.
Say that by express words 6 of the 8 Comrs have full power to determine all affairs of war, peace, leagues aids proper for the confederation. To take this power from the Com'rs is a violation of the Covenant. Shall acquaint their Gen. Courts with the conclusion of Mass. They ask Mass. whether it will not be a great sin against God & very scandalous, thus to disturb the confederation by their strange interpretation, as if the Comrs must meet only to give advice which the colonies may follow or reject at their pleasure. They will not determine whether this violation by Mass. proceeds from an unwarrantable scruple of conscience, or some other engagement of spirit.

3d Writing from Mass. Gen Court. Sept 7. A rather spirited reply to the remarks of the Comrs. and an explanation of their course of Gen Court.

3d Answer of 6 Com'rs. explaining their construction, and showing that Mass. is wrong &c. If Mass adheres to her resolutions, they shall immediately return home. Sept 8

Final writing of Gen Court — We shall adhere to our last paper — Sept 9.

Writing of the Comrs (short) of Massachusetts. inviting the 6 to proceed to business Sept 9

Writing of the 6 — decline acting till further orders from their colonies. Sept 9.

Letter of the Court to the 6 explaining "our true meaning." Sept 10

Reply of the 6. Have not altered as to Mass. course, but are willing to proceed to business. Sept 10.

Narragansett Indians have assaulted the Long Island Indians, & it is reported that they have slain 2 Sachems & 30 others, & captured divers women. Messengers to be sent, Richard Wait & John Barrel.

3d meeting at Boston 1653 — continued.

Instructions to the Messengers — to get Thos. Stanton to interpret — to ascertain about the outrage on L. Island — to require Pessacus, Mixam & Ninigret to come to Boston or two of them to answer for themselves — to give notice to Uncas & Long Island Indians if you can that they may give testimony. &c. Sept 12.

Letter to Thomas Stanton — to interpret in the case — to get proof in the case, & come to Boston.

Letter from Commrs to Gov. of Rhode Island, about wrongs to our people by men commissioned by Gov.r of R.I. to act against the Dutch — Had seized a Barnstable vessel employed to carry the goods of Mr Windsoverick, to Oyster Bay when he was beginning a plantation — Ask to see a copy of Gov.rs commission from Parliament.

Instructions to L. Wm Hudson sent to Rhode Island. — to demand justice in reference to the vessel taken — to know what commission they have &c. Sept. 13.
Thomas Baxter was the one who seized the vessel.

Thomas Baxter took a Dutch vessel near Menhatoes; and the Dutch have sent out two vessels with 100 men who were near Fairfield harbor where Baxter was. Commrs judge that each colony should forbid all Dutch ships coming into our harbors without liberty from Gov. or Mag.
The Dutch vessels to be ordered to leave Fairfield harbor Sept 17.

Wait & Bassel returned Sept 19. & brought Thomas Stanton, and Valentine Whitman, another interpreter, who related the answers of Ninigret, &c.
Ninigrets men were insolent & noisy & threatened to shoot the messengers & interpreters. Thomas Stanton struck with his rapier in the scabbard at the wolf's tail on the head of an Indian very offensive in his carriage.
Ninigret gave no satisfaction — said the Long Islanders had murdered a man for him — would not come to Boston.
Mixam said he did not encourage the attack on L. Island by Ninigrets men enticed some of his away — would not come to B.
Ninigret refused to deliver L. Island captives.

The murdered Indian referred to by Ninigret — Capt Cullick testified verbally & Jona. Gilbert in writing that this Indian was justly put to death by the Long Islanders with the approbation of the Connecticut Court, in the presence of an English man at the Landing place near Hartford. The Indian confessed his crime as follows: — both at L.I. and after the L.I. Indians brought him to Hartford; before the Court.

N.E. Commissioners —
& meeting at Boston 1653 — continued.

Confession of the Indian — continued.

He said he was hired by Ninigret and a Narragansett sachem to go to Long Island, get acquainted with the Sagamore of Shinnecock & murder him — he went, lived with the sagamore, attempted to shoot him with his pistol, but the shot only went through his coat. He confessed all this & more before the Court at Hartford, and he was put to death by the L.I. Indians near Hartford. They burnt his dead body —

Ninigret, soon attacked L.I. Indians, slew several, & took divers captives, and burnt (3) on English ground one of their prisoners, as the L.I. Indians had burnt the dead body at Hartford

This Long Island Sagamore was always friendly to the English.

Previous Long Island murder. 3 Indians murdered a woman, English, about Southampton one was taken; this Sagamore seized the other two & brought them to justice at Hartford.

Comrs agreed on War against Ninigret, and to raise 250 soldiers, viz

Massachusetts	160	250. Sept 20. 1653.
Plymouth	30	
Connecticut	33	
New Haven	27	

Simon Bradstreet did not assent to the vote — said Comrs were not under engagement to protect L Island Indians — saw no reason to engage in their quarrels.

Lieut Holdsworth returned from R.I. 20th Sept. — brought Letter from Nicholas Estone, Newport Sept 16. 1653 — says they had authority to attack the enemies of England & no others — that Baxter had no other Commission — he was forbidden to pass into Dutch jurisdiction, & to bring his prizes into Newport — Estone was ignorant about the capture of the Barnstable vessel owned by Samuel Mayo.

Comrs. advised the colonies of Con. & N. Haven to detain Mayo's vessel, the desire of Barnstable, if she be in any of their harbors, & bring her to trial & see whether she is a just prize. Sept 20

Mass. G. & Court did not see sufficient grounds for a war with Ninigret, & dare not" (they say) exercise our authority to levy forces against Ninigret Sept 24. 1653 — [Seven Comrs were for this war, including N. Hawthorne

Justice of a war against the Dutch was concluded Sept 24.

Declaration of 6 Comrs. Sept 24. in relation to Massachusetts think Mass. has broken their covenant.

Declaration of Simon Bradstreet — is very scrupulous about shedding blood — says our Christian moderation should app. as in regard to Indians.

[This declaration of both sides refer to Ninigret.

3 meeting at Boston 1653 continued.

Declaration of Comrs, 6, in regard to Massachusetts. Think it is "no grief of heart to shure quillless blood so a duty to require the blood of innocents who depend on us for safety," &c.

Letter from Mr Winslow May 2. 1653.

Reply to Mr Winslow Sept 24 1653 — we rec^d the powder, bullets &c — also lately the kettles, glass, tools &c. We advance 4^d upon each shilling in most commodities. We take none of the commodities to our private use. Desire Mr Eliot & the ministers to send over no bills for their own supplies, till approved by the Comrs.

Mr Winslow proposed educating 6 Indians at Harvard college. Comrs approve, but say the college is now "too short" for the English Students; and we must raise a building for the Indians, which will cost at least 100£ — have not yet concluded about the ordering of building. Mr Eliot is preparing a catechism in the Indian language — "shall encourage Thomas Stanton to assist in the work, who is the most able Interpreter we have in the Country for that language."

Wife of Wm Daniel of Dorchester has for 3 years bestowed much time in teaching Indians to read — She has had only 6£ — we now allow her 9£ more for the past, and 3£ in advance for another year.

Comrs of Mass. to order about printing 500 or 1000 Catechisms in Indian language; and Thos. Stanton's help to be his charge — more if men be requisite — When Mr Eliot begins another Indian town with at least 10 Indian families and 10 or 12 single men, tools to be delivered to Mr Eliot, a them, viz: 12 felling axes 4 broad axes, 3 or 4 crosscut saws, 2 or 3 whipsaws 12 shades, 12 chisels, 2 setts wimbles, 2 grinding stones 3 or 4 doz. of hoes — to be kept as a common stock for the laboring Indians, & not to be carried to any other place — a like proportion for 2 towns more.

We allow Mr Rawson 30£ a year salary for time past and year ensuing, in reference to his labors, house room, warehouse room, &c.

Mr. Eliot & his brother's year begins March 1. as to recompense for instructing the Indians — also Mr Mayhews

Comrs of Mass. desired to order about building a room at the college for 6 Indian youth "the room to be 2 stories high & built plain & strong" not to exceed 120£ besides glass — that sent over by Corp. may be used.

Mr Rawson to receive from the Colonies the sums due for powder, &c. and for 100£ paid Mr Winslow in England.

N. E. Commissioners:
3d Meeting at Boston 1653 — continued.

Accounts of Colonies — audited:

Massachusetts have disbursed £ 193. 5. 3. and pay } & have rec.d of Narragansett Indians .....

New Haven hath laid out sis to pay 37. 14. 7
& have rec.d some tributes from Pequots in wampum 34. 14. 6. but part is bad and not current. }

£

Massachusetts to pay Mr Rawson 43.
Plymouth " " 21. 3. 1 } 99. 18. 6. (should be 100 £
Connecticut " " 22. 18. 4
New Haven " " 12. 17. 1

[1] This for the 100 £ paid to Mr Winslow — and is adjusted with other accounts — so not the true proportion as in other places

Massachusetts claimed 17 £ more — not allowed.

Connecticut claimed allowance for charges in seeking and marking out a new way from Hartford to the Massachusetts, encouraged by Comrs at Hartford 1644, of which Mr Hopkins found part long since; and Capt Culbick & others have lately paid out more a New Way being discovered and marked out but no account of charges presented. [See 25th page

Connec. & N. Haven claimed allowance for charges some years since in preparing an expedition against the murderers of goodman Whitmore of Stamford; and some tribute had been received of Long Island Indians — Referred.

Thos. Stanton's account of tribute received since meeting at New Haven, from Pequots

of Wequashcooke — 13. 3. 0 } £
of Pequots at Mistitis & Nameak 11. 19. 6 } 44
of Niniquets Pequots — 8. 17. 6
of Uncas Pequots — 10

1 Expediency of a present war against the Dutch was not voted by the Comrs. — Bradstreet says, so question as to justice of war was useless.

5 Comrs of Con. & N. Haven & W. Hawthorne of Mass. 5 (not 6) say they were ready to vote for the justice & expediency of a present war.

2 Comrs of Plymouth want for the justice of such a war but not for the expediency — at best they say the expediency has not been voted at this meeting. but John Brown was ready at a former meeting to go out against the Dutch, they say.

Mr Rawson to pay Mr Pearson of Branford 12 £ towards his charge & pains in fitting himself to teach the Indians Sept 28

Letter from Mass. Gen Court to Plymouth Gen Court about the meaning of our confederation. Sept 13. 1653.

Answer of Plymouth Gen. Court. March 7. 1653-4 — of a different tenor. Mass. is "State rights". — Plymouth goes for power of the Comrs.

Meeting at Hartford Sept 7. 1654.

Mass. Commissioners - stated that the General Court recalled the interpretation of the articles which they sent to Comis June 2. 1653 - and acknowledge themselves bound to execute the determinations of the Commissioners according to the true meaning of the articles of Confed. so far as said determinations are just & according to God. Sept 11

[Not much change]

Other Comis accepted of this, provided G. Court of Mass. would certify the same to the other Gen. Courts. Sept 11

Ninigret - complaints about his hostile attempts upon L. Islanders - not long since on the Lord's day, some of his friends assaulted a friend of the English, killed his mother, wife, and 2 children & 3 others & took some captive. Lately he hired & brought down many upland Indians Wampeges, Pecondites [Pocomtucks] and others to cut off the English. Their plot was broken, but they stole some things from Mr Winthrop's house & killed some of his cattle - some hundreds of his cattle are missing

Uncas & his brother Wawequa have had contentions and Uncas & his men.

Messengers sent:-

Jonathan Gilbert - to Ninigret - his instructions, Sept 12. 1654.

Complaints against Ninigret - has not paid tribute for the Pequots for some years - has invaded the L. I. Indians, & hired down the upland Indians - request him to come to Hartford, & send 2 or 3 men to answer for him - may not bring over 20 or 30 men with him

Jonathan Gilbert sent to Uncas & his brother also - instructions - Hear that Uncas & his brother intend to invade the Narragansets or Niantics - had they have differences between them - request Uncas & Wawequa to come to Hartford. Sept 12

John Gilbert & John Baily sent to continue at Uncas fort during his absence - to keep all things quiet, and see that Ninigret has a safe passage to Hartford Sept 13.

Corporation in England to the Comis. Feb 18. 1653-4 - are satisfied with Comis regulations - but refer to complaints of Mr. Elliot to his friends in England; he says he is allowed only 20£ a year, & is obliged to run in debt every year, & this report flies like lightning, people very glad of something to cover over their covetousness. Mr Peter is told Mr Winslow he heard the work was a cheat, and that no Indians were truly converted - Mr Peters has opposed the work all along. We desire Mr Elliot, Mr Mayhew & others employed may have greater encouragement from you, though we justify not Mr Elliot's clamorous proceedings

N.E. Commissioners.

Meeting at Hartford 1654 continued

Letter of the Corporation continued.

You send for nothing this year, because, as we conceive, you have above 800£ in money, stock & debts with you. We should be glad to hear the debts are paid — Hope the difference with Mass. is healed — You cannot buy goods so well as those we send: we buy for ready money & bear the adventure; others take 12 months time and their creditors stand to the adventure out & home, so if you sell at 30 per cent. yet you give 60 for what you buy.

Wm Steele, Pres.t

Answer of Com.rs to William Steele for Corporation.

We ascertained that considerable sums of money were sent over yearly to Mr Elliot, by individuals — we inquired of Mr. E. how much he received on these more private accounts, & how he employed it — how much for Indians, for himself & for others employed. He was slow to give any account. Hereupon we thought 20£ a year added to what he received by other means from England, & from church of Roxbury (the latter we hear is not less than 60£) might maintain his family & educate his children without his running into debt. We shall now allow him 40£ a year, and more if necessary, and so to Mr Mayhew.

Mr Elliot & Mr Mayhew do each propose the building of a new meeting house for the Indians besides the building in land for some scholars at the college, & allowance for schoolmasters, interpreters &c. One catechism is printed, and Mr Pierson is preparing another to suit those S.W. parts, where the language differs from that used in Mass. We shall have occasion to write for considerable. The colonies have paid for the ammunition. Sept 25. 1654.

Letter to Mr Elliot by Comrs. Sept 18. 1654

About their reasons for allowing him only 20£ a year — refer to what he received from Lady Arrameina and others in England, & church of Roxbury, & his refusal to give any account — thought he had sufficient for his family & education of his children though we knew it was very chargeable to bring up so many sons at learning in a collegiate way.

— Refer to his complaints sent to England when he had asked for no more here — complain of his irregular & turbulent carriage in this matter. We now order 40£ a year for you.

Refer several things to Mass. Comrs. — about cows, goats, nails, schoolmasters, & allowance to Mr Alcock for physic

N. E. Commissioners

Meeting at Hartford 1654 continued

Letter to Mr Elliot — continued

We suppose you wanted allowance for your brother only the year past, but if he be needed to further the work in the new towns, we will continue his maintenance another year, but refer it to Mass. Comrs.

We shall send for letters [types] and papers for the printing press. We desire Thos. Stanton's helps in the catechism printed, & hope no inconvenience will be found for want thereof. We advise that before you proceed in translating the scriptures or any part of them, you improve the best helps the country affords for the Indian Language.

P.S. We desire you would be slow in withdrawing Indian Sachems from paying tribute, & performing other lawful services to their sagamores, till you have advised with Magistrates & Elders of Mass.

Answer to Mr Mayhew's Letter. This letter dated Aug 16. Rejoice at success of your labors — hope their coming in to embrace the Gospel is in sincerity and for love of Christ, & not for loaves. Allow you 40£ for this year. For a schoolmaster & one or two other teachers 10£ each per annum, from this time. and 10£ to be committed to you for helps of sick, weak and deserving Indians. For the meeting house which you desire, we allow 40£ in iron work and glass & other things in the agent's hands; Expecting the Indians will finish the house as they did at Natick. We allow 8£ for a boat for you and Indians to pass between the Island and the main land. Same remark as in Mr Elliot's about withdrawing Indians from tribute &c.

Sept 18. 1654.

Jona Gilbert returns Sept 18.

Ninigret quibbled about the Pequot tribute and was insolent. Said Long Island Indians had killed a sachem's son & 60 men, and he would not make peace with them — would not go to Hartford nor send. Said the Upland Indians came to help him against Long Islanders.

Signed by Jona Gilbert & John Minor, Sept 15.

Comrs voted to send 20 horsemen & 40 foot soldiers to Ninigret & demand the Pequots under him or lately living on his land — if he appears, to take them by force from him — to demand the tribute due & the charges of this expedition — to forbid all further attempts against L. I. Indians

N.E. Commissioners.

Meeting at Hartford 1654 — continued.

Levies ordered for the design against Ninnigret 270 foot soldiers & 40 horsemen, viz

Massachusetts	40 horsemen	153 foot
Plymouth	—	41 "
Connecticut	—	45 "
New Haven	—	31 "
		270

Of these 24 foot from Connec. 16 foot from New Haven & 20 horse from Mass. and as many more as Comr. in chief shall advise, to march with all expedition and rendezvous at Thomas Stanton's on Friday Oct 13. The rest of the forces levied to be in readiness. For Comr. in Chief. Commis propos. Maj. Gen. Gibbens, Maj Dennison, or Capt Atherton but leave it with Mass. to choose any one of them.

Letter to Swedish Governor at Delaware about right of New Haven to Land both sides of Delaware River & Bay — Swedish Governor in his letter Aug. 1. 1654 claims the same — We desire that New Haven may enjoy her just rights, purchased of Indian proprietors, & you your just rights.

Sept 23.

John Minor — to be approved to interpret the gospel to the Indians as delivered by Mr Stone Mr Newton or others. Said Minor to be further instructed & fitted by Mr Stone to carry on the work of propagating the gospel among the Indians Desire Minor may be entertained at Mr Stones or other meet place — will allow him for diet and Education.

Thomas Stanton's two sons, Thomas & John have good skill in Indian language — He is willing to give them up to the work of propagating the gospel among the Indians. Said youths shall be maintained at Cambridge out of Corporation stock, & be educated, they to be helpful in teaching Indian children in College.

Mass. to order the finishing of the building at the college, but it is not to exceed 30 feet long & 20 wide — and provide for the Indian youths that may be sent thereto — Thomas Stanton's sons to be provided for in college or private house till the new building for Indians be ready.

N.E. Commissioners
Meeting at Hartford 1654 continued

Letter to Werauwomake, the Pecomtock Sachem, and the rest of the Sachems there. Sept 25.

The Comrs are informed that you & your Indians were drawn down as far as Fisher's Island, to make war on the Long Islanders; & that when you heard the L.I. Indians were friends to the English you peaceably returned home.

But Comrs are informed that some Pocomtock Indians without consent of the rest have taken some Podotuck [Podunk?] Indians captives, & seized some of their goods. Said Indians are our neighbors, & we trust said captives & goods will be returned.

Connec. has rec. wampum of L.I. Indians which is not accounted for. Con. must pay Th. Stanton 46£ which makes him & colonies even, to this time.

Commission to Comr. in Chief of the forces raised. Sept 25

Instructions for the Comr. in Chief & his Council of War

To rendezvous at Th. Stantons & then to march to Ninigrets country & demand a surrender of the Pequots: if he refuses, take them by force & settle them under the English. Take of Ninigret the tribute due for said Pequots, & the charge of this expedition or part of both — forbid his disturbing L.I. Indians.

You are to make fair war without exercising cruelty. Uphold worship of God in your army — see that profaneness, impiety, luxury & other disorders be avoided or punished. Sept 25.

Invoice of Goods wanted for Indians from the Corporation.

6 flock beds & bolsters.		Hooks & hinges	3.0.0
6 pr of blankets		Carpenters tools & axes & hoes	10.0.0
6 Irish rugs		Scythes, sickles, hooks	5.0.0
1 or 2 doz Bedcords			
6d 8d. 10d Nails some 4 & 20 — 50£			50.0.0
Strong Lockerram	40.0.0	In canvas	50.0.0
In Dowlas	40.0.0	Broadcloth	20.0.0
Strong "Carsyes"	160.0.0	Fine & Course Holland	20.0.0
In Cottons	30.0.0	Irish stockings	20.0.0
Knit woolen stockings	10.0.0		
Letters & paper	20.0.0		478.0.0
	300.0.0		(called 468 in book)

Pequots licensed to set down at Pequot in 1647 under Uncas may continue there. Those who have left Uncas to return to him, only Obachiqued & Robin for service, to be paid from Subjection to any Sachem.

Mr Pierson allowed 15£ for pains & charges to fit himself to teach Indians out of Corporation stock.

5£ to Newtown for Indians who are disposed to be instructed in the knowledge of Christ.

N.E. Commissioners.

Meeting at New Haven Sept 6. 1655

Letter from the Corporation in England.

Refer to the malicious tongues & pens employed against them — have sent over woolen, linen, stockings, ironwork and letter for printing. We wish an account of what goods cash & debts remain to us, to stop the mouths of the ill affected. He (Wm Steele) fears that waves have been sold to some people which will prove bad debts. and prejudice the work.

Goods now sent amount to £515.18.4 and about £19 for freight. One parcel to be delivered to Mr Elliot for the Indian work. Coopers Hall, London March 21. 1654-5

Answer of Com'rs

Goods, 515.18.4 are received by Mr Rawson which we purpose to dispose of with the usual advance. Some of the goods appear dear bought if the markets in England were no higher than ordinary. No debts at all are owing for goods sent.

The parcel sent to Mr Elliot cost 34.9.5 and with the advance amounts 45.19.3. Why this is separate from the rest we know not, as it is contrary to the course approved by you & may prove inconvenient:

The building for the Indians far exceeds our expectations. charges daily increase. We send for 500£ worth of Goods. We receive not one penny for time, pains and charges in this work.

Invoice of Goods	£		
Locorum	40	Cottons & penistones	60.0.0
Dowlis	40	Shagges & double bays	30 —
Canvas	50	Maidstone thread black, brown & colored	7 —
blue linen	20	60 scythes & Nails to the value of {3.6.8 & 8 nails}	30 —
Serge	40	Gunpowder	80
Carsye	100	Hornbooks & Con. Primers	3 (ult 12.357)
	290		210

Mr Rawson has in his hands in English Goods, no advance, } 365.5.11½
in Country pay 187.13.11½
552.19.11 —

Letter of Comrs to Mr Rawson — about his accounts. The Indian stock is to suffer no loss by the payment of Indian Corn & other things, nor by powder nor by the 100£ paid to Mr Winslow. Colonies to bear the loss on these things. Sept 15

Letter to Mr Elliot in reply to his of Aug. 29. — About former proceedings — about Mr Elliot's mistaking their meaning. We put a great difference between Indians who profess Christ and those against him, "but many Indian professors proving loose & false, we think it not safe to flesh them prudently — we left it to Mass. but it was far from us to sell ammunition, powder &c to enemy Indians.

see next page

Meeting at New Haven 1655 – continued

We are willing to employ your brother another year but think 20£ sufficient for him, but leave it to Comissioners of Mass.

We never forbade your translating the scriptures for preaching or any other use for you or your hearers, but advised as to what you meant to print at the Corporation charge, that it be done with the best helps to be had; that as much as may be, all the Indians of New England may share the benefit, which we fear they cannot do by what you have already printed.

This is continuation of letter to Mr Elliot.

Allowed Mr Elliot for salary this year 40£. Mr Mayhew 40£
8£ for coat too little, to be increased to 15£.
Mr Pearson to have 15£ this year; and 5£ to go to deserving Indians in New Haven Colony.
A coat of 3 yards of coarse cloth to be made & given to sagamore of Agawam to encourage him to learn to know God & excite other Indians to do the like. Schoolmasters & interpreters to have as same as before.
Mr Leverich to have 5£.
Comis of Mass. to agree with Mr Weld for the diet and teaching of Indians with him (Indian children).
John Minor – his diet & education to be continued and we will pay for his apparel 7 (?) years longer if his father & the subscribers engagement be made up. If they refuse, all allowances to cease, but Capt. Cullick shall be paid for his (Minor's) has expenses amounting to 19£.

Pequot Indian Tributaries came in & presented their wampum –

Tribute from Paugatuck 58 fathom
from Wequapange 37 "
from Uncas 2 years 143 "
} Recd in all they say 301. 1. 6. (at Stonington this?)
[Uncas seemed to have Pequots at Mohegan

Tributaries behind in payment – at Paquatuck 6 fath. at Wequapange 5, at Nameag 6, Pequots in Connecticut that never paid any tribute 22, at Long Island 36 fathoms. Namas left with Thomas Stanton, who is to collect the tribute.

(Pequots put under English – they had long requested it)

Governors of Tributary Pequots appointed by Comis (first time)

* At Paquatuck and Wequapenge } Caushawesset as chief; Tamsquash or Ettumpawet, assistants.
At Nameack & Newcack } Robin as chief; Yowowem attero – assistant.

Commissions to the Governors. Sept 14. 1655

Instructions. Pequots not to blaspheme God nor profane the Sabbath – not to murder, practice witchcraft, commit adultery, get drunk, steal, plot against English, make war nor be disobedient to Governors.

* Are not these the Pequots taken from Nanigret?

N.E. Commissioners
meeting at New Haven 1655 — continued

Further Instructions for Pequots to sit down at Nameack, Niweack, Pequatuck, & Weequabage.

Pequots who have left Uncas & gone to Nameack urged to return to Mohegan; if so & they behave well, shall have a years tribute remitted.

Pequots at Nameack may hunt & fish on their own grounds, son English grounds by their leave on the west side of Mitticks River — not to encroach upon Uncas. They are required to act inoffensively towards Thomas Stanton whom Comis employ.

All these places belong to the English where these Pequots dwell [4 places above] — 6 years tribute are still behind which they are to pay yearly to Thomas Stanton in good peage.

Uncas desired liberty to hunt & fish on all lands he has sold to English — May not do it without leave.

Thomas Stanton to be paid his 30£ salary for year ending at this meeting from Wampum rec'd of Indians

John Thomas to be paid for a journey to Stamford to give intelligence about the late Dutch massacre.

A Coat for Tunsquash to be paid for.

Massacre of the Dutch. Sept 15. By our messengers sent forth to inquire, we learn that the Wampeag and other Indians have perpetrated a great massacre upon the Dutch at the Manhatoes and carried away 70 captives. Comis agreed to send messengers to endeavor to effect their redemption, but Mr Allertons vessel arrived from Manhatoes with letters stating that the Indians had offered peace, and a treaty was begun, and we did not proceed.

Letter from Maj. Simon Willard. Boston 16-8-1654.

He says Massachusetts, after the refusal of Maj. Gibbins and Maj. Dennison, Capt Atherton being absent, appointed him to command the forces against Ninigret — says the instructions of Comis were not so clear as he could have wished — and owing to the season, tediousness of march & straitness of instructions they only reduced the Pequots, &c.

He gives a narrative of his proceedings —

Assembled at Thos. Stantons — did not march to Ninigrets residence because had removed to a swamp some 15 miles from our place — the boats of Connecticut & New Haven which went to meet us Oct 13 did not arrive, some of them with their ammunition, till the 16th and one the 17th.

Meeting at N. Haven 1655 – continued

Maj. Willard's Narrative, continued.

We sent to Ninigret to come to us & offered him security – but preferred fear – did not know what he had done to the English – his father was a friend of the English, &c.

Some Pequots adhered to Ninnigret, but the 16th Oct. 73 Pequots came in to us, and some more on 17th to the number of 63. [Here are 136 – prob. men, women & children

Oct 18. we sent men to Ninigret – and Capt. Davis and Capt. Seely spoke with him. They demanded the Pequots under him; he said he had only 80 ty but the rest were hunting. Finally he engaged by writing to give up all Pequots under him into hands of Mr Winthrop & Capt Mason in 7 days. They demanded the tribute due for Pequots; he said he never engaged for them but acknowledged he paid at New Haven. They required him not to war on the L. Island Indians. He asked if such a prince & 2 captains should lose their lives & not be revenged? He made no promises. The charge of the expedition was demanded of him. He said he was not the cause of it but Long Island Indians killed a man at Connecticut.

His agreement to deliver up the Pequots was Oct 18. witnessed by Thos. Stanton & Valentine Whitman, Interpreters, and Thos Bligh.

Agreement of the tributary Pequots who had been under Ninigret, to remove where Comrs should appoint; they also disowned Ninnigret.

Simon Willard.

Reply of Comrs.

We find mistakes & errors in your proceedings – We hear you had not consent of all your council. Your instructions are plain enough, & we see no great difficulty that was in your way; Ninigret then had his mouth in the dust, & an impression might have been made upon him, but soon after he grew high & insolent, & refuses to deliver the rest of the Pequots, threatens them that have left him, & has again invaded L. Island and shed blood. How far our danger may be increased by his pride & treachery, & what further inconveniences may arise from your non-attendance to your Commission is yet uncertain. What satisfaction may be from yourself & those of your council that joined with you, we leave to the Colonies.

Signed by the 8. Sept 19. 1655.

Pauca pussamon, a Narragansett Sachem, had divers Pequots under him; gave them up to English (1654 or 1655.

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at New Haven 1658 — continued.

Long Island. Capt. Pappin, Magistrate of Southampton and John Young, mariner of Southold came over in behalf of Indians & English on East end of L.I. with letters from Mr Thos. James, minister of E.H. Capt. Underhill, &c. — represented their sad & distracted condition on account of Ninigrets attacks on the Indians.

Comms. order a message to be sent to Manuchet Sachem — about aid from the 3 English towns S.H. — E.H. — & Southold, in case, &c.

Comrs order a vessel to watch Ninigrets motions and hinder his invading the Island.

" Gave powder & shot to Montucket Indians.

" Ordered 3 plantations to have supply of powder

Uncas & Pequots to counteract Ninigrets designs upon L.I. Island, if they can.

Thomas Stanton to inform Uncas & Ninigret of Comrs mind.

Commission to John Young, master of the vessel. To ply up & down between Paquatuck and Pequot, if Ninigret is disposed for war on L.I. to watch his movements, & if need be take in 6 or 12 men from Seabrook or Pequot, and disturb his passage & prevent his landing by destroying his canoes; or if he land, stave his canoes or seize them, or intercept them on their return. To continue this service till last of Oct. unless discharged by Maj. Mason. Do the same in the spring still Comrs meet again, if Comrs of Cons. & N.H. so direct.

Comrs of New Haven to agree with Young & his men.

Expedition of last year against Ninigret — Massachusetts, Cons. & N. Haven to be at each what they have expended, but Plymouth pay 24£ to Cons. and 20£ to N.H.

Meeting closed Sept 21.

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at Plymouth Sept. 4. 1656.

Pequot tributaries came in with their wampum;—

Robin & Pequots under him	70 fathoms	Comes in as printed 215 fathom.
Cawsawashet & P. do — "	44. "	
do. received of Maymatinwon —	20 "	
Newcom in a old debt of Ninigret	20 "	
Foxon for Uncas	51 "	
	205	

Thos. Stanton had of this 30 fathom or 120 fathom at 5/ for his men's salary. Remains 95 fathoms, and at New Haven 51 fathom besides what has been paid to John Young for his service.

Those 146 fathoms were divided according to the number of males brought in last year, as follows.

Massachusetts	94 fathom	2. 0	I where estimated at 4/6 a fathom.
Plymouth	18 "	—	
Connecticut	20 "	2. 0	
New Haven	13 "	0. 6	

Of the 95 fathoms at P. Massachusetts had 74 fa. 2. 6 } [How it is estimated at 4/6.
Connecticut — 20 " 2. 0 }
95

John Young was employed on his Barque and shallop last winter & this spring and summer with 8 soldiers besides his own men to preserve peace & protect L.I. tributaries.

	£ s. d.
Whole expense of vessels, wages, victuals, powder &c	153.1.2
Of this there was paid in wampum rec^d of Pequots & N.H.	31.0.2
	122.1.0

This is due to Capt. John Young 82.16.0
" to Connecticut 30.0.0
" to New Haven 9.4.0
122.0.0

& there is due to Mass. for messengers, &c. 1653 — £ 17.16.0

The whole 139.17.0 to be paid as follows:

By Massachusetts	90.12.0
Plymouth —	17. 5.0
Connecticut	19.7.0
New Haven.	12.13.0
	139.17.0

Letter from Gov. & Magistrates of Mass. Boston Sept 2. 1656.
About maintaining religion in its purity &c.
Say that Plymouth brethren do not properly acknowledge & encourage ministers of the Gospel, and many pious ministers have deserted their stations callings & relations. Desire a pious, orthodox ministry may be re-instated there, and a flood of error & principles of anarchy be prevented; cannot long be kept out where the crying down of ministers & ministry prevails.

Quakers have arrived among us "fit instruments to propagate the Kingdom of Satan". To secure ourselves & neighbors from such pests we have imprisoned them till they be sent away to the place whence they came. One of them Richard Smith we have decreed to return to his family at Southampton

N.E. Commissioners
Meeting at New Plymouth Continued 1656.

Letter of Massachusetts — continued.

They recommend some general rules:—
for settling government among the Indians—
to forbid sale of horses to the Indians —
to forbid transport of mares to Barbadoes or elsewhere beyond seas—
to prevent the coming amongst us from foreign places such notorious heretics as quakers, ranters, &c
to forbid strong waters to the Indians

The Comrs acknowledged the godly care & zeal of the Gent. of Massachusetts — & gave their thoughts on these matters—

1. An able orthodox ministry should be sought for in every society and township:
2 The minister should have a competent maintenance —
3 and he may expect it from the society where he labors.
4 or from the whole society jointly, whether there be a church or not—
5 The society is debtor to this maintenance.—
6 and should have power to discharge its duties.
7 General Courts should see this. To maintain the ministry is according to scripture & practice of all Christian governments, and even the heathen venerated their sacra and took care of those who had the charge of them.

We leave these things to the Gen. Courts — and we propose to them that all quakers, ranters and other notorious heretics be prohibited from coming into the colonies; & that those who come or arise amongst us be secured or removed — That provision be made against selling a gi[illegible] strong liquor to Indians — That no horse a man be sold to the Indians — That each colony do as it pleases about sending mares abroad — That no boat or barque or tacklin be sold to Indians

Meeksaw, a Narragansett Sachem complained of injuries from Uncas — one was that Uncas abused & jeered his dead ancestors, & sent him a challenge to fight. Foxon did not clear this up.

Answer of Comrs to Meeksaw by Thos. Stanton.
We are as ready to hear & redress injuries done by Uncas as those done against him — We shall countenance no such carriage in Uncas as you complain of, and shall cause him to make satisfaction, if it be certainly true — Uncas out of pride & folly is apt to speak what he ought not —

Meeksaw complained of a gun being taken from a Narragansett by son of Uncas. Commissioners ordered 9 3/5 fathoms of wampum belonging to Uncas in Foxon's hands, to be deposited with Thomas Stanton till Uncas make satisfaction.

N.E. Commissioners
Meeting at New Plymouth 1656 – continued.

Letters from Corporation in England.
Request a discharge for the goods sent over; Refer to "general complaint" that the ministers and schoolmasters who labor among the Indians have not a competent maintenance; wish you to settle comfortable salaries upon them, & send us a list of their names & salaries; suggest that it may be best to pay the salaries in England, which will remove suspicions &c. We hear only of Mr Elliot & Mayhew who labor among the Indians – desire to know whether there are others qualified, as more instruments should be prepared. Coopers Hall London Sept. 15. 1655

2d Letter. Again request a formal discharge for goods sent over. We find by your last acct. (Sept. 1655) that 125£. 3. 11½ remains in stock, which we hope will be sufficient to carry on the work this year, and so have not thought fit to send over the goods mentioned in your invoice, except the skythes thread, books & nails – are sorry some sent over last year were so dearly bought – we never charged a penny more than they cost us. We want the names of those employed & their salaries; and think they had better be paid in money here and not by goods there – refer to endeavors to get others to aid in the work besides Mr Elliot and Mr. Mayhew. – Freight of goods now shipped amounts to 32/6. The goods formerly sent amount to £1468. 15. 8, and bills of exchange amounting to 148. 0. 0. and two libraries of books amounting to 71. 0. 0 and goods now sent, amounting to 42. 9. 0. £1722. 4. 8 { (one 4th 8; should be 0 – I know not which figure now make 1730. 4. 8.

We send musket & fowling piece for the Indians to be disposed of as you think meet. London April 13. 1656.

Answer of Comrs. Sept 15. 1656.
Have agreed to allow Mr Elliot & Mr Mayhew 50£ a year each only the stock here, with due encouragements to school-masters, interpreters, & some youths both English & Indian to be trained up at school & college for after times, with other helps. – Strange that you should conceive that we had a stock of 125£. 3. 11 on hand, when the account shows that in Sept. 1655 we had only 553£, 1/3 in country pay & rest in English goods – part in commodities not o cent for us [by us?] and so bad as to be unfit for service. We cannot carry on the work without a speedy supply – desire 1000£ in goods according to invoice. We know not why any should desire their pay in England unless to free themselves from 4d on the shilling advance – if you desire it, we will try it ere-after – Mr Mayhew who propagates the gospel at and about Martins Vineyard mentions a farm & tenements about Greensmorton, Northamptonshire in which he has an interest; we cannot see him to go over – desire your counsel & helps.

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at Plymouth 1656 – continued

Invoice of Goods sent for for Indian work — £1000.

	£		£
In Lockorums	40	Blue linen & green	40
Dowlis	120	Sages & other Stuffs	80
Canvas	100	Strong Harsey	200
Gunpowder	100	Cotton & Penistone	100
Lead	15	Shaggs & double bays	60
Buttons, silk, tape & other Manchester ware	15	Brown & colored thread	10
		Blk. broad Cloth 12/ & 15/ yd	30
		Scythes, Sickles, Knives	10
		Irish Stockings & some Jersey &c	10
		fine Holland, Cambrick & lawn	50
	390		610

Mr Rawson's account of things on hand –

English Goods, no advance	40. 7. 3
Country pay	38. 15. 7
	79. 3. 0
Bill of exchange for Mr Mayhew	30. 0. 0
	109. 3. 0

Acquittance or Receipt was sent to the Corporation – that 1722. 4. 8 had been received from England, in money, goods &c, from the Propagation Society, in English money. Sept 15. 1656.

Persons in Indian work & their Salaries

	£
Mr John Elliot	50
Mr Francis Elliot his brother	30
Sosaman, Momquason, Job. 3 Interpreters and Schoolmasters, employed by Mr Elliot	30
Mr Thomas Mayhew	50
Peter Folger, employed by Mr Mayhew	30
Hiacombs & Panuppaquin, employed by Mr Mayhew as interpreters	20
Mr Elliot & Mr Mayhew for sick Indians to be distributed to them	20
Mr Weld for diet & teaching 8 Indian boys and one girl	85
Clothing said boys & girl about	50
John Stanton, son of Thos. diet, clothing and teaching – he spake Indian language well	20
Mr Abraham Pierson	15
Mr Rawson for salary & warehouse	30
	430

Besides gifts & gratuities to deserving Indians.

To Indian Plantations in their beginning, for cattle, tools &c, charges about building meeting houses, boats &c. yearly amount uncertain. Salaries end in Sept.

Indian Buildings at Cambridge – President may use the building with advice of Mr Bowers and Mr Elliot for one year. If the building be secured from damage.

(DOGS. Mr Holyoke ("Hollihock") of S.J. has presented to Comrs that Mastiff DOGS might be of good use against Indians in case of any disturbance from them. They think meet to recommend the same to the several Gen. Courts to take care & make provision therein accordingly.

M.G. 419 | mins. 9/1/1

Meeting at Plymouth. 1656 — continued.

Coushawasket & Cushasimmon } continued in their places as Gov'rs of the Pequots for 1 year. Divers Pequots are still out and disobedient.

John Winthrop, Major Mason, Capt Dennison } to counsel & aid the Indian Governors.

Long Island Murder. Ninigrets messengers to Mass. in May last accused the Montacket Sachem of murdering Mr Drake & other Englishmen near L. Island shore & seizing their goods, many years since; and of assaulting Ninigret upon Block Island & killing many of his men.

Sagamore near Milford & 2 more western Indians complained that Montacket Sachem hired a witch to kill Uncas and said Milford Sachem.

Montacket Sachem & 5 of his men came to Plymouth but neither Ninigret nor Uncas nor Milford Sachem appeared — none only Newcom, a Narragansett, came & he affirmed that Wampeag had confessed that he was hired by Montacket Sachem to kill Drake & others — but Wampeag did not appear, and no proof was brought.

His plea about the Block Island affair &c.

Precautions against Ninigret's invading L. Island continued.

Montakes Sachem was behind 4 years tribute — & this was respited to him. He said he had paid it at Hartford 10 years.

Thomas Stanton sent to Ninigret — to require him not to war with Montacket sachem — also sent to Narragansett Sachems about difficulties with Uncas — also sent to Uncas about his difficulties with Narragansets & his hostile assaults.

Complaint against Uncas; — he had assaulted the Podunk Indians near Hartford, contrary to advice of magistrates & court there; & in revenge some Mohegans had been killed.

2d Complaint. After an agreement made & captives returned Uncas or his brother have in a hostile manner invaded the "Nowootucke" Indians, which may draw mischievous effects above his power to issue.

3 Complaint. He upbraids Narragansett Sachems about their dead ancestors — challenges them to fight — has taken a gun &c.

4th Complaint. He charged Montacket Sachem of hiring a witch to kill him, but furnished no proof.

5th Complaint. He has made an agreement with Ninigret without the knowledge of the English —

He must cease his provocations, &c.

Capt. George Dennison to aid Thos Stanton in these things

Meeting at Plymouth, 1656 - continued.

Letter from Peter Stuyvesant. Amsterdam N.N. Aug 22. 1656
Desires peace &c. says agreement of 1650 has been ratified in Holland. Speaks about restoring fugitives; - says "servants are wanting and hardly to be gotten in these remote parts" - says last year several mariners, soldiers, 2 keepers of the prison, and the prisoners all escaped from them & became fugitives. Requests that "all persons of no note or qualification" coming from the Dutch without a ticket from Stuyvesant may be detained & imprisoned at cost of the Gov. till the English hear from him: at least that they prove they are no fugitives; we will do the like if you wish.

Reply of Comrs. Sept 17. 1656
Refer to peace we enjoy between Dutch & English -
Refer to former wrongs in which no reparation has been made -
" to Dutch claims & threats about Oyster Bay.
" to Dutch seizing John Young, mariner, at Manhattoes, and his goods (he had a commission from Rhode Island but we knew it not) - you have not yet satisfactorily assigned Greenwich, &c.

Capt John Young's expenses in preventing Ninigret from disturbing L. Island Indians. &c. (further acct. intended to)

Massachusetts to pay	- 72 - 15 - 2	[90. 12 - 17. 10 - see 5 page, back.	
Plymouth "	- 10 - 1 - 0		
To Connecticut	7. 4. 0	rest of their disbursement in former acct.	
To New Haven	9. 0. to pay Con.		

Difficulties in church at Hartford.
Letter to the "Honored, Reverend & Beloved" Plymouth Sept 17. 1656
"We have with much sorrow of heart heard of your differences and that the means attended hitherto for the composing of them hath not been effectual, the reason whereof is neither our work nor intent to inquire into; yet we cannot but be deeply sensible of the sad & dreadful consequences of dissension heightened & increased, especially in a church of such eminence for light & love, which we need not particularize to yourselves, who will be sure in the first place to feel the smart, though all the colonies cannot but sympathize with you; for the prevention whereof we cannot but commend unto you our earnest desires that you not only forbear & avoid all further matters of further provocation, but that you give up yourselves after peace & union, and that by no discouragements therein, you be prevailed with to any dispaption and scattering, and if our advice and entreaty may herein find acceptance with you we shall hope & pray that the success may not be matter of repentance to you, but that the Prince of Peace will accept your endeavors, and restore you as at the first, which is the desire & will be the rejoicing of your loving friends.
Signed by all the Comrs.

Meeting at Plymouth 1656. continued.

Mr Pierson of Branford. A letter from him dated Aug 25 was read some parts of a Catechism by him framed to convince the Indians by the light of nature & reason that there is only one God, who has made all things.

Mins 4. 301 Comrs advise that the Catechism be perfected and turned into the Narragansett or Pequot language that it may be better understood in all parts of the country. Comrs desired Thomas Stanton to advise with Mr Pierson about a fit season to set out translate the same, that it may be sent to the press, & he shall be paid. Mr Pierson allowed 15£ for a year spending on this work — Mr Eaton to distribute to converting Indians in N. Haven Colony 5£; also 5£ to be distributed in Plymouth Colony.

History. The several General Courts desired to appoint some meet persons in each jurisdiction "to collect the special & most remarkable passages of God's Providence towards us since the first arrival of the English in these parts" — the collections being brought to next meeting of Comrs. at Boston, & then some well qualified person to be desired to prepare a history for the press. Signed by 8. Sept 17. 1656 —

Meeting at Boston Sept. 3. 1657.

Letter from Comrs to Constable of Pequot to be communicated to Mr Brewster & the English sent to Indian fort at Niantick. [Is not Nanuncatuck ? No.

Con. G. Court has sent some men to abide some time with Uncas or his men in their fort for their security — we will not defend Uncas in his injurious quarrels — desire Uncas & his enemies to appear before us at Boston — desire none of the colonies to engage in Indian quarrels except in their own defence; you who are Uncas fort are to withdraw & go to your homes. Sept 5. 1657.

[The Comrs evidently entirely disapproved of the movement of Con.

Letter from Gen Court of Con. complaining of Thos Stanton was read. Reply of Comrs to this letter, viz.

Stanton has spoken some words contrary to our minds, yet it was a "rash failing" & we pass it by. His conduct to Maj.

Sept 8 Mason he condemned himself, & acknowledged his error, and Maj. Mason accepted of his acknowledgment. Hope he will be more wary for the future.

Montacket Sachem — complains of much loss from Southampton horses for carrying pork — & that some horses were

Sept 8. wilfully burnt by an Indian who killed himself to prevent execution, and by a mischievous negro woman servant, & the penalty of this was laid on this sachem by Maj. Mason, viz 700 £ in 7 years. We think no penalty should be put on any but the guilty, & that you of Connecticut (where the penalty was laid) will not suffer Indians to be wronged as to horses or penalty. [This in letter to Con.

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at Boston 1657. continued

Letter to Rhode Island Sept. 12. 1657. about their admitting and receiving the Quakers, whence they go into other colonies and "spread their accursed tenets." "We think no care too great & preservens from such a pest" &c. Request R.I. to take such measures that the other colonies may be freed from this danger; that is, request R.I. to remove the Quakers among them & prohibit their coming, "whereunto the rule of charity to yourselves & us (we conceive) doth oblige you".

Letter to Mr Blindman (Blinman, should be) Sept 12. 1657 — Are willing to allow him 20£ this year, to pay an interpreter to help him in acquiring the Indian language — wish him to fit himself to promote the work of God among the Indians — If he cannot get an interpretor, he may have one or two of the Indian boys at Roxbury who can read & write.

Letter to Mr. Newman — hear that he is inclined to learn Indian language & to instruct the Indians — we are willing to bear the charge of an interpreter to be with you, &c.

Letter to Mr Leverich — If he is inclined to be helpful in teaching the Montacket & Cachange Indians, or other Indians, we will give you encouragement according to your endeavors — will allow 20£ this year to entertain an interpreter, &c. Sept 12.

Letter from Corporation in England.
Request the return of the hoes, hatchets & twibills, and other things not fit for service — they were sent over before we knew what would be necessary for you.
They desire to purchase lands in England to be a standing revenue to carry on the work. — say the seas are very dangerous at present owing to Pirates —
Wish Commissioners to procure in New England so much goods or current money as will amount to 500£ to carry on the work this year & Corporation will pay it in England & not send over Goods.
We desire Mr Eliot, Mr Mayhew & others that have constant salaries may be paid here in England by bills of exchange
Are surprised to hear of so much loss in needles, fishhooks awblades, tacks, hangings, inkhorns, breaking of wooden combs. &c. amounting to 36£ including loss on measure of some goods. — wish to know particulars as to parcels damaged or short in measure & quantity.
Desire the men employed may have comfortable encouragement, and more prepared so that there may be a succession of them
Recommend Mr John Blackleech as useful & serviceable in civilizing the Indians & in teaching them the Gospel — have received favorable opinion of his abilities, and we are persuaded his heart is set on the work
Think it inconvenient to contract debts, by selling the goods sent over, (debts in favor of the Corporation) and that the property had better not be changed into country commodities — Desire the salaries may be paid in same goods bought in England and at same prices, & not in corn or other country commodity.

Letter of Corporation — continued.
They understand that corn & other commodities of the country growth "turn to no considerable account, and that payment in these "gives offence to divers well affected hereunto."
Dated Coopers Hall London April 11. 1657. John Hopper. Clerk of Corporation

Answer of Commissioners, Boston Sept. 19. 1657
think it better to bestow the faulty tools &c on deserving Indians than to return them. We shall take up 500£ with Mr Hills here of Boston, but it will fall short of salaries, buildings & other expenses, which are increasing — we shall need more — Mr Elliot Mr Mayhew & others shall be satisfied for their pains either in money or goods here, to their content.
Mostly we are strangers to Mr Blackleach and his fitness for this work. Neither he himself nor any other in these parts do propose him to us, but we shall close with him or any other fit instruments.
"We hear that Thomas Stanton is taken notice of and possibly recorded as a very able interpreter of the Indian language which is certainly true; and that a salary of 50£ per annum is appointed for him in England to be taken up here & charged to you; we marvel at this, if true; The Comrs employ him as Interpreter for themselves in civil occasions of the colonies & give him a reasonable recompense for the same; we have also improved his skill in helping Mr Pearson in transleting for Indians a catechism Mr P. has made, & have given him a suitable allowance; we see no cause for a settled annual salary, much less so large as it's mentioned — think Comrs had better manage such things.
When the corporation sent over powder & other ammunition about 5 years since, in time of danger, we distributed it & demand payment with ordinary advance. This we have done only once; since that we have neither contracted debts nor altered the propriety of any goods sent out, nor do we intend to. Mr Rawson sold out the goods in small parcels to many, & it is not strange if 4 per cent be lost; the paper needles, pins, &c were wet and rusty. We are sending to Mr Leverich, Mr Blindman, Mr Newman Mr Thomson & Mr Elliot's son to fit themselves, by getting skill in the Indian language, for the work. Mr Cotton is going to England — will want the 500£ — wish you to pay him 700£ more for this work, which will be necessary. We send you the confessions of several Indians from Mr Mayhew, and Mr Pierson's Catechism. We desire 1500 copies of the catechism printed; we have desired Mr Dunce to transcribe it & he can overlook the press & prevent mistakes — we have charged a 2d bill of 10£ for drugs bought for Indians use.

 N.E. Commissioners
Meeting at Boston 1657 — continued

Mr Rawson's account of Indian stock remaining — £67. 3. 5.

To be disposed of — in clothing Indian boys 30. 0. 0
In corn to Mr Elliot 15£ & to his brother Francis 10£
— to those that diet Indian boys 12. 3. 5 — and 20£
in tools, to be distributed to Indians — all 67. 3. 5
The unfit tools mentioned before — besides the tools

There is coming from Mr Usher 32£ of the 500£ bill undisposed of, besides what is due by advance for so what was paid in money after 6£ per cent — and Mr Usher to pay Francis Elliot 20£

Persons Employed & salaries —

	£
Mr John Elliot	50£
5 Indian Interps. & school masters, employed by Mr E	50
Mr Elliot's son	20
Mr Thos. Mayhew	50
Eng. Schoolmaster, by Mr M.	20
2 Ind. Interpreters, by Mr M.	20
Mr Mayhew, Senior	10
	220

	£
Mr Pierson	20
Diet of 9 Indian Children	85
Clothing of do	50
Mr Rawson's salary	20
Drugs for sick Indians	10
	2 20
	405

Richard Bourne, Mr Blindman, Mr Lewrich, Mr Newman, Mr Thomson, — have been encouraged to enter the work — no certain allowance stated — charge may amount to 150£. — 150.

Mr Elliot & Mr Mayhew move each for encouragement to begin 2 new Indian towns — charge uncertain — may be 80£ besides gifts &c — 80.

£635

President Chauncy may use the Indian building another year, on same condition as last year.

Mr Chauncy, Mr Elliot & Comrs of Mass. to remove so many Indian youths who live at Mr Wells [Weld's?] to Cambridge as they shall judge capable of farther improvement, & to provide for them.

Mr Winthrop, Capt Denison & Thos. Stanton are desired to encourage Mr Blindman & Mr Thompson in their labors to instruct the Indians, especially Robin and his company.

Instructions to Capt Denison, Thos. Stanton and Robert Westcott

To inform Ninigret & Narragansett Sachems of their covenant in 1645 & 1647, not assault, English, Uncas, or friendly Indians — that they have broken this covenant — assaulted Uncas and taken some & killed some of his people, &c. These hostile proceedings to cease, also hostile proceedings of Uncas & Montacket Sachem. These Sachems all invited to Boston in Sept 1658 — sending messengers does not accomplish anything — Comrs will try to have Upland Indians forbear all hostile attempts.

Meeting at Boston 1657 — continued

The Instructions (bottom of preceding page) were signed by G. Massachusetts Com'rs ~~dissented~~ & gave reasons

Reasons were — that many messengers had been sent to no purpose — that Uncas had made insolent provoking speeches, & committed treacherous acts besides his attempts at Podunk (Potunck) — and has given no satisfaction — —

Reply the 6 to the 2.

Are grieved at the dissent of Mass. Com'rs — and give their reasons for sending messengers — refer especially to Narragansetts who have plundered & threatened some English in Con. — say Uncas has not been duly warned to answer for himself — think it best to send messengers.

Caushawasett } continued as Governors of the Pequots
Cassosinnimon } for one year. { First one at Poquonnuck & Paccapange; Last one at Nameaug & Nowpange.

Yowematt to be deputy to Cassosinnimon; & Pequots that latly came from Uncas, to be with Cassosinnimon.

John Winthrop, Maj Mason, Capt Geo. Dennison & Th. Stanton and L Smith, to counsel them in difficult cases

Tribute of Wampum — brought in.

Cassosinnimon	67 fathom	
Those who fled from Uncas	23	"
Caushawaset & others	74	"
	164	"

Thomas Stanton to have 120.. for his years salary
Capt Dennison " 30.. for his services
Treasurer Mass " — 14. on the Colonies account

Montaket Sachem has paid 78.. at New Haven — belongs to the Colonies.

Pequots to have sufficient lands for subsistence.

Liquors & guns not to be sold to them — Especially by Mr Brewster who is complained of.

Bill of 500£ to be paid to Mr Usher by Corporation, & he to receive 700£ more from said Corporation; Mr U. to pay this here next summer in goods at 3s on the shilling profit, or ready money with 6 per cent. advance.

About a legacy in England to New England Red or supposed if received, Half may be brought over in powder lead and match ~~& flints~~ — half as Mr Usher pleases he to pay 6 per cent advance, or goods at 3s per shilling profit.

M. 15. 1670.

New Haven may receive Oyster Bay & Huntingdon

Mr Hez Usher's Rec't for 500£ mostly paid — also for 700£ to be received, for which he engages to pay here in New England money at 6 per cent advance, or in goods at 3s on a shilling profit. Sept 21.

N.E. Commissioners.

Meeting at Boston 1657 — continued

Allowed Mr Leverich for former labor to Indians £5

Uncas required to ~~let the~~ Podunk Indians return to their dwellings & there abide in peace.

In this time of war among Indians, no company of armed Indians are to come within a mile of an English town.

Connecticut desired to signify to Pocomtuck and Norwotoke Sachems our charge upon Uncas in reference to Podunk Indians & our desire of their return to their dwellings & continuance there in peace; we expect P. & N. Indians will forbear all hostility against Uncas till next meeting.

Sept 22. 1657

Meeting at Boston Sept. 2. 1658

Letter to Dutch Governor upon complaint of John Cutts Richard Cutts & Henry Wolcott — they had an agent at Manhatoes, John Lawrence, & the fiscal seized their beaver in Lawrence's hands, & a fine of 25£ was levied, owing to a neglect of some circumstance in the Dutch law.

"Loving friends" Sept 15. 1658.

Wampum —

Cashawashet, governor of Pequots at Paugnatuck & Weccapange brought in only 40 fathoms of wampum

Cashasinamon, governor of Pequots at Nameak & Nawpange brought in only 50 fathom

There is behind 74 fathoms between them: also Uncas' Pequots are behind — must pay.

Cashawashet — continued Governor of Pequots.
Kekanes, Chomsquash } to be his assistants

Cashasinamon — continued governor of Pequots
Yoweematence, Kechometin } to be his assistants

Cashawashet & his company shall have land at Sgamscut Neck, on E. side of Paucatuck river

Cashasinimon & his company shall have land at Wawarramorck, near the path that leads from Mistick River to Moheag, about 5 or 6 miles from mouth of Mistick river — Connecticut to lay out & bound said lands

Capt Geo. Denison, Thos. Stanton, Sergt Minor } to aid the Indian Governors.

Pequot tributaries complained that the Montacket Sachems hindered them fetching shells from long Island to make wampum of, which their ancestors did as the said Pequots alleged — said Sachems desired to permit the Pequots to fetch shells, this year, & if they have objections, to make them known at next meeting.

Montacket Sachem to pay the tribute due to Gov. of Connec. — 6 years due, it seems.

Pomham complained that some of Uncas men killed a man & 2 women at Cawesset, without provocation.

Apumps complained that Uncas 6 weeks since took 6 of his people at Quinnapaug, killed one & wounded another — the Commrs to require Uncas to answer to these charges at next meeting, & in mean time to forbear all such attempts.

Letter from Corporation — John Hooper, Clerk. April 3. 1658

Have paid Mr Usher the 500£ also the 700£ — we send you his bill of exchange for the 700£ — also we have paid the 10£ for drugs.

We have purchased lands which yield a yearly revenue of 800£; out of which are to be taken officers' salaries, and expenses in suits of law with persons that refuse to pay in what is subscribed & collected, & other disbursements to those employed to travel & see whether the collections are perfected in the several counties & the money collected returned — the clear income of the revenue is about 600£ a year — wish you would not charge us with over 500£ a year, as we want to purchase more land for revenue. Concerning Mr Stanton, mentioned in yours, we do not know him nor were we ever solicited in his behalf, and have appointed him no salary.

We should have printed Mr Pierson's Catechism, had it come, but the ship in which it was sent has not arrived — approve of your employing Mr Leverich Mr Bourne, Mr Bliss man, Mr Eedman & Mr Thompson — but hope the 500£ yearly will not be exceeded at present. Indian Confessions we have received, but we fear the ship in which Mr. Mayhew said has miscarried. He has not arrived.

Answer of Comrs. Sept 16. 1658.

Hope the 700£ will be sufficient for this year — for the next shall not charge you above 500£. Our charge would not have been so much as it is, had we not been more than once stirred up by yourselves by the pressure of your letters to enlarge our allowance to men employed in the work. We find not fit men to enter the work as we hoped [did not obtain those named in 1657 probably] Mr. Mayhew's loss is very great & irreparable [He soon after lost his life at sea] His father though old is helpful; and an Englishman & 2 Indians, help to carry on.

N.E. Commissioners. Boston 1658.

Letter to the Corporation — continued

Mistress Mayhew is left poor with 6 or 7 children desirous to bring up 3 boys to learning to instruct the Indians. Have allowed her 20£, and have undertaken to defray the charge of her eldest son, about 10 years old, who is at school, for this year. Mr Pierson is repairing his Catechism.

Letter to Corporation, Sept 22, 1658. Mr Pierson's catechism is received, but there is so much difficulty in printing it correctly without an overseer of the press who is skilled in the language, that we have chosen to print it here; it will be done in about 3 months.

We have drawn on you for 500£ to be pent to John Harwood.

Accounts for the Indians, since Sept. account 1657.

Mr Lewrich	£5	May. Atherton, keeping counts among Indians in divers places and instructing them in civil things	10£
Mistress Mayhew	20	Mr Bland, physic & chirurgery at Vineyard	2
Mr Thos. Mayhew Sen.	20	Mr Elliot, for bibles, spectacles and primers for Indians	2
Thomas & James, Indians, Int. & Schoolm. at Vineyard	20	Mr Weld diet & teaching Indians July 25 1657 to Oct 25. 1657.	22½
Peter Folger, Eng. Sch. master	25	Mr Weld, diet & teaching of them from Oct 25. 57 to Oct 25 58	50
Mr. Elliot	50	Thos. Bamford, Cambridge, diet & teaching 3 Indians 1 year to Oct 25. 1658 — and one that died, 19 weeks	33¾
5 Indian Int. & Sch. masters	50	Clothing & bedding for 9 Indians, as per bill of Matthew Plimpton	60.11.5
Mr Elliot's eldest son	20	Diet, clothing, tutorage, bedding & books for John Stanton Now entered college	39.1.5
Mr Pierson	20	Mr Corbet, teaching Indians at Cambridge, & charges for sickness and a funeral of one Indian	6.9.4
Richard Bourne, in Plymouth	15		
New Haven Indians	5		
Books, paper, Inkhorns for Indians at Cambridge &c	6.5.11		
Mr Mayck, physic for Indians	2.10.0		
Mr Rawson's Salary 1 year	20.		
Mr Phisander, diet and charges for Mr. Mayhew's boy at school	5		
	283 15.11		
	226. 7.6		
	510.3.5		
Bibles for Plymouth Colony	2.0.0		
Something omitted	8.0.0		
	520 3.5		

Cre Dit.

	£	
Balance of last years account	58.9.2	758.9.2
Received since of Mr Usher	700.0.0	
Ballance of Credit	238.9.2	— he calls it.

Memorandum.

	£	
There is in Mr Rawson's hands	56.0.0	
where of in tools, as axes, hoes, &c	15.0.0	
There is in Mr Usher's hands	204.1.3	besides the 6 per cent advance on what was paid in cash

So there is 20.15.6 too much. — some mistake supposed in Mr. Rawson's

Thomas Bamforth [probably Danforth as well as the Bamford above] owes the Indian Stock above £13.9.0 to go towards Indians' diet next year.

Boston meeting 1658 — continued

Thomas Stanton engaged to maintain his son at college in diet, clothing, books, & other charges for 25£ per annum to begin at Commencement — has rec'd 3£.

Joseph Elliot was tendered by his father to be employed in the Indian work, & was ready for the same himself — due encouragement was promised.

Joane, Indian maid at Mr Weld's, is to be with Gov. of Mass. after her year is up, till otherwise disposed of, he clothing her for her service. The other Indians at School to be disposed of by Comrs of Mass.

Letter from Con. Gen. Court about division of Pequot Country — and complaining of injuries and affronts from Pocomtuck Indian Sachems — asking advice how to proceed "in this time of war."

Answer to Connecticut — Sept 28. 1658 [

In State House at Hartford

Commissioners of Plymouth & New Haven, decided that Mistick river should be bounds between Con. & Mass. so far as conquest gives them title — those who have grants from either colony not to be molested. They say ~~Pequot country~~ Mistick river is to be followed to the Pond by Hawthorn Hill, & then from the middle of the pond, on a due north line

As to Pocomtuck affronts — they say the Captain that apointed the Con. messenger was in drink, & there was after a pacification — but he committed another offence after the Messengers came away. We shall inform the Pocomtuck Sachems how we take these injuries, as also their taking away a basket of corn at Wethersfield & the children from Chowquat. You will make our minds known to them.

Disapprove some things proposed by Connecticut — as for peace — "We shall do nothing to give the Indians just cause to think we are either afraid of them, or seek a quarrel with them".

Letter from Mr Thomas Mayhew, Martha's Vineyard Aug 25. 1658

Answer to Mr Mayhew. Sept 16. 1658

Sympathize in loss of his son — fear we shall not prevail on Mr John Higginson nor Mr Peirson to take his place, as you advise. — Will add you — we have encouraged Peter Folgum (Folger?), and Thomas the Indian; and shall do the like to Jacomes when he shall come or send; your daughter Mayhew has also been here, and we have done something for her, & will do more if Corporation advise. You mistake in saying your son received only 120£ but he had not too much — As to Indian boys you mention, we advise they be not sent hither till spring.

N.E. Commissioners
Meeting at Boston 1658 continued

Message to Pocomtock Sachems — Sept 16. 1658.

About injuries & affronts to one of the English Messengers sent from Connecticut with men & wampum from Uncas to mediate & procure a peace betwixt Uncas & them; especially affronts from one Annapecom, who threw an axe horn & the wampum at the messenger, charging his men to kill their horses — endeavoring to strike a messenger with a g..... — and the Indians returning from Hartford to Mohegan in company of some English, were assaulted by the said Annapecom & his men, & one messenger taken away by violence.

Not long after, Annapecom & his men fell upon a farm house belonging to Wethersfield, & forcibly took some corn from the mow; & when it was demanded by messengers sent from the Magistrates, they only returned scoffs & jeers.

One Chawquatt a peaceable Indian living near the English had two of his children taken away & kept captive at Pocomtuck — they also complain [English] that the Pocomtocks fight in their towns and yards which they cannot endure. English have done them no wrong — wish to know the minds of the Sachems — expect satisfaction, and release of the 2 children — In time of war, no armed Indians in company are to come within a mile of an English town, nor are they to pursue any Indian into any town or house.

Order against the Quakers Sept 23. 1658.

"An accursed and pernicious sect of heretics" "who take upon them to be immediately sent from God & infallibly assisted; who speak sweet blasphemous things, despising government, and the order of God in church and state, speaking evil of dignities, reproaching and reviling magistrates & ministers of the gospel, seeking to turn people from the faith" &c. Notwithstanding laws, they do press into several colonies & there vent their pernicious and devilish opinions, to the disturbance of the peace, the withdrawing of people from their government, & so in the end to cause division & ruin.

It is therefore commended to the several Courts, that they make a law, that all Quakers formerly convicted and punished, if they return again, be imprisoned & forthwith banished or expelled out of said colony under pain of death; and if they come again, then to be put to death, unless they renounce their opinions. Quakers from foreign parts or new ones arising in a colony, to be banished; if they return to be severely punished & banished again under pain of death; if they come again, to be put to death, except they renounce.

Signed by 7/8 Sept 23. 1658. John Winthrop put against his name — "looking at the last as a query & not an act, I subscribe." Josiah Winslow did not sign

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at Hartford; Sept. 1. 1659.

Complaints against Pocumtuck Indians and their confederates — Message sent to them.

1 There has been long peace between us — & English have not injured them, but they have offered injuries & affronts to several of our people.

2 In their quarrels among themselves, they sometimes press into the houses of the English, to their great disturbance

3 Comrs wish to make agreement with Sachems, so as to be free from loss & disturbance in their wars.

4 Desire some of them to meet Comrs here — expect all hostilities suspended during session of Comrs — have laid same injunction on Uncas. Sept 3 1659.

Message to Uncas: Sept 3.

1 Refer to quarrels of Narragansetts & Pocomtucks against him — which quarrel was because he did not heed the advice of the English.

2 Have sent to Pocomtuck Sachems & Indians at Sunxis, who are expected here — desire Uncas also to come

3 Have charged Pocomtuck & Sunxis Indians to forbear acts of hostility during Comrs's session — require Uncas to forbear all acts towards Pocomtuck Sunxis and other Indians while Comrs are at Hartford.

Letter from Corporation May 7. 1659.

Have paid the 500£ — are pleased to hear that the work prospers — think it best to print Mr Pierson's Catechism in N.E. — leave it with you to do what is fit in regard to "Mis" Mayhew — hear from Mr Endicotts letter that the bible is translated into the Indian tongue — think that printing it will be acceptable to God & profitable to the heathen — wish to know how many bibles you intend to print, & how much paper will be wanted — desire to know how many Indians at the University & what progress they make. We recommend Mr John Brock as a person fit to carry on the work among the Indians — have sent you 50 books to be disposed of as you think best. Desire Mr Eliot may have some of them.

Answer to Corporation. Sept 7. 1659.

Have received the 500£. Mr Usher will send you 40 copies of Mr Pierson's catechism, if done before ship sails. Have allowed "Mistris" Mayhew 10£ this year & kept her eldest son at school. Have disposed of the books you sent. We shall first have the New Testament printed in the Indian language — about 1000 copies — Mr Usher will furnish paper — there are 5 young Indians in the Latin School at Cambridge (turn over

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at Hartford 1659 continued

The 5 Indian Youths at Cambridge are diligent and make good proficiency; the President in a letter to us Aug. 23. 1659 says the Indians in Mr Corlett's school were examined by himself & others as to their knowledge of Latin, & they gave good satisfaction.

Have desired Mr Elliot to speak to Mr. Brock, but never heard of his being inclined to the work.

	£
We have remaining of the Stock only	125.12.10
Expenses this year amount to	546. 1. 11
We shall have to draw on you for	800.0.0 to defray

all expenses, including the printing.

We agreed with Mr Usher to have him allow 6 £ per cent. for all monies he paid by our order, but the parties concerned chose rather goods at 3d per shilling advance — little money has been paid. Sept 7. 1659

Indian Stock Account. Cr.

Balance of last account	238.5.9
Rec^d in 1659 of Mr Usher [per Harwood]	500.0.0
Rec^d for materials left of Indian bldg	13.9.0
	751.14.9

Contrary — Dr

	£
Mr Thos. Mayhew at Vineyard	30
Mistress Mayhew	10
Peter Folger, school mr	20
4 Indian teachers 1 at 10, 3 at 5	25
Mr Elliot	50
5 Indian Interpreters	50
Charges expended by him on sundry occasions	10
Mr Elliots eldest son for his pains among Indians	20
Mr Wm. Thomson, studying the Indian language	10
Mr Pierson's salary	20
Indians in N. Haven Colony	5
do — in Plymouth "	5
Richard Bourne, Plymouth teacher of Indians	20
Maj. Atherton, keeping Courts and instructing Indians	15
Drugs for sick Indians	5
Mr Rawson's salary	5
Hoes & other tools & long lains by	15
	315

	£
Mr Thos. Danforth, diet & clothing 5 Indians at Cambridge 2 and Mr Mayhew's son	80
Goodman Fessinden, diet Mr Mayhew's son	8
Mr Corlett, schoolmaster at Cambridge diet John Stanton formerly teaching Indian scholars and Mr Mayhew's son	22
Mr Daniel Weld Roxbury diet & teaching 4 Indians	20.
Clothing Indians by Mr Weld	34.19
Books & paper for Indian scholars	3.15
Diet, apparel, books &c for John Stanton 1 year 25 £ but 3 £ is behind	22
Mr Green, printing the Psalms and Mr Pierson's Catechism	40
Mr Usher, printing letters [types] for the bible	80.7.6
	311.1.6
	315.
	626 1.6

15 £ worth of tools to be distributed to Indians in the 4 Colonies. Comm^rs & Mr Mayhew to take charge of them

Letter to Dutch Governor at request of Mass. Comrs

Some of our English have lately been in those parts about Fort Aurania, to find a meet place for a plantation within bounds of Mass. whose patent extends from Atlantic to West Sea; Gov.t of Mass. have given some of their people liberty to erect a plantation in those parts, & they intend to effect the same yet without entrenching on Dutch rights — they desire liberty to pass up and down Hudson's river, & we ask it for them, they paying such duties as may be expected. 7-7-59

Messengers sent to Pocomtuck Sachem have returned — & brought letter from Capt. Pynchon

Capt Pynchon's letter: —

1 Coming to Pocomtuck, he who was interpreter declared your message to the Sachems. They said they desired peace & friendship — they knew of no wrongs done to the English; if any done, it was not by allowance of the Sachems; if any injury was
2 made out, they would make satisfaction, and not countenance injury to the English
3 They declined coming to Hartford — know of no engagement to go there; have a great meeting among themselves in 3 days. They are in confederacy with the Sougudkes & Mohawks & others & can do nothing without them.

The refuse to cease all acts of hostility; for they have sent but 7 or 8 men to lie in wait for some of Uncas' men only 2 days before; and they cannot call them in, nor notify the Indians on the Dutch River and others, who are daily sending out men.

They will do any thing reasonable, but will not make peace with Uncas.

Mr Pynchon says he took this down from the Interpreter's mouth because Wm. Edwards who accompanied him was in haste; Edwards may relate some more

Samuel Marshfield was the Interpreter and would have written the Sachem's answer, but he is a slow scribe, & could not do it in season. He subscribes his hand to the truth of what I have written

[Mr Pynchon was not one of the Messengers — he only wrote the letter for Mr Marshfield. Wm Edwards was evidently one ~~of the~~ messenger.

N.E. Commissioners
Meeting at Hartford, 1659 — continued.

John Webb and other inhabitants of Northampton complained that 2 Dutchmen, 1 Irishman and 1 Frenchman had stolen away 7 mares & other cattle and driven them to Pocamtuck, last Lords' day; they desired the Sachem to pursue & apprehend said thieves and bring back the mares, &c, for which they promised the Sachem 50s for every mare, if they also brought back the men. The said Sachem Wonopequen undertook the same & sent word to Northampton to come and receive their mares. John Webb and others went up for the mares which they saw in the Indians' possession as also the men; the said Wenopequen refused to deliver them according to agreement, and required a great sum of wampum, coats, shirts, liquors &c. saying he had bought them of his Indians and that each mare was worth 20£.

Instructions for Thos. Stanton & others sent to Pocomtuck Sept. 10. 1659 —

We are dissatisfied with their former answer. They have done much injury to Mr. Brewster during their siege of Uncas fort, for which we expect satisfaction of the Pocomtuck Sachem he being the chief Captain in that war. you will require him to deliver up to you the mares cattle & the men; and satisfy the men of Northampton for trouble, to come out & what was promised; we are resolved to recover them. If you get them, the animals are to be given to the owners, and the men to be delivered to Mr Pynchon, to be sent to Boston jail. If you cannot recover them, you will notify Mr Pynchon and Gov. of Con. They are not to come near to English towns in armed companies, nor invade or affront any English person or house, nor trouble any Indians living in English families, nor those that plant on land hired of the English, nor hinder any Indian sent with letters has a guide.

Eltweed Pomeroy's mare, killed by Poquion above 20 years ago is not yet paid for. The delinquent is since dead. Comrs think it just that Gov. of Connecticut should pay for the mare.

Pequots under Robin had injured Robert Allin and John Lager by killing their swine. Uncas & Robin are to deliver up the men that did the damage, to R. A. and J.L. to be disposed of by them till satisfaction be made.

Pequots injured others — these belonging to Con. Courts.

Robert Ashley of Sp. had a horse killed by a Nepamet Indian last year, who lives at Quabaug under Sachem Annoackamor. Not to be demanded of said Sachem, or the man. Mr Pynchon to see to it, and Mass. Gov.

N.E. Commissioners
Meeting at Hartford 1659 — continued

Pequots — did not pay the tribute & were sleout against their governors. Comrs imprisoned 3 of them — one for aiding Uncas against the Pocomtucks, &c. Cashawashet, Tumsquash & Cussuhet have not appeared at this meeting, nor any of the Patuxet Co. nor sent in their tribute. Each fined 10 fathoms of wampum

Ahbachickwood
Cawsashawant
Weesawasitick
Nahanawgwell
Tomegesbuce
Manceshamaqu
Woolecheam
Sawbontwoseesun
} These Pequots have engaged in the late war, and are to pay 6 fathoms of wampum each. Thomas Stanton to collect this and the tribute, with help of Constables of N. London & Southertown

Sept 14. Cachamaquen brought in for Robin's Pequots 78 fathoms of wampum, & prisoners were released. Tumsquash brought in 50 fathoms for Pequots under Cawshawashet with excuses — their fines forgiven. Cusawashett to pay 24 fathoms more & Robin 2 more all these make 154 fathoms. Also 40 fathoms from Long Island. All now received 168 fathoms. Thomas Stanton had 80 fathoms for his salary. Rest left with Mr Talcott.

Cauishesinomon
Caushaweshet
and their assistants
} continued as governors.

Capt Denison
Lieut Smith
Mr. Stanton
Constables of N. London and Southertown
} to aid them.

Indians at Wethersfield that attend Mr Pierson and repair from Pawaxing & from labor on the Lord's day, to have 6 yards of trading cloth, for the chief ones.

Paduck Indians — formerly ordered to return to their place, & they are willing so to do. Com. Court to see they are not injured by English or Indians.

Mr Brewster complained of wrong done him by Indians that besieged Uncas' fort. They attempted to forcibly enter his house — took away some goods & stole his corn. Comrs order the Indians to pay him 40 fathoms wampum viz — Tunxis Indians 10 fathom
Pocomtuck " 15 "
Narragansetts 15 "

Mr Brewster also complains that Narragansetts killed a Mohegan in his employ last spring, as he was flying to Mr Brewster for aid; they took him from her & shot him by her side. Major Atherton to require 80 fathoms wampum for this deed, & 15 fathoms above.

N.E. Commissioners
meeting at Hartford 1659 — continued

John Stanton neglects his study & has committed misdemeanors — as President informs

Letter to said John Stanton. Sept 12
About cost bestowed on him, & his disregard of God and his own good; & grieving his parents. At request of his father, they were willing to give him another trial. Coun. of Mass. to order.

Claims of Mass. & Connec. to Pequot Country.
Con. Comrs claimed all the country by patent, conquest, possession, &c. They say the Pequots were stirred up & provoked by forces of Mass. and then fell on Con. & killed many, especially the bloody massacre at Wethersfield — We conquered & expelled the Pequots without the aid of Mass. and did not after ask Mass. for aid.
We pursued the enemy with 40 men; when they returned to this country we beat them out, on our own account.
We disposed of those remaining to Uncantonimo & Uncas not consulting with Mass.
We had right to the Pequot Country before the Confederation and the Comrs cannot take away that right.
The Pequots fled the country before we combined with Massachusetts. signd John Mason

Answer of Comrs of Mass. Sept 10
We deny their right by patent — they cannot prove any.
As to possession, we first took it up by building houses in Mr Sloughton's time; after this, Mr Winthrop by commission from us settled a plantation on West side of Pequot river, but Comrs gave it to Connecticut, intending the east side for Mass.
As to conquest, our charge was treble that of Con.
We sent 40 men which came to Narragansett a few hours after Connecticut men landed, and soon the rest arrived, & continued 2 or 3 months till all the Pequots were slain or taken. There was then no settled authority in Con. but that derived from Mass. "their principal men then living in the Bay."
The Confederation has helped Con. not injured them.

Return of Conn.
Adhere to right by patent — the house of Mass. was not in Pequot Country but west of the river, and was deserted & most of it carried away by Mass. people.
Mr Winthrop's plantation was on both sides of the river & went to Patucket — this has been given to Con. by Comrs
As to Conquest, we saw none of your men till the work was over; then we saw them at Monhegan river; they refused to relieve us, but desired us to aid them against Block Island — Our government was carried on without reference to the Bay. Sept 12

N.E. Commissioners
Meeting at Hartford 1659 — continued

Reply of Comrs of Mass.

Deny the right by Patent — claim right by conquest. We were solicited by Connecticut to hasten on our forces, & Capt Patrick was sent to the Pequot Country & not to Block Island. Sept. 13.

Judgment of Plymouth & New Haven Comrs.

We see no cause to vary from determination of last year — Connecticut has not proved a right by patent — as to possession uncertain. We consider them joint conquerors; Connec. did the great work but Mass. was in motion on the same design, & struck in with them in prosecuting the same war, & did in another place vanquish the enemy. Sept 13. 1659. Signed by 4.

Reply of Pocomtuck Sachems to our message as interpreted by Thos. Stanton.

We ask for continuance of peace with English — we do not charge the English with doing us wrong; though our people have met with some particular abuses, they were not countenanced by Eng. Governors — Some of our men are young & foolish & may have done the English some wrong but we do not countenance them — As for Mr Brewsters house, we had information that 20 of our enemies were in there, & that they furnished Uncas with guns, powder and shot, as Mr Thompson did, as the two women did relate to us when they came out of the fort to us. Two men shot at us from the other side of the river and our young men went over, & concluded they had returned to the house, not finding them. The goods taken in an Indian sack did not belong to English, but to our enemies, as Wewoke's wife told us — we have not intended to wrong the English; nor we — we come near their houses with our arms, nor meddle with Indian servants, nor any that plant on English grounds; we know them by marks, as a white cloth in their lock, & they giving us their names.

As for the Northampton mares, you may have them. What was said against us about them was out of mistake for they understood not us nor we them; it is usual for the English that come to us to speak much though they understand little. The English owners' goods stolen out of Mr Brewsters house were returned again, with a reproof to my men for that attempt. A year since at Niantick our men trampled on some wheat; Mr made the English full satisfaction, and so we will do for the future; and for any wrong done to Mr Brewster, which we are not yet aware of. Do not urge us to a peace with Uncas, for he promises much but will perform nothing; we know his falseness. If one messenger be sent to us, we desire they may not be liars & tale carriers, but sober men, & such as we can understand. Per me Th. Stanton

[These Pocomtucks were brave, enterprising, shrewd men — far superior to Northampton & Springfield Indians — were often in alliance with Mohawks, were the chief actors in this war against Uncas.

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at New Haven Sept. 5. 1660 –

Letter from the Corporation, Cooper's Hall London, April 28. 1660
Signed John Hooper, Clerk of the Corp.

Have paid 800£ and bill to Mr. Thos. Mayhew, for his assigns 30£
Are well satisfied with the 10£ to Mistris Mayhew, and what you have done for her eldest son – desire to know his age & proficiency.
Are glad to hear of the progress of the 5 Indian youths at University.
It is wondered by some here that no more is done, when there are about 20 teachers under salary – We concur with you about printing New Testament, have received a sheet from you – think it will be better to print 1500 than 1000. We hear Mr Elliot has translated the whole bible. We have agreed with an able printer for 3 years on the terms and losses, and have sent 104 reams of paper – hope both presses will be employed & the whole bible printed – We desired to have you limit the expenses to 500£, but on account of the New Testament have paid the bill 800£ – We have printed the Indian confessions lately sent over to us and have sent you 150 of them, of which 50 are for Mr Elliot.
Desire to know how many Indian children under tutorage to what schoolmasters they pertain, & what proficiency they make, & how much they differ in language.

You say Mr Usher pays 6 per cent advance on what money he pays. Some in New England & here will give much more advance; and think you had better get a fit one to undertake the business who will give the most advance.

M. 15 332 "We understand the exchange of money thither is not less than 25 per cent. and if in goods, much more".

Mr Johnson the printer – desire his name may be mentioned as printer of the bible with others. – you will take care of his diet, lodging & washing.

P.S. Corporation propose to send over 500£ in pieces of Eight [dollars] to be coined in N.E. and the advantage thereof to go to the Indian work, we paying for coinage – this is for your consideration.

Answer of Commrs. Sept 10 1660.

We cannot satisfy all your desires, as the place of our meeting is remote from most of those employed in the work – Have requested Mr Elliot to write to you & and give you information – we have been informed that about 100 of Mr Elliot's children conversed in the bible, and many more at Plymouth, Martin's Vineyard, and other places. One Indian youth at Cambridge died last summer; 4 proceed in their learning very well; 2 youths at Roxbury with Mr Wells died last summer; & there has been much mortality among Indians – 2 more are with him. Their language throughout the country where the English are, is in general the same, though differing in dialect, but the natives well understand & converse with one another

Letter to Corporation continued

Mr. Mayhew gives an encouraging account of the progress of the Gospell at the Vineyard &c — he asks for some relief for his son's widow, who is poor — we continue the sum given last year, & the charge of educating the son. The son is about 12 years old; we know not his skill in the Indian language; it is not best to support him beyond this year unless he be given up to us for this work, and consents thereto. We shall be slow to take many more English or Indian youths to educate, till we see how those turn out on whom we have bestowed so much; for several already educated offer to be employed, but are not willing to make it their sole business, which we must desire; We wished the copy of the bible might have been more fully perused & perfected by skillful helps; but shall attend your advice, and the printing of the Old & New Testament will be carried on together by Mr Green & Mr Johnson — which they have begun & will prosecute with diligence. We have seen a sheet of Genesis and shall transmit one to you. The printers think they can print a sheet every week, & compute the whole at 150 sheets. Mr. Johnson will be gratified as you propose; Mr. Usher says the paper we send is not all sveable — We shall send a particular account of disbursements of this year. This & former accounts are recorded in the acts of the Commissioners, which are perused by 4 General Courts and are open to the view of all men. £120.1.8 is cleared by the lesser accounts of Mr. Usher. We have remaining in stock 347£ — & have charge you with a bill of 800£ but hope 600£ will do. The press will be very chargeable, & we shall employ Mr. James on Long Island where the Indians desire to be instructed. We are willing to receive 500£ besides the 800£, in goods or pieces of Eight, wherein there will be loss rather than gain, by coining them, unless they be very good, as the mint master informs us, though the government expects no profit thereby.

Mr Usher has given us good satisfaction nor have we heard of any one who would undertake it on better terms. We are apt to believe that if any should give a higher rate they would advance the price [of goods] in their payments and we should be losers. The goodness of the key advances the salaries, and all we have to deal with are merchants in that respect. In two years there has been paid out but 270£ money, the advance on which is about 16£ — Sept 10 - 1660

P.S. 2 Indian youths taught to read & write are put out as apprentices — one to a carpenter, the other to Mr Green the printer. They follow their business very well.

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at New Haven 1660 — continued

Account of Indian Stock. — Credit.

Balance of last account	125.12.10
Advanced on 273.15.0. paid in cash at 6 per c	16. 8. 0
Bill of Exchange last Spring	800. 0. 0
	942.0.10

Debtor as follows:

	£
Messenger from Hartford to Boston with letters for Corporations	2.0.0
Coats given to deserving Indians in Com.	2.0.0
Clothing for Indian Apprentice	2.0.0
Blankets & Rugs for Indians at Roxbury & Cambridge	2.10.0
Physic for Indians at Cambridge	0.10.0
200 reams of paper, letters, ink, and materials to work, as per bill	120.1.8
Mr Green, distributing fonts of letters & printing 6 sheets of N.T. at 4£ per sheet	24.0.0
Books, paper &c for Indian Scholars at Cambridge & Roxbury & for Mr Mayhew's son	5.6.0
Mr Johnson's expenses on his first arrival, before he settled at Cambridge	1.4.0
Mr Thos. Mayhew at Vineyard	30.0.0
Widow Mayhew, towards her suppt	10.0.0
Peter Folger, teacher & School mr.	20.0.0
Hiacoomes, School mr & Teacher	10.0.0
7 more Indian teachers at 50s.	17.10.0
Mr Wilds, Roxbury, diet & teaching 2 Indian boys 1 year, and 2 part of year that died, & burial	35.0.0
& clothing of them	15.0.0
	297.1.8

Mr John Elliot	50.0.0
Mr John Elliot Jr.	20.0.0
Mr Joseph Elliot who schooles Indian — 2 years	20.0.0
8 Ind. School mrs by the E.	30.0.0
Mr Thomson, teaching Ind. about N. London & Paquot by	10.0.0
Mr Pierson, Branford.	20.0.0
Mr Richard Bourne Plymouth keeps a weekly lecture among Ind.	20.0.0
Maj. Atherton keeping Counts and instructing Ind.	15.0.0
For deserving Indians in Con. Plym. & N.H. 5£ each colony	15.0.0
Mr Danforth, Cambridge diet 4 Scholars 1 year, another 7 mo. (he died last Spring) & burial — clothing; & Mr Mayhew's son 1 year	74.16.0
Mr Phiscendon (Cambridge) diet of Mr Mayhew's son	8.0.0
Mr Corlet teaching 4 Ind. & Mr Mayhew's son, & 1 that died	14.0.0
	296.16.0
	297.1.8
	£593.17.8

In the book it is 594.8.6

Balance in the hands of Mr Her. Usher, 347.12.4

Mass. Com'rs to see to many things.

40£ were paid Mr Green last year for printing Mr Pierson's Catechism and the Psalms.

Com'rs wrote to Mr James, L.I. encouraging him to proceed and ordered him 10£ towards hiring one Interpreter, &c.

Mistress Bland at the Vineyard to have 5£ for her pains & physic bestowed on sick Indians, &c.

Letters from Mr Danforth, Mr Usher, Mr Elliot, Mr Mayhew, Mr Green concerning corporation business — Joshua Sylvester concerning Shelter Island — Maj Atherton concerning Narragansetts — These at New Haven, & copies of Answers to 4 of them.

Meeting at New Haven 1660.— continued.

Complaint of Cos. that Narragansets last summer in dead of night, shot 8 bullets into an English house at a new plantation at Mohegan & fired the same, wherein 5 English were asleep. Narragansett Sachems say they do not allow such things, but offer no satisfaction.

Ninigret complained of — he murdered some peaceable Long Island Indians at Gull Island, & threaten the English.

Satisfaction to be demanded by Capt Denison, Mr. Stanton Thos. Minor, Thos Leffingwell, Thos. Tracy, or by Denison Stanton & some of the others.

Message to Ninigret & Narragansets.

1 Indians required to deliver up the 4 chief ones that shot into the house at Mohegan, or pay 500 fathoms wampum.

2 Also required to pay the 95 fathoms ordered last year, for killing an Indian servant at Mrs Brewster's feet, &c

3 To pay, or give security in land or other persons, goods and lands to be desired

4 Ninigret's barbarous murdering the Indians at Gull Island If he invades Long Island, English are to help the Indians and drive him away.

5 Let Ninigret know that Cashasinamon has not sent any of his Pequots against the Narragansetts. Those taken & slain went without his consent, and have justly suffered for disobedience. Ninigret not to molest Pequots, nor retain any that run away.

Uncas to have same directions given to him about Pequots. Uncas & his brother took away an English boat with aider &c & abused the men; & shot at peaceable Pequots passing to meeting of Comrs.

Satisfaction to be required

Require an answer, & transmit it to Gov. of Connec.

If the Narragansets refuse to deliver the persons or the 595 fathoms of wampum; Gen Court of Cos. is desired to send men enough to force satisfaction.

If the persons be delivered up, they shall be sent to Barbados

Directions to English of Long Island, about resisting the Narragansetts if they attack the Indians, &c

Mr Baker & Lieut Gardiner had purchased lands of Indian Sachem of L.I.

Connecticut may take Huntington & Setauket under their jurisdiction.

Pequot Tribute

Cashasinamon brought in 66 fathoms } They continued Governor and same Assistants continued.
Cashawashet — " 78 "

Connec. G. Court requested to set out land at Wawaramaquett for Robert and his Company.

Cashawashet this Co. may keep the neck of land at Swamscut though it be claimed by some English. Cos. & Mass. to satisfy the Eng.

Cashawashet
Cashasinamon
Tunsquash
Youwenattanoe
Cushamatten
Tekuwish
} governors & assistants — to have each a coat, for service in governing Pequots &c

N.E. Commissioners.
Meeting at New Haven 1660 – continued

Wampum

Thos. Stanton have 120 fathoms, wch is salary.
and the 24 fathoms remains with Treasurer of New Haven
Said Treasurer had also in wampum £29. 10-0 at
5 shillings pr fathom [118 fathoms] – 6 pr ctum.
Treasurer of Connecticut had in 1659 88 fathoms.
Treasurer of Massachusetts had in 1658. 14 do –
And since 1656 the colonies' stock has owed to
Massachusett 20 fathoms; to Plymouth 18, to New Haven 13.
Indians who will put their children apprentices
to English, shall have a coat yearly, besides meat & drink
& clothing for the children.

Complaints of Fishermen that Mackerel are
caught before they have spawned, & they waste away: –
Com'rs call "the fish the most staple commodity in
this country" & recommend Gen. Courts to forbid
mackerel fishing till July 15, yearly.

Thomas Stanton was employed 1650 to attend
on Com'rs as Interpreter, & to gather up the Tributes
and do other services as to the Indians, & had
yearly 30£ out of the tribute. Some of the tribute
has ceased, & the rest brought in by the Indians;
Com'rs propose a reduction of Salary; to allow him 10£
for attending the meetings, & pay him reasonably for
other services. He did not accept of this offer, so Com'rs
paid him 30£ but declared they could not give this
hereafter.

John Stanton who has been at Cambridge some
years past, has, after some miscarriages there, left
the college without consent of Com'rs. He was now
seriously reproved, & promised to amend & said he
had been at Mr Pierson's some time. Not willing to
wholly cast him off – proposed that if he behaved well
& was diligent in his studies till next meeting,
they would continue his allowance; but if otherwise
they must leave him to himself

Meeting ended Sept 17.

[John Stanton to attend the meetings of the Com'rs
This was ordered Sept 1661. [as Interpreter &c]

Cashasinnamon is the same as Robin
Cashawashet is the same as Hermon Garret.

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at Plymouth Sept 5. 1661.

Letter from Corporation, May 18. 1661

Have paid 800£ — are glad to hear of the progress of printing the bible — we are now no Corporation but have hopes the same will be renewed —

Commissioners sent to the King, the New Testament in Indian language with a letter

They say "we are of the same faith & belief in all points of doctrine with our countrymen and other reformed churches, though not alike persuaded in some matters of order which in outward respects has been unhappy to us."

Many of the wild Indians have been taught the Christian Religion, & attend on preachers, and their children are taught to read & write, and some have learned the Latin & Greek tongues. We have undertaken to print the whole bible in Indian and the New Testament is finished, one of which we present to your majesty. This has been done by charity of our countrymen in England; We pray your majesty to confirm the corporation

Letter to Richard Huchinson & William Ashurst

Have received the 800£. The New Testament is printed & the 5 books of Moses — we send you 20 New Testaments — to be disposed of — one to the King, one to Lord Chancellor, 5 to Doct Reynolds Mr Carril, Mr Baxter & two vice-chancellors — the rest as you see cause.

We have drawn on you for 800£

We have remaining 414. 4. 4 stock, most of which will be expended in printing the bible & a new impression of the Catechism, Sept 12. 1661

Indian Stock. Creditor

Balance of last account		347. 12. 0
Dan paid Mr Green	—	5. 0. 0
Bill of Exchange . .	—	800. 0. 0
		1152. 12. 0

No Interpreter alluded to at this meeting, but John Hauton was then and Doubtless acted, if one was needed.

N. E. Commissioners
Meeting at Plymouth 1661 — continued

Indian Stock, Debtor

John Latimer sent from N. Haven to Boston to carry letters for the Corporation, ship about sailing	2.10.0
E Coats to Pequot Sachems	3.2.6
Mistress Bland at Vineyard for care & physic for Indians & surgery	5.0.0
Mr Mayhew distributed to deserving Indians	2.10.0
Disbursements for Printing	196.19.1
Books for Indian scholars & to Matthew Mayhew	8.17.11
Allowed to New Haven last year 5£ for Indians which Joseph Alsop took from Boston to carry to N.H. but was cast away at sea	5.0.0
Mr James, Long Island	10.0.0
Mr Pierson for Extraordinaries	10.0.0
do — for his salary	30.0.0
Mr John Elliot senr	50.0.0
3 Men Interpreters, Robert, John Magus, Ponanpam & Upacowillin, schoolmasters	40.0.0
Mr John Elliot Jr	25.0.0
Mr Joseph Elliot	10.0.0
Mr Thomas Mayhew at Vineyard	30.0.0
do — do for extra pains	10.0.0
8 Indian teachers — Sakomas, Mesmeckeen, Palcanah, Kisquich, Samuel, Manaso, James and Annawanitt	30.0.0
Wheel, cards & cotton wool for women at the Vineyard	10.0.0
Mistress Mayhew	10.0.0
Mr Phesenden Cambridge, diet of Matt. Mayhew	8.0.0
Peter Folger at the Vineyard	20.0.0
Mistress Bland, care & physic for Indians	5.0.0
Mr Danforth, Cambridge, diet & clothing of 4 Indian scholars 1 year at 15£ each	60.0.0
Clothing Matthew Mayhew 1 year	5.0.0
Clothing 20 f. wood 18l.	1.18.0
Mr Corlet teaching 4 Indians & Matt. Mayhew	12.0.0
Mr Weld, Roxbury, diet, clothing & teaching 2 Indian boys, 1 year	30.0.0
Mr Bourne, of Sandwich	25.0.0
Mr Wm Thomson	20.0.0
Maj. Atherton, keeping Courts &c	15.0.0
Indians in Plymouth, Conn. & N. Haven	15.0.0
John Stantore	25.0.0
	730.17.6
In Book it is	738.8.1
Balance due	414.4.3

N. E. Commissioners
Meeting at Plymouth 1661 continued

Letter to Mr Usher — about money &c:

Letters from Mr Elliot, Mr Mayhew, Mr Pierson
Mr Chauncy, & Mr Thompson were read.
They and the copies of answers to be sent to Boston.

John Stanton brought from Mr Pierson testimonials of his good carriage & proficiency. 25£ allowed him. If he neglects the Indian work, he is to refund.

Mr Usher to take charge of New Testaments 200 to be bound straight for Indians immediately. 1000 copies of Mr Elliot's Catechism to be printed.

Cushasimmamon } continued over the Pequots.
Cushawashet } They brought in Wampum from Cushasimmamon 72 fathoms
& 4 assistants } Cushawashet — 53 "

Capt Denison }
Thos Stanton } to assist them.
James Avery }
Saml Morgan }

Pequots living near Paucatuck may improve the lands they have broken up for 5 years, & then Mass. Gen. Court to provide for them, that Court having granted the lands to Capt. Gookin & Mr Richardson

Gen Court of Conn. to be stirred up to lay out lands for Robin at Waronomorak.

Letter to Rhode Island
complaining of their inhabitants beginning to settle near Paucatuck & the Pequod country, on lands which English conquered of the Pequots. Also the Narragansetts complained of Samuel Wilbore & company settling about Point Judith. Land is in controversy between Cashawashet & Ninnegrett — to be referred to Commrs at Boston.

Message to Uncas, upon complaint of Mass. Gen Court. — They complain that he had invaded Wosamequin and the Indians of Quabaquatt (Quabaug) subjects of Mass. killing some, carrying away some, spoiling them goods to value of 33£ Mass. has required you to restore captives & make satisfaction & you have not answered Wenequin (you to return captives & give satisfaction.
Sept 13.

Major Mason answered for Uncas after this. — about violence at Quabauk. Uncas professed that he did not know they were Mass. subjects; that they were not Wosamequin's men but Onopequin's his deadly enemy — that all captives were sent home — that Wesamequins son and rivers of his men had fought against him (Uncas) several times.

Wamsutta sachem of Sowamset, being now at Plymouth, claimed Quabauk Indians as belonging to him, & that he did war against Uncas last summer for that account.

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at Plymouth 1661 continued

Order of Comrs. Sept 5. desiring all to use their endeavours to apprehend & secure Edward Whalley & Wm. Goffe.

Colonies Stock of Wampum

Brought by Pequots of old stock 15 fathoms, and by the Narragansetts what was left there [Connecticut?] to satisfy messengers & others 5:15 fathoms [meaning Doubles 515 fathoms]

So Massachusetts has now 14 fathoms
Plymouth — " " 125 "
Connecticut " " [515] "
New Haven " " 142 "
796 "

Proportioned to the colonies together with satisfaction of all former demands; viz.

To Massachusetts	464 fathoms	; she wants		450
To Plymouth	105 "	; She must pay dollars		20
To Connecticut	147 "	; " " "	do	368
To New Haven	80 "	; " " "	do	62
	796 "			450

Meeting ended Sept 14.

Meeting at Boston Sept. 4. 1662.

Letter from Corporation — per Robert Boyle, Governor.

King has granted a Charter of Incorporation, including many nobility & other persons of quality & most of those formerly employed — they to appoint Comrs in N.E.

At present we desire you to have the same care and management you have had. Our income is at present low, as some have taken advantage of the letter of the law against all justice to release themselves of what they formerly sold, whereby our revenue is at present detained.

When of the bill of 800 £ is paid — wish you to draw as sparingly as you can. — London May 15. 1662.

Reply of Comrs. Sept 10. 1662

Are grateful for what has been done for the Indians by King and others. The work is continued as before. 2 Indians have this yeare been brought up at Cambridge College [Have been members of the college, I suppose] & are well spoken of by the President & their Tutor — others are at the grammar school, and 2 at the English School one of which is fitted for grammar School; many others are instructed to read & write. At sundry times 6 youths on whom considerable cost had been expended, have been taken away by death

N. E. Commissioners.

Meeting at Boston 1662 - continued

Reply of Comis continued -

Mr Elliot has proceeded to Captive Indians at two of their plantations, viz Martin's Vineyard & Natick, a hundred miles apart. The bible is now about half printed, & constant progress is made; the other half is like to be finished in a year; future charge is uncertain; estimated at not less than 200£. We now send to you - 20 copies of New Testament. We enclose an account of moneys expended. In this you will see a change of 5/ a sheet for 2 sheets & and 50/ a sheet for the rest. The reason is thus - Marmaduke Johnson sent over by the Corporation has behaved unworthily - has been convicted & censured in our courts; has proved very idle & absented himself from the work more than half a year at a time for want of his assistance, the printer was to have 20£ allowance, &c.

Corporation for Indians — Dr.

Printing the bible, by bill of particulars	237.5.0
300 Bibles for Indian scholars Do	119.12.6
Diet & clothing 2 do. in College & tutoring & entrance expenses for one year	44.12.3
Mr Daniel Weld Roxbury, diet, clothing & schooling 2 youths year past, abating 1/4 for 1 year & 1/2 since to Dec. 1662	25.0.0
Diet & clothing Matthew Mayhew one year	13.0.0
Schoolmaster at Cambridge for 2 Indians & M. Mayhew	8.0.0
Thos. Danforth, diet & clothing 2 Indian youths year	30.0.0
Maintenance of John Staunton 1 year	25.0.0
Mr Peirson labor & travel in instructing Indians in several plantations	30.0.0
Mr John Elliot sen.	50.0.0
His Inter. Jos. & 3 Schoolmasters, Robert some school at Cambridge, John Magus, & Cananpum, £10 ea	40.0.0
Mr John Elliot Jr	25.0.0
Mr Mayhew at Martins Vineyard	30.0.0
8 Indian Schoolmasters at Martins Vineyard viz Japons, Mammakesen, Cacanash, Kesquash Samuel, Nacasco, James, Tunawahet	30.0.0
Mr Bourne in Plymouth Colony	25.0.0
Schoolmasters in those parts	5.0.0
Capt Gookin, Instructing & Governing Indians	13.0.0
Mr Thomson, Instructing Indians about Pequot	20.0.0
Governing Indians in Plym. Cos. & N.H. Col. St. & Colony	15.0.0
Mistris Mayhew, relict of Mr Thos. Mayhew dec	6.0.0
Mr John Alcock, physic for Indian Schoolmas & oth. Ind.	7.9.5
2 Coats for Pequot Sachems	0.16.0
Mr Jos. Jones & Hampton, Instructing Ind. on L.I.	20.0.0
Capt George Denison, time & expenses among Indians	6.13.4
	£728.8.6

Credit Balance of last account 414.4.3.
Received since 800.0.0
1214.4.3.

Balance of Credit 485.15.9.

Meeting at Boston 1662 – continued

The bill of particulars for printing the Bible were as follows – (bill is Mr. Usher's)

Mending windows of printing house	1.0.5
Packthread and vellum	0.5.6
2 bbls of Ink & leather for balls	20.0.0
Hide for the press, being broken	1.0.0
160 Reams paper at 6/-	48.0.0
Printing title sheet to New Testament	1.0.0
Printing 1500 Catechisms	15.0.0
" 21 sheets of Old Testament at £3.10 (Mr Johnson being absent)	73.10.0
" 25 sheets with his helps @ 50/-	62.10.0
	[5.0.0 – see below.
Binding 200 Testaments @ 6	7.5.9
Mr Johnson's Board	
	234.11.8
add	2.13.4
	237.5.0

[The error is probably in transcribing. The 200 testament at 6d are carried out 70.10.0 probably 7.10.0 for 300 testaments is intended – or 200 at 9 makes 7.10.0.

Commissioners drew for £500 to Sept 12 1662

20 Testaments to be sent over to Mr Boyle.

Petition of Marmaduke Johnson – referred to Comrs of Mass.

Letters from Mr. Mayhew, Mr Bland, & Mr Tompson.

Capt. Gookin petitioned for aid to Natick Indians in spinning & other manufactory. Comrs ordered £10 for that end

Several Indians on L. Island have put their children in English families & brought up as servants or apprentices & to be taught to read & write, &c. Capt. Young for his trouble & expense in this business allowed 5£.

Indian Scholars at Mr Weld's, Roxbury, are to be sent to the grammar school, Cambridge when this year ends – Mr Weld may take one now sent from Martin's Vineyard, and a Pequot youth, if one can be procured

Printing Utensils belonging to the Corporation in custody of Samuel Green, Cambridge

The press & what belongs to it with 1 tinpan & 2 frisets

Two (2) Table cases for letters & one odd case

The fount of letters & Imperfections that came since

One brass bed; one Imposing stone. 2 barrels of Ink

3 chases; 2 Composing sticks; one ley brush

2 Candlesticks, one for cases & one for press.

The pane and box for the sesterem

Right brass & cabbard, the sponge, 1 galley, 1 mallet

1 Sheeting stick & furniture for chases

Letters that came before that were mingled with College's.

Thomas Minor of Southerstown complained of injuries from Narragansetts, under sachem Shawattock. Capt Godkin by order of Mass. had demanded satisfaction and obtained none. Comis. heard an agent of Shawattock's story. — then order Shawattock & men pay 20£; if refused 2 of sachem's men, to be apprehended & sold to pay the 20£ — & they may be transported out of the country.
Capt. Denison and Thos Stanton Constables of Southertown, or either of them, may execute this order.
The Indians had detained, rid, & concealed Minor's horses — and & had thrown stones, threatened with poles, to knock those on the head that came after them.

Capt Breden, Gov. of Nova Scotia complained to the Comiss. against the Mohawks, for killing some of their trading Indians, & taking some captive — about 80 persons, also killing cattle & robbing storehouses to the value of 300£. Gov. B. had sent to the Mohawks for satisfaction, & was aided by Gov. of the Mont albes but obtained nothing.
Comiss think the Mohawks have done great wrongs, contrary to their league & covenant with the English and the Indians to whom the wrong has been done. — do advise the colonies to let said Gov. raise volunteers for said service, & provisions, presuming he will so manage as not to disturb the peace of the 4 Colonies.

Indians complained against Samuel Wilbore & others of Rhode Island in claiming certain lands & possessing them. It seems some Sachems had sold same lands to Capt Hutchinson and Lieut. Hudson of Mass.
Ninnigret, & Harmon Garret laid claim to some lands and H. G. and a messenger of N. & many witnesses appeared at Boston. H. Garret said his father was a great Sachem and possessed these lands, and that Ninigret was said sachem's younger brother. Ninigrett's man said Ninigret possessed these lands according to the Indian custom being allowed to be the chief Sachem & having named the sister of Harmon Garrett; that said Harmon was not of the whole blood, his mother being a stranger.
Comiss thought it not best hurt Ninigrett's title by their act; and advised English not to disturb him.
Cashasinamon & Harmon Garrett made complaints, and desired the lands assigned them on Woworrowanuck to be speedily laid out to them. Comiss again urged on Connecticut to attend to this, & Con. Comiss engaged to aid.
English had obtained Judgment of 30£ against Cashasinamon for damage to their swine by Indians. Cash. complained and Har. G. that said damage was not done by Pequots under them, but by Mohegans. A new hearing of the case to determine, was concluded on.

Meeting at Boston 1662 — continued

Indians at Paucatuck — may remain 5 years as agreed — Mass. has assigned 8000 acres for them.

Cashasinnamon brought in no tribute owing to dissentions among them
Harmon Garrett alias Cashawashed brought in only 16, owing to same
They were ordered to collect the whole of the Pequods — one fathom a man, & pay it to Capt Denison & Mr Stanton and James Averill. They to encourage Pequots to attend to religious instruction; to seize all strong liquors brought to be sold among them.

Cashasinamon alias Robin
Cashawashed alias Harmon Garrett } to govern the Pequots — appoint under officers — and their former assistants

Capt George Denison
Thomas Stanton
James Averill } to assist in cases of difficulty — and determine controversies between English and these Indians — to do many other things in regard to these Indians

Two former, Denison & Stanton, allowed 5£ each for their service two years since to the Narragansetts.

Complaint of John Feake (or Freake in the book) that he held a vessel cast away about Point Judith, and the Narragansetts plundered much goods & said it was theirs, the vessel being cast away upon their Sachem's land. —
Comm. desired Capt Edward Hutchinson to demand of said Sachem & Indians the goods they yet retain [& let them know we allow neither English nor Indians to plunder from the sufferers — let Ninigret know we take in good part what he has returned.

Connecticut Patent was read by Commissioners. — advised to attend to ways that may conduce to peace and amity [between them & New Haven] Hoped this charter would prevent intrusions of Rhode Island — & prevent their corrupting the heathen in those parts by profaning the Sabbath, making the Indians drunk,

Capt Gookin again complained against some of R. Island.
Corwin again wrote to Rhode Island — about their intrusions at Paucatuck & elsewhere — breaking, threatening Capt Gookin's tenant, cutting his grass, profaning Sabbath, selling liquors to the Indians &c. They refer to new Charter of Con. which covers these lands.
Samuel Willis did not consent to all passages in this letter. — probably where Mass. is mentioned as having right & interests there.

Mr Pierson was invited to remove to Southertown and preach to the Pequots thereabouts.
John Stanton was interpreter at this meeting — advised to apply himself to study — to teach the Catechism & some part of the bible to the Ind — & their children to read & write.
Matthew Mayhew to apply himself to learn the Indian language.
meeting ended Sept 16. 1662

N.E. Commissioners Meeting at Boston Sept. 3. 1663.

Letter from the Corporation, per Rob Boyle, Gov. April 9. 1663

Have paid your bill for 500£ — acknowledge your prudent & careful management — we desire you to attend some things, for our present revenue is not above 320£ per annum; & besides officers salaries, we have a suit for an estate which we bought at above 500£ per annum which suit is expensive — We desire that few books be bought; that the charges for Mistress Mayhew, Mr. Mayhew & John Stanton & Capt. Gookin, extraordinary gifts to Indians, & any other expenses that can be spared, be forborne, unless great detriment to the work shall hereby ensue —

We send you 433 pieces of eight, something better than your standard poise, 38 pounds 10 ounces 12 pennyweight which cost us 100£ sterling here; we hope coining this into your coin according to your standard will make a considerable advance for your supply next year; What is besides this 100£, we desire that you take up moneys with the allowance others have in such cases for bills of exchange paid here of your coin there, which we understand is 15 or 20 per cent; by this, we are informed there will be more gained to the corporation than by making returns as has of late been done. Hope the Bible will be finished by the return of the ships.

N.E. 15. 332

Mr Elliot informs us that John Wampon has again returned to to his work, & his brother here gives us assurance of his reformation. — We have thought fit to order that the Psalms in metre shall be printed in the Indian language.

Reply of Commissioners, Sept 18. 1663

We have improved the 433 pieces of Eight to the utermost we could by minting or otherwise, and the 100£ sent amounts to 117£ 0s. 7d.

Mr Usher allowed 6 per cent for what he paid in money; and what he paid in goods 3d on a shilling profit which is generally chosen & which is much better than our money, and esteemed by those that receive it as good as payment in England, considering the adventure [insurance] freight & other charges.

As to taking up money here, we fear it will be difficult; for though there is such an advance as you mention, it is not always to be had, but many times the exchange is upon even terms; this will require some officer to pay & keep accounts & thus lessen the advance, & not give so good satisfaction as the former way hath done, when they might go into a large warehouse & furnish themselves with what they want, at least 3d per shilling cheaper than they can buy it with ready money.

We have indeed Mr Usher to allow 12 per cent advance for what he shall receive in England, & keep the accounts gratis, & prevent our trouble of making payments, keeping accts &c which we cannot attend to, living dispersed & meeting but once a year. These are our thoughts we leave the determination to you.

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at Boston 1663 — continued.

Letters from private friends gives us hopes that you have recovered, in the Law suit, & not lost what was feared.

The abatements you mention we will attend to:

The Salaries & charges for them all (except Mr Mayhew) are now due by agreement for last year, and must of necessity be paid. We shall pay Mrs Mayhew 6£ for last year, but let her know she must not expect more.

Mr Nonnadabe Johnson returned to the press and behaved indifferently well since, but the bible being finished we dismissed him at the end of the term you contracted with him for. Understanding you have agreed with him for another year we shall endeavor to employ him in printing the Psalms, & a little treatise of Mr Baxter's which Mr Eliot is translating into Indian: There will not be full employment for him after this, our own printer will be sufficient.

Mr Thomson has desisted from his work & his salary is abated. The others improve themselves in the great work — Capt. Gookin employment is very useful among the Indians, in governing them, ordering their town affairs, taking an account of their labor & how their children profit, &c. The 2 students at College are diligent; 5 other youths are at the inferior schools; John Stanton & Mr. Mayhew are dischar[ged] as you advise,

We have drawn for 405£. Mr Usher will send 20 copies of the bible, and as many of the Psalms, if printed (the Psalms) before the ships depart.

Corporation for Indians — Debtor

Printing the bible, books for Indian Schoolars; tutorage of 2 Indian students, per bills of particulars	140.12.6
Diet & clothing 2 Ind. Students at College — 3 others at the Grammar school, per clothing & diet for Mr Mayhew and some other charges, per account of particulars	94.0.6
Diet, clothing &c. boarding 2 Indians with Mr Wald at Roxbury for a year	30.0.0
Gram. School master at Camb. for Indians & Mayhew	11.0.0
John Stanton 25£ — John Eliot 50£	75.0.0
Eliot, Inter. Job. & William, John Magus & Tuppuck	40.0.0
John Eliot Jr 25£. Mr Mayhew at Vineyard 30£	55.0.0
8 Ind. teachers & school masters at Vineyard	30.00
Mr Bourne at Sandwich 25£. his 2 School masters Charles William £6.10	31.10.0
Mr Peirson 30£. Mrs Mayhew 6. Mr James E.H. £20	56.0.0
Capt Gookins 15£ Capt Geo Denison 5£	20.0.0
Laying out & bounding Indian Towns	10.00
Nonnadabe Johnson rec. here, to be abated here on	5.0.0
	£598.3.0

Credit — Balance of last acct 485.15.9
Received of Mr Usher 500.0.0
Produce of 433 pieces of Eight 117.10.7
(31 lbs 10 oz. 12 pwts.)
1102.16.4 Balance of Credit 504.13.4

Meeting at Boston 1663 — continued.

Robin & Harmon Garret & other Pequots complained of Uncas. Referred to Connecticut Gov.t
Comrs again enjoin the laying out lands for Indians.

Robin brought 50 fathoms wampum } in full for arrears
Harmon Garret 30 do " } to this day.

For future, Robin to pay yearly for his company, 40 fathoms, & Hermon G. for his company 40 fathoms. — 80 fathoms in all.

Mass. Comrs petitioned about Pequot Country claimed by Connec. but formerly determined by Comrs to belong to Mass. Inhabitants there much disturbed by these claims — desire Comrs to determine.
Con. Comrs are ready for the hearing of the Comrs.
Comrs of N. Haven & Plymouth — decided to defer the matter till next meeting. [This was about Southertown]

Peter Stuyvesant, Gov. of N. Netherlands appeared before Comrs Sept 9. & complained of English not observing agreement of 1650 about bounds &c and asked whether they viewed said agreement as in force.
He was referred to Con. Comrs, & they having had no notice of this application, desired a respite till next meeting.

Comrs, however, expressed an opinion that the articles were binding, & offered to both parties a full hearing at Hartford in 1664. but saved & reserved the kings claims & rights

Answer of Dutch Governor 11/21 Sept 1663
Capt. Willet was interpreter.
He requested a categorical answer, he says, as to the agreement of 1650, but had not received so categorical an answer as he expected. We acquiesced in the agreement he says. He is willing to commit the subject to impartial men to decide, &c. and say he shall use what power he has to defend his rights. &c

[All this, it appears, referred to West Chester.
This belonged to the Dutch by the agreement of 1650 but the King's charter to Con. carried the western boundary to the South Sea. In 1663 Connecticut claimed West Chester & sent a magistrate there to organize them; they also claimed Long Island all of it. The Dutch Gov. alludes chiefly to West Chester, which he calls East Dorpe, or East Town.

Dutch Gov. sent another letter, 13/23 Sept. desiring commercial intercourse; and some union against the Indians.

Reply of Comrs — are willing for mutual commerce, but cannot go contrary to act of Parliament regulating trade. Say his proposal is worthy of serious consideration but matter of labor & difficulty — will refer it to Gen. Courts.

Also Reply of Con. Comrs.

Meeting at Boston — 1663. continued

Letter to town of New London — Sept 14. —
That they have appointed Cary Latham & James Avery on behalf of the Indians to lay out & bound their lands according to Comrs grant at Boston 1658 — entreat your compliance & furtherance.

3000 acres is as little as will do.

Letter to Southtown, Sept 13.
That they have appointed Capt Denison, Mr Stanton and James Avery to lay out lands for Herman Garrett and his company, at Cawshattuck or Cosseatuck near the sea side. Some of it may fall in your bounds as granted by Mass. but the promise to Indians was made before your lands were settled to either colony & before you could claim a right there. The quantity promised them at Cawshattuck neck is 1000 acres. + Cossatuck.

Complaint of Southtown by George Denison in behalf of the rest — as to their troubles. Desire some redress. — say that since the disowning of the authority of the Bay there by Cos. their peace is in hazard; they have great charges by meetings (Generall) messages to the Bay, &c. Some of our estates have been taken away on execution — 8 barrels of cider of Thos. Shaw's seized at New London; a mare & colt taken & kept at Mr Lords by John Baldern; several cattle stole by Rhode Island men & carried to R.I. Desire Comrs to interfere for them — say they acted under the Bay by orders from the Comrs.

The Comrs. recommended that these acts of Cos. be reversed, and cider, mare &c be restored.

2 Mass. Comrs. complained of Rhode Island men doing injury to Southtoden & to Indians. that they took their lands, pulled down houses, killed and stole cattle, & sometimes carried away men.

6 Comrs protested against Rhode Islanders, & accounted the Colonies bound to assert the rights of the true proprietors.

New Haven Comrs presented a Complaint — That is certain Inhabitants of several of their towns had been taken under Gov.t of Connecticut & by them encouraged to disown authority; they refuse to attend Courts or meetings under our authority, &c Constables or Officers are appointed among us by Cos. who are very troublesome, &c our order & peace is much prejudiced. Desire interference of Comrs. Sept. 17.

Connecticut Comrs Reply — Refer to attempts to adjust their difficulties amicably — will do no wrong to them, but attend to all just & friendly ways of adjustment. Sept 19.

New Haven Comrs Replied — say Cos. has done nothing to reverse her doings — our injuries are not righted nor promised to be — Desire the sense of the Comrs.

Comrs of Mass. & Plymouth gave their mind
That New Haven may not by any act of violence
have their liberty of Juris diction infringed by any
other colony, without a breach of the Confederation;
— all acts of power against their authority ought
to be recalled, till things may be otherwise disposed
in an orderly way; present complaints referred
to next meeting, that is, particular grievances complained
of.

Mr Usher to pay 5 £ to President of College for his labors with the Indians & Scholars

Samuel Green's account of paper received by him
of Mr Usher —
Given from the Corporation 80 reams } 469 reams
Given from Mr. Usher — 389 "

Used as follows —
For printing 2 catechisms 30 Reams } 398 Reams
For " " the Bible — 368 " —

Remains in Mr Green's hands — 71 — do —

Mr Usher has in his hands 61 Reams.

Letter from Mr Mayhew rec.d & answered — on file.
Mr Thos. Danforth to dispose of John, one of the Indian
Scholars, to some meet employment.
Mr Bradstreet & Mr Danforth requested to prepare
an epistle to the Indian Bible dedicatory to his
Majesty, & cause the same to be printed.
Comrs of Mass. to act in regard to Corporation for
Indians till next meeting. Meeting ended Sept 19

Meeting at Hartford Sept 1. 1664.

Letter from Corporation. Mand. 7. 1663-4
your bill of exchange of 400 £ shall be paid. Glad to hear
of progress of Gospel among the Indians. — We are well
assured that some honest & able merchants here will
Mr 15.332 allow us 20 £ per cent [~~Sterling~~ money payable in
New England in N.E. money] yet considering your
advice & weighing the circumstances, we are willing
to do as you propose; yet we think it reasonable that
Mr Usher should allow 14 or 15 per cent. for money
drawn upon us, to be paid here, for the future. We approve
of salaries — with allowance continued to Mr Mr Mayhew
Hope to increase our revenue by the estate so long detained
from us — When able, shall endeavor to requite Mr
Elliot for his great labors — You will dismiss Mr.
Johnson as you propose — we are grieved at Mr
Tomson's neglect of the work — rejoice in the benefit
of Capt Gookin's labors; his 15 £ to be continued.

Answer of Comrs.
Shall urge Mr Usher to allow 14 £. Though we know
of no merchant here in whome we confide that will allow
that — We draw for 500 £. We find it easier to spend more
than to use it to good advantage — Have dismissed Mr Johnson —
Hope to be able to print all Indian books by our printer hereafter — we
want a font of Pica, Roman & Italian. The number of bibles with
psalm books printed was over 1000; of Baxter's Call 1000; of
Psalters 500. Not all bound. 2 students at College & the others very diligent.

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at Hartford 1664 — continued

Indian Stock — Dr.

Books for Indian students at College & elsewhere, paper ink, &c for schools among Indians — per bill	27.19.2
Mending press, new chases, 27 skins for balls &c.	4.4.4
Sheets for bibles sent to England —	0.5.0
Printing Indian Psalms 13 sheets at 2£ a sheet	26.0.0
" Epistle dedicatory to the Bible —	1.0.0
" Baxters Call 8 sheets at 5s a sheet.	20.0.0
" Psalter — 9 " @ 20s. sheet —	9.0.0
Wool for Indians employment, to Capt Gookins	2.13.4
Boarding Mr Johnson 1 year —	15.0.0
Packthread & dry fallis to put bibles in —	1.5.0
Boat hire to carry & recarry paper & bibles —	3.6.0
Binding & clasping 42 bibles — @ 2/6 —	5.5.0
Diet & clothing 2 Students at College & 2 at grammar School 1 year	66.0.0
Mr Wilel Roxbury. Diet, clothing & teaching 3 Indian youths 1 year	45.0.0
Teaching the 4 at College & Grammar School fire wood, candles, &c. as per bill	13.19.0
Mr John Ellist 50. Mr Thos. Mayhew 40£	90.0.0
5 School masters & teachers there —	30.0.0
For Samuel sent to Nantucket, & other Indians there	10.0.0
Mr Richard Bourne, Plymouth Col. —	30.0.0
2 School masters there —	10.0.0
Mr Pierson's salary 30£ Capt Goodrin 15£	45.0.0
Widow Mayhew 6£. Mr James, E. Hampton 20.	26.0.0
Deserving Indians in Pl. Conn. & N.H. 5£ each (dony)	15.0.0
Expense of Interpreter to attend this meeting —	1.0.0
To encourage a hopefull Indian at Windsor	2.0.0
do — do at Middletown —	0.12.0
Mr Chauncey, Prest. teaching Indian students	5.0.0
For physic &c —	3.0.0
	508.18.10

Sum error — book says 585.18.10.

Credit not down.

About Commissioners from the King

Difficulties between Connec. & N. Haven

They favor New Haven but advise an end of contention. Proposed if they unite, that they should send 2 Comrs and 4 of the 6 to do as 6 of the 8 used to do — that the meetings hereafter be triennial & the next at Hartford (instead of New Haven)

Comrs to be chosen annually — & those of Mass. & Plym. or 3 of them to meet annually at Boston or elsewhere to manage the Indian Stock, write to Corporation & Connecticut to regulate the Pequot Indians.

Meeting at Hartford 1664 continued

Letter from the King, June 20. 1663. in regard to some Providence disturbing the Proprietors of the Narragansett Country, & to purchase the right of Maj. Atherton — he recommends these Proprietors to the protection of the Com'rs.

Letter of Com'rs to Gov. & Council of Providence Plantations about their intrusions — refer to King's letter — Require them to prevent these things, and enclose copy of the Kings letter.

Comm'rs of Con. to treat with John Mayhew [is not this Minor?) about teaching the Indians in those parts especially the Pequots.

Harmon Garret complained — Land ordered to be laid out at Cassatteck — Con. G. Court to see to it and to protect the Indians from all injuries —

Letters from Mr Mayhew, Mr Elliot, Mr Pierson, Mr Chauncey Mr Usher, Mr Bourne, & Capt Gookin — & answers — Left on file in Hartford.

Con. Com'rs disapproved of New Haven Com'rs acting as such. The other Com'rs approved of the acting of N. Haven Com'rs, it being according to articles of Conf.

Ended Sept 13. 1664.

Remarks

Money in those days.

It seems that 100£ sterling purchased 433 pieces of Eight or Spanish Dollars in England — so a pound was equal to 4.33 dollars — dollars were worth more than they now are in comparison with pounds — were about 4/7½ each in sterling money.

The 433 dollars weighed 31 lb 10 oz 12 pennyweights, which is 4224 grains, or 17 pennyweights 16 grains, to each dollar. At a later period, about 1700, Spanish dollars weighed 17 pwts 12 gs or 420 grains & were worth 4/6 sterling

Massachusetts pine tree money was to be coined — 10d for a shilling, or 2d less value of silver in the shilling than English money. This would be a reduction of 16 or 16⅔ per cent, and 6 shillings of this were equal to 5 sterling shillings; or a sterling pound was worth 1/5 or 20 per cent more than a N.E. pound. In England the difference between our coin & the English was from 20 to 25 per cent; in this country it was less apparently, or from 15 to 20 per cent. The actual difference in weight in 1685 was 22½ per cent — ours was 22½ per cent lighter than English.

P.S. The N.E. shillings were worth only 9 3/10 pence sterling — not 10 — See Blue Book 89.
6 N.E. shillings were worth only 5 pence sterling

Goods. It seems, were sold at about 6 on a shilling advance, or 50 per cent in N.E. money, in Boston, and many at higher rates. 6 on a shilling was in fact only 25 per cent advance, if reckoned in N.E. money. Actual sterling cost for 9/ sterling was sold for 9/ N.E. currency, but the 9/ was worth only 7/6 sterling [See Miscel. No 5. 89.

April 2. 1840. See over 15. 332

N. England sterling money continued

p 225. The 433 pieces of Eight sent over weighed lbs 31. oz 10. pwts 12 or 7652 pwts
A pound sterling in silver weighed 77 pwts 10 grains, and 100£ sterling weighed 7741 2/3 pennyweights. Here was quite a loss in the exchange as to weight, and there was more alloy in the pieces of Eight than in the English money, but English coin might not be exported.

Let us take the 433 dollars or ——— 7652 pwts.
Deduct the expense of coinage 5 per cent. 382
Deduct for too much alloy 2 pwts on the lb. 7270.
At 3 pwts for a shilling it made 64 / 7206 / 3 — 2402 shillings
or 120£ 2s.
Deduct for wastage, or loss in coining 3 on the £. 1. 9.
£118. 13. 0 —
It made however only £117. 0. 7. clear.
Perhaps there was charges of freight, &c.

A sterling shilling had 92 2/10 grains of silver or 92 56/62 exact
A N. England shilling " 72 grains or 3 pwts of silver
77½ £ sterling were equal to 100£ N.E.
100£ sterling " — to 129£ N.E. or 129 3/8

first Triennial Meeting — at Hartford Sept 5. 1667

In 1665 Plymouth ~~very~~ ~~was~~ willing to enter into such a confederation with 3 colonies as they formerly did with four.
— wished for new articles — Massachusetts also.
There were only 6 Commrs — Connecticut & New Haven united.
The other colonies seem not to have liked this union.
The other Commrs — complained that Cons. had taken possession of lands in the Pequot Country which had been adjudged to Mass. by Commrs
— that Cons. & N.H. were united contrary to articles of Confed.
— that Cons. had not made provision for the Pequots as Commrs ordered —

Commrs proposed alterations in the articles of Confederation
— as to offensive war, that it shall be for Gen. Courts to decide —
— as to times & places of holding meetings
— about calling councils of the churches for all the colonies
— about settling of vagabond or wandering persons

Letters from Mr Mayhew, Mr Eliot, Mr Weld.
Mass Commrs to write to Corporation & give acct of disbursements.
Letter from Maj. John Mason, giving account of dangerous plotting among Pequots & Narragansetts & others.
Commrs found no "real grounds for a proceeding therein"
Contentions between Mr John Cotton & Mr Mayhew — admonished to compose their alienations — Mr Cotton was told that their contentions & invectives against each other undid all they taught the natives — Mr Cotton left at liberty to dispose of himself elsewhere.

Sept 13 Commrs drew bills exchange for 500£ to be paid here by Mr Hezekiah Usher, with 16£ per cent. advance.

Triennial Meeting at Hartford 1667. continued

Indian Stock — Dr.

Mr Mayhew at Vineyard	30.0.0	Capt Gookins salary	20.0.0
Mr Allock for physic for Indians	5.0.0	Ministers Mayhew	6.0.0
Mr John Elliot	50.0.0	Matthew Mayhew	5.0.0
Mr John Elliot Jr	25.0.0	John Cotton, salary	30.0.0
Ministers Cotton, Physic & Surgery for Inds	10.0.0	Mr Pierson's Salary at Std	15.0.0
9 Schoolmasters at Vineyard	32.0.0	Old Waybon of Natick	5.0.0
8 Indian teachers at Mr Elliots	40.0.0	Diet for 2 Ind. Schoolmasters	10.0.0
Mr Bourne of Sandwich	30.0.0		222.0.0
	222.0.0		313.0.0

Binding & clasping 200 bibles @ 2/6		25.0.0
" 200 practice of Piety at 6		5.0.0
" 400 Baxters Call @ 3/-100		0.12.0
" 450 Indian Grammars @ 3/-100		0.13.6
Indian Bibles, primers and other books delivered to Mr Elliot, Mr Cotton (probably binding the intended)		2.10.3
Diet & clothing 3 Indian Youths at Cambridge, and two other dead, with standing charges		58.11.0
Diet & clothing 2 Indian Youths at Roxbury		30.0.0
Prest. of Col. Tutorage of 1 Indian at College		3.0.0
Gram. School master at Camb. for 2 youths		6.0.0
College Steward		1.10.0
Comrs of Plymouth for deserving Indians		10.0.0
Comrs of Connecticut for Do "		10.0.0
		465.16.9

Credit — Balance Sept 1666 — 252.3.0
Bill drawn Sept 1666 — 500.0.0

Font of letters brought last over by Mr Johnson for the Corporation — Mr Elliot may have them at the cost in England, 31£ 17.8, towards his salary

Glass vice &c & other implements thereto belonging to be sold.

Reply of Comrs of Con. to the Comrs of Mass & Plymouth.
About Tripartite Confederation & Triennial meeting.
About Southertown — that Mass. exercised jurisdiction there after decision of Comrs in 1658 & 1659 until the place was given to us by Charles, when Mass. has not complained of this our jurisdiction for two years past. The rights & properties of all will be preserved — The Pequots are settled on a large tract of land for their planting & subsistence & it should have been done sooner, but we hope will satisfy — As to Union of N.H. & Con. N.H. is to have all the privileges of Con. we have been practically one since April & May 1665, as the other colonies advised & all grievances are settled. We hope other colonies will approve our union — They dislike the complaints of Mass. & Plymouth, but will not enlarge on this — wish to strengthen Confederation, &c.

Meeting ended Sept 12.

Comrs. still enjoined on Con. to lay out lands for Indians —

N. E. Commissioners.

Meeting 1670 - to form Confederation

Commissioners met at Boston and June 2. 1670
They agreed upon new articles of Confederation
They say, they "all came into these parts with one & the same end, viz to advance the kingdom of our Lord J. Christ & to enjoy the liberties of the Gospel in peacably & peace"
To be 6 Comrs, in 2 from each colony - 5 sufficient to determine (church members) -
to meet once in 3 years, and oftener in extraordinary cases.
One object was to take care that the Ind. dcins "neither grow insolent nor be injured without satisfaction" - runaway servants to be delivered up on due proof; also fugitives escaping
Comrs of Mass. or any 3 meeting at Boston to manage Indian Stock
Expenses of wars to be borne according to number of males between 16 & 60. In case of invasion by an enemy

Massachusetts to send	100 men	} (All ... in being males is taken.)
Plymouth	45	
Connecticut	90.	

[Should not Massachusetts be 200?]

No war to be undertaken (sudden exigence is excepted) without the consent of the several Gen Courts.
Agreed upon at Boston June 2. 1670 by
Richard Bellingham, Gov. } for Mass.
Thos. Danforth
John Leverett
Josias Winslow for New Plymouth
Samuel Willis } for Connecticut.
John Talcott
To be presented to the several General Courts.

These articles were not finally ratified and fully concluded till 1672, and no meeting is noticed till one at Plymouth Sept 5. 1672.

Some alliviations - In case of war.

Massachusetts to furnish	100 men	} for 15 years, unless inequality render it reviewed necessary to alter it.
Plymouth	35	
Connecticut	60.	

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at Plymouth Sept 5. 1672

Letter from Nicholas Esson, Gov. of R.I. & answer — on file
Letters from Mr Elliot, Mr Mayhew & Mr Fitch, giving an account of the progress of the Gospel among Indians —
Mr Usher's account of disbursements received.
Letter to Mr Roger Williams in reply to his.
Letter to Uncakais, to encourage him to attend on the ministry.
Mr Nathaniel Morton } have 20/ for writing at this meeting
Mr Anning Corlett
Mr Mayhew to pay John Sackanesh 30/-

Letter to the Corporation in reply to one March 20.
They send the letters of Mr Elliot, Mayhew & Fitch to Corporation
Mr Elliot is unwearied in his endeavors — Young Mayhew has now grown to man's estate, and is settled at Martha's Vineyard, a hopeful young man & hath the Indian language perfectly.
Mr Mouth's gift — we find trouble to get rent —
Thanks for your love towards our College —
President is dead & the buildings made in our infancy are in a state of decay. — College is in a hopeful way to have a new President, and a new building of brick & stone, for effecting whereof a contribution has been made.

Sept 6 1672

Mr Usher to pay out of the Indian Stock as follows:

Mr John Elliot	50.0.0	diet & clothing an Indian youth	15
Capt Daniel Gookin	20.0.0	His schooling at Camb. & fitting	3.8.0
16 Indian Teachers under Mr E.	50.0.0	Mr John Cotton Plymouth	20.0.0
10 Indian Rulers " "	10.0.0	Mr Usher's disbursements	23.5.6
To Waban	5.0.0	Mr Danforth for physic &c	1.15.0
Mr Richard Bourne, Sandwich	35.0.0		63.8.6
Old Mr Mayhew, Vineyard	40.0.0		225.00
3 Indians under Mr Bourne	15.0.0		288.8.6
	225.0.0		

~~Indians~~

Indian Teachers & Rulers at Martins Vineyard and Nantucket under Mr Mayhew }	57.0.0
Mr James Fitch, revenue of Mr Mouth's gift	31.10.0
Deserving Indians near Mr Fitch & helpful to him	10.0.0
Cor. Corsin for deserving Indians in Con	10.0.0
Marmaduke Johnson, printing, stitching & cutting 1000 Indian Logic forms }	6.0.0
Clothing a blind Indian called Bartimeus	5.0.0
	£407.18.6

N. E. Commissioners –

Meeting at Boston, Sept. 1675.

The Plymouth Com'rs gave an account of the beginning of the present war with the Indians of Mt Hope & Pocasset.

Refer to settlement of a controversy with Philip, Sachem of Mount-Hope in 1671 – have not been injurious or provoking to him since. Last winter Sassamon informed us that Philip was trying to engage all the Indians against us. About a week after this Sassamon was murdered; Philip came to Plymouth in March, but no certain evidence appearing of his guilt, he was dismissed in a friendly manner. After that we had testimony, & apprehended 3 Indians charged with the murder of Sassamon, & secured them for trial at June Court; A little before the Court Philip began to keep his men in arms, to gather strangers & march about – near English houses; We only set a military watch in the next towns, as Swansey and Rehoboth; assoon as our court was dissolved, Mr John Brown of Swansey informed us that Philip & his men were in arms, – that many strange Indians came to him & sent away their wives to Narragansett – that they alarmed the English by drums and guns in the night – that young Indians were in earnest for a war – June 7th Mr Burg. Church was on Rhode Island and Weetamo & some of her chief men told him Philip intended a speedy war with the English, some said they would help him, & that they had given leave to kill English men's cattle and rob their houses. About June 14 & 15th Mr James Brown went twice to Philip to persuade him to be quiet; found his men in arms, & him very high & not persuadable to peace; June 14 our Council wrote a friendly letter to Philip – advising him to dismiss his strange Indians & quiet his own men, but Mr Brown could obtain no answer – June 17 Mr Paine of Rehoboth & other English went unarmed to ~~Mt Hope~~ to seek their horses at Philip's request; the Indians presented their guns at them & were very insolent; June 18 & 19 Job Winslow's house was broken open and rifled by Philip's men – June 20, Sabbath, Swansey alarmed, 2 men burned out of their houses & their houses rifled, & they sent to us for help. June 21 we sent some forces to relieve that town; Wednesday June 23, a dozen houses more at Swansey were rifled: June 24th Thomas Layton was slain at the Fall River; June 25 divers Swansey people slain and many houses burned* We had considerable force there of our own & Massachusetts but (to our grief & shame) they took no revenge of the enemy. Thus stood case we to engage in a war

Sept 9. The Com'rs having considered the rising & several steps of the war in Plymouth & Mass. declared that the war appeared to be just & necessary, and its its rise a defensive war, & that it ought to be prosecuted at the joint expense of the colonies, & the charges borne as in the articles of Confederation

Signed by the 6.

* Literally, "On the 25th June, divers of the people of Swansey slain, and many houses burned".

Meeting at Boston Sept. 1675. continued

Comrs agreed to raise 1000 soldiers, of which 500 to be dragoons or troopers with long arms, in the following proportions, as articles of Confed. do appoint:-

Massachusetts	527	of a hundred, Mass 53, Plym 16, Con. 31
Plymouth	158	
Connecticut	315	same proportion as Sept. 1672.

Oct 2. 1675. They recommended again that Gov.ts & councils raise said men & vigorously improve them, &c. That each Colony commission a commander in chief in the colony — each Com. in chief to be chief in his own colony, even over the forces of another colony if they are united with him in his colony. — To encourage volunteers, the Comrs declared that all plunder & spoil lawfully taken whether goods or persons, being legally so adjudged, shall belong to said volunteers — That the Indians be allowed 4 coats for each man or boy over 6 years old that they bring in of our enemy, being legally adjudged and condemned — & for women & girls over 6 years old 2 coats each.

Oct 18. 1675. There was an agreement between Mass & Cons and Narragansett Sachems July 15. 1675.

Confirmation of Peace with the Narragansetts at Boston Oct 18 by agents of the Sachems — they, in the name of said Sachems, promised to deliver at Boston to the Gov. & Council at or before Oct. 28, all the men, women & children belonging to the people Indians, who have fled to the Narragansett country, & are under the custody of said Sachems there, whether they belong to Philip, the Pocassets, Sqaw, the Sacconett Indians, Quabang, Hadley, or any other sachems that have been in hostility with the English

Signed by 4 Indians, one of them for Ninigret.

Richard Smith } witness
James Brown }

Samuel Gorton Jr Interpreter
John Nowhenetts, Indian Interpreter

Adjourned Meeting at Boston Nov. 2. 1675.

The Narragansetts harbor the actors in the present bloody outrages; relieve their women, children & wounded men & do not deliver them up according to agreement (above) — as is credibly reported, have killed & taken away many cattle of the English — for some days seized & kept under guard Mr Smith's house & family — at the news of the said mischief at or near Hadley did triumph & rejoice in a very reproachful & blasphemous manner.

Comrs therefore ordered 1000 more soldiers raised, in same proportion, to be ready at an hour's warning — to march into Narragansett Country & if the sachems do not deliver up as agreed, & repair damages sustained by their neglect

N.E. Commissioners

Adjourned meeting at Boston Nov. 2/1675 continued

Army — continued

— then the said forces will endeavor to compel them thereto, & proceed against them as enemies.

Signed by 6.

[One of the 6 was Wait Winthrop for Con. in room of Jas. Richards. The rest as in Sept.

Josiah Winslow Esq. of Plymouth Colony to be commander in chief of the United forces. Com.ts will appoint the second in Command.

Connecticut soldiers to rendezvous at Norwich Stonington & New London — Those from Massa. & Plymouth, at Rehoboth, Providence and Warwick, at or before Dec. 10th.

Comrs recommend that the Colonies appoint Thursday Dec. 2. as a solemn day of prayer & humiliation to supplicate the Lord's pardoning mercy, & for success against the enemy

Care to be taken to send men of strength, courage, activity well armed, warmly clothed, & a weeks provisions in their "snapsacks" — that is, a week from the place of Rendezvous. — Able ministers & Chirurgeons to be provided. Nov. 12. 1675.

Nov. 19. Provision, for 2 months to be sent to the place of Rendezvous, and ammunition — Each colony to supply its own soldiers — care to be taken that none perish for want of warm clothing & other comforts.

Feb. 8. 1675—6 — Comrs. met ~~again~~

Comrs recommend that each colony secure its frontier towns & that there be a speedy prosecution of the enemy by the joint forces of the Colonies —

600 soldiers to be made ready according to the stated proportions, to meet at places of rendezvous in three weeks. Connecticut desired to engage the Pequot & Mohegan Indians in the service — soldiers to have provisions, ammunition &c for 14 days march; Gen. Winslow being disenabled by indisposition of body; it is ordered that the Commander in chief of the colony where the seat of war is shall be commander over the whole. the soldiers to be dragoons or troopers well fitted with long fire arms and one man for every 10 horses to take care of them — The Place of Rendezvous to be 2 weeks hence. 29th inst.

Signed by the 6 (Wait Winthrop one — rest as in Sept.

N.E. Commissioners

Meeting at Plymouth March 20. 1678 — I —

Joseph Burge claimed a sister of John Sassamon as his servant — Wm. Nahatock petitioned about her; Burge to prove his title before Gov. of Plymouth; if he does it, he is to be paid 5 £, half of Indian Stock due to Sassamon, shall by his friends, & she be free & to remain at Punkapog or elsewhere.

Joseph & Jeremiah Hyde petitioned in behalf of their sister & child now in hands of Jonathan Hatch of Saconeeset; she to be delivered to said Jos. & Jer. upon repayment of purchase money.

Rev. John Elliot proposed to reprint the Indian Bible. Referred to next meeting of Comrs.

Maquas & enemy Indians made depredations on our friend Indians last summer — Reported that they are plotting again. Mass. Council referred this to Comrs, to endeavor a general peace. Comrs recommend to Colonies to endeavor a good understanding with Maquas; if any Maquas fall into hands, let them be kindly treated, &c.

Relet for Indian War

Comrs have perused the accounts & claims of the Colonies, & find difficulties not easily rectified to exactness. As to these things, & the division of conquest lands & profits of prisoners accruing by the late war, it is agreed that each colony shall possess all the land within its own limits, and the prisoners & profits now possessed by them —

That Plymouth shall pay to Massachusetts 1000 £ lawful money of New England, at or before Oct. 1. 1680, at Town House in Boston.

That Connecticut pay 32 £ to Gen. Winslow for his service in the war —

That each colony pay what is due to their own inhabitants — Each to pay their portion of what is due out of the 3 Colonies.

The war accounts to be thus balanced & settled

The 1000 £ to Mass. seems chiefly or partly for the Eastern war.

John, Indian teacher at Mallakes[illegible] allowed 3 £

Mr Richard Wharton of Boston allowed for sheep & cattle for Confederate army, dec. 1675. 31 £. viz Mass 16 £. Plym 5. Con 10.

James Brown of Swansy for cattle killed in Narragansett Country 20 £

Mr Reynolds for do 10 £

Comrs approve of English Schools among the Indians to teach them the English tongue.

Meeting ended March 26 $\frac{1678}{1679}$ — Last meeting in Hazard

[See Connecticut Vol. II. 70th page for more

Harard —
Quakers [Misc. 7. 329.

Plymouth order against Quakers — that those who brought them in should carry them away, or pay 20/ a week so long as they remained.

Plymouth Law against Quakers — that those who entertained them should pay 5£ or be whipt.

Plymouth Order Oct 6. 1657. Humphrey Norton convicted of horrid errors, was expelled the government. The under Marshall to accompany him to Aponet towards Rhode Island. [See what follows Oct. 9. 157.

See below

Letter from Providence to Gen Court of Mass. against persecuting the Quakers Oct 13. 1657 — is in Appendix to Hutchinson's History.

Massachusetts Law against Quakers Oct 14. 1657

Letter from Mass. G Court to Con. G Court. Oct 14 1657 claiming all East of Pequot River

Massachusetts Law against Quakers May 19. 1658

Account of the behavior & punishment of Humphrey Norton & John Rouse at Plymouth. June 1. 1658 they were imprisoned; June 3 Thursday they were examined by the Court. Norton said to the Governor several times, "thou liest!" "thou thou art a malicious man" &c. Again brought before Court June 5. Norton was turbulent; said he regarded not the Governor's clamorous tongue more than the dust under his feet — thou art like a scolding woman, spratest & clerkest me — and he tendered a paper which he wished to have read in court — Gov. would not read it till he had seen what it was. They were sentenced to be whipped, which was performed; and the under Marshall requiring his fees & they refusing to pay, they were put in Jail again, but June 10th they compound the matter with the marshall and were let out & went away.

Humphrey Norton's Railing paper is given at large — It begins as follows:

"Thos. Prence, thou who hast beat thy heart to work wickedness and with thy tongue hast set forth deceit; thou imaginest mischief upon thy bed & hatest thy hatred in thy secret chamber, the strength of darkness is over thee and a malicious mouth hast thou opened against God and his Anointed and with thy tongue & lips hast thou uttered perverse things; thou has slandered the innocent by railing, lying & false accusations & with thy barbarous heart hast thou caused their blood to be shed; thou hast through these things broken & transgressed the laws & ways of God" &c. (the rest is of the same kind.) "John Alden is to thee like unto a pack horse whom upon thou layest thy beaverly bagg; Curse ye are all they that have a hand therein"

This paper seems to have been sent from R.I. — whether the same that was offered above to the Court, does not appear — apparently not the same.

Quakers - continued.

Humphrey Norton sent a railing paper to John Alden, Magistrate. Dated Rhode Island 16 4. 1658.

Laws of Plymouth against Quakers 1658, & others.

No quaker or counter to be admitted a freeman.

Opposers of the laws, & of the worship of God, & those who refuse to do the country service - not to be admitted freemen.

Quakers, Encouragers of Quakers, those who speak contemptuously against the Court & laws, liars, drunkards, swearers, & shall lose the privilege of freemen of this corporation.

Those who refuse to take oath of fidelity, & their encouragers to have no vote in choice of public officers, nor hold any office

Those who wander up & down, Quakers & others, having no lawful calling to earn their bread, & using endeavors to subvert civil state & pull down all churches - to be sent to the house of correction or work house which is speedily to be erected - also idle persons, rebellious children, or servants that are stubborn, & will not work to earn their bread, - to be employed in this house & to have no sustenance but what they earn by their labor.

Massachusetts Law against Quakers 1646.

Quakers imprisoned at Ipswich sent for. Oct 19. 1658. Samuel Shattuck, Lawrence Southwick & wife, Nicholas Phelps, Josh. Buffum & Josiah Southwick, ordered to depart out of the jurisdiction before 1st day of next Court of Election, if they refuse, they shall be banished under pain of death.

May 11. 1659. Daniel & Provided Southwick, son & daughter of Lawrence Southwick have been fined at Salem & Ipswich - pretend to have no estates & will not work - others also have been fined, & ~~others~~ are like to be, for siding with the Quakers & absenting themselves from public ordinances. As satisfaction for their fines, the Treasurers of those counties are impowered to sell them to any of the English at Virginia and Barbadoes.

May 11. 1659 Lawrence Southwick, Cassandra his wife Sam. Shattuck, Nicholas Phelps, Joshua Buffam, & Josiah Southwick sentenced to banishment - to depart by June 8 on pain of death.

Plymouth Records June 7. 1659. Constable & others required to seize Quaker books, Epistles or Writings & present them to the Magistrate.

Same 1659. Quakers not to have fines exacted if they engage to remove out of the colony in 6 months; those too poor to remove to have help from the Treasury.

Same 1659. John Smith of Barnstable, Isaac Robins & John Chipman & John Cooke of Plymouth may attend Quaker meetings in order to convince them of their errors. till next Oct. Court

Mass. Records — Quakers continued — & other matter

Wm Robinson, Marmaduke Stephenson & Mary Dyer sentenced to death Oct 18. 1659. — to be executed ~~next day~~ Oct 27. by Edward Mitchelson, Marshall General, & the aid of Capt James Oliver with 100 soldiers completely armed with pike, & musketeers with powder & ball.

Upon petition of Wm Dyer, son of Mary, she has liberty for 48 hours to depart out of their jurisdiction — if found here after that, to be executed.

Declaration of Mass. Gen. Court, vindicating their course in regard to Quakers — a long article 6 pages in Hazard — endeavoring to show from Scripture the correctness of their measures. They say their law to banish Quakers on pain of death, is "according to the examples of England in their provision against Jesuits."

Plymouth Orders about Quakers 1660 — to be whipped 15 stripes, &c. They refer to a monthly meeting of Quakers from divers places at Duxbury. Persons deputed to attend & endeavor by argument to convince or hinder them.

Robert Mason's petition to King, about New Hampshire & others — and Maine.

Mass. records Oct 16. 1660 about persons found here after banishment, on pain of death.

Sir G Palmer's report upon Mason's Title to N. Hampshire 1660
Other papers relating to this.

Address of Mass. to the King, Dec 1660 —
They justify their acts towards the Quakers. &c

Address of Mass to Lords & Commons

Instructions for Capt John Leverett, or in his absence Richard Saltonstall & Henry Ashurst. Esqrs

Petition of Connecticut for a Charter 1661
Signed Daniel Clarke Secretary.
The G. Court say "we have neither silver nor gold to pay" for goods.

Order of Mass. against Quakers — "to be stripped naked above the middle and tied to a cart tail and whipped through the town".

Order of Mass 1661. to release Quakers from prison & send them out of the jurisdiction, except two

Answer of Committee of Mass. Gen. Court as to matters proposed for their consideration. June 10 1661

Letter of Gov. Stuyvesant to the Dutch W.I. Company July 21. 1661.

Charles II proclaimed at Boston Aug 7 1661
Letter to the King ——— Aug. 7. 1661
Order from the King to release the Quakers. Sept 9. 1661
Order of Gen Court as to Quakers Nov. 27. 1661 — to suspend the laws against them.

Charter of Connecticut. April 23. 1662

Charter of Massachusetts confirmed June 28. 1662 and directions about liberty of conscience &c.
As to Quakers he says: — "We cannot be understood hereby to direct or wish that any indulgence should be granted to those persons commonly called Quakers whose principles being inconsistent with any kind of government, we have found it necessary by the advice of our Parliament here to make a sharp law against them and are well contented that you do the like there."

Instructions of Charles II to Gov. Berkley of Virginia
He directs that planters be induced to build towns upon every river, for their security & profit — & as to the example of New England in that respect, "who have in a few years raised that Colony to great wealth, reputation & security."
Exhorts to raise "silk, hemp, flax, Jipiter & Potatoes"
He had seen silk grown there very good.
Ordered that the Governor should have 1000£ a year
Religion to be according to church of England — churches to be built; & every minister to have a competent maintenance besides this, to have a house built at common charge and 100 acres of land assigned him as a glebe.
Sept 14. 1662

Massachusetts. Suspended law against vagabond Quakers put in force again 1662. only they are to be whipped through 3 towns — not more. Again also happens the towns and the number of stripes

Charter of Rhode Island, July 8. 1663

Letter from the King to the Gov. & Council of Massachusetts ~~May~~ April 23. 1664 Stating the appointment of Commissioners to visit the colonies & reasons for it. The King says: —
"our plantation in New England has in truth given a good example of industry & sobriety to all the rest, whereby God hath blessed it above the rest."
Commission to the 4 Commissioners — April 25. 1664 —

238 Harard.

The Dutch.

The King gave instructions to the Commissioners, 1664, to make application to the Colonies for men and other things to reduce the Dutch "in or near Long Island or any where within the limits of our own dominions". He represents the Dutch possessions as a "constant receptacle & sanctuary for all mutinous seditious & discontented persons, who fly from our justice as malefactors, or who run from their masters, or avoid paying their debts, or have any other wicked design". He refers to their inhuman proceedings at Amboyna. He says the Dutch "have no kind of right to hold what they are in possession of in our undeputiable territories, but that they are possessed of it by an invasion of us".

Groton 3 M.13.133 } Revolutionary Requisitions for men:- Shattucks Concord has 41 of these calls for men from 1775 to 1782 inclusive.

- 1 & are minute men, who marched to Cambridge 100 men
- 2 Enlisted at Cambridge April 20 1775 for 8 mo. - 56
- 3. 4. Some enlisted at Cambridge for 2 mo. Dec. & Jan. 20 1776.
- 5. Some for 10 days. 145 men at Dorchester heights.
- 6. Some for 9 mo - employed about Boston April 9 1776 - 31 men
- 7. June 1776. 12 mo. about N. York - - - - - 19. "
- 8 June 25. 1776. 6 mo. at Ticonderoga. - - - 48 "
- 9. Sept 12. 1776. 8 mo. White Plains - - - 23 " 15 of militia
- 10 1776. — Dorchester. 9 men - - - -
- 11. Nov 21. 1776. 3 mo. about New York & N. Jersey. 34
- 12 Dec 1. 1776. — " Boston 8
- 13. Dec. 1776 - - - R. Island. - - -
- 14 Jan. 26. 1777. 3 years. Continental Army 44
- 15 April 12. 1777. — - R. Island 11
- 16 — 30. 1777. 6 mo. Con. Army - 6
- 17. July. 1777. - - R. Island - 29
- 18. Aug. 8. 1777. 5 mo. Northward - 16 Saratoga &c
- 19. Sept 22. 1777. 41 days. Taking Burgoyne 46 - do.
- 20 Nov. 28. 1777. 5 mo. Guard at Cambridge 23 in Burgoyne's Troops
- 21 March 3. 1778. 3 mo. - Do Boston &c 22 to guard stores.
- 22 April 12. 1778. - — R. Island - 11
- 23 April 20. 1778 - 9 mo. Cont. Army. 10 at Fishkill &c
- 24. April 20. 1778. 8 mo. Guard at N. River 9
- 25 June 23. 1778. 6 mo. " at Cambridge 8 & Rutland.
- 26. June 27. 1778. 6 weeks. R. Island. 26
- 27 Sept 6. 1778. 4 mo - Do - 7
- 28. Sept. 19. 1778. March to Boston (nothing) 46 did not march
- 29 April 29. 1779. 6 weeks. R Island 5
- 30. June 8. 1779. 9 mo - Cont Army 8
- 31. June - 1779. 6 mo - R. Island 6
- 32 Aug 9. 1779. - - - - - R. Island - 9
- 33 Sept - 1779. - - - - - - Works at Boston. 4
- 34 Sept 1. 1779. 2 mo. R Island - 20
- 35 June 5. 1780 6 mo - Con. Army. 19
- 36 June 22. 1780 - 3 mo - R Island - 19
- 37. Dec 2. 1780 - 3 years. Con. Army. 16
- 38. Dec 28. 1780. 9 mo. Do. at Fishkill 10
- 39 June 15 1781. 5 mo - R Island - 5
- 40. June 30. 1781. 4 mo. Con. Army. 14
- 41 March 1. 1782 3 years. Con. Army.

See more particulars in Shattuck p. 124. 352. &c

Revolution
Order for Clothing Jany 4. 1776 239

p. 238. Mass. 240 | Misc. 2296 | Holland I. 216

4000 needed — & 2600£ appropriated to pay.
Inspection of Hampshire 300, viz
Sp. 12. Wilb. 6. N.H. 17. Hadley 10. S Hampton 6. S Hadley 6
Amherst 8, Granby 7, Hatfield 11, Whately 7, Westfield 32
Deerfield 10, Greenfield 10, Sunderland 10, Belchertown 7 &c
(Conway 20. Warwick 27)

Order for men Jan. 19. 1776 for a temporary reinforcement to Gen. Washington — 4368 men ordered — to serve till April 1st
Hampshire and Berkshire not included — all other towns are put down

April 9. 1776. Eight companies ordered to secure town & harbor of Boston
1 Company called from Hampshire — Officers are
Josiah Smith Capt. Richard Talley 1st Lieut. Noah Warren 2nd Lieut.

June 25. 1776 5000 men ordered —
Revolu p. 100 | 6 counties for Canada — including Hampshire and Berkshire
4 Counties for New York — 7th bounty for Canada
Soldiers £18 | Jos. Hawley, Noah Goodman
May Wm Ely nelson, Jr. David Saxton, Luke Hitchcock
Capt Israel Hubbard, Committee for Hampshire
with 7100 £ for bounty &c.

Same in Holland's History Vol. I. 215
Towns all down. Revolution page 100

Hampshire Inspection 754
Sp. 44. Brimfd 17. Wilb. 24. N.H. 47. S Hampton 17
Hadley 13. S Hadley 12. Amherst 27. Granby 9. Hatfd 16
Conway 13. Sunderland 9. Chesterfield 10. W Springfd 48
Co. Whately 9. Williamsburg 9. Westfield 31. Deerfield 18 &c
To serve till Dec 1.

4 Battalions destined for Canada
Hampshire to furnish 1 Battalion
1750 men each
36 Battalions for N. York
7666 men each

Revolutionary War

1776 (Holland also E. p. 215: Revolution p. 25

July 10 order for raising every 25th man to reinforce northern army, or in Northern Canada departments — 2 Regiments ordered besides those already raised or ordered — one man of 25 of training band & alarm lists — to serve till Dec. 1, 18/ to cart for blanket & use of army — 1 mo. advance of pay 1½ mile extra of rations on the way, & one days pay for every 20 miles between home & General Rendezvous. Each of 1 and Regiments 8 Lieut. 8 Company — each company 77 privates besides Capt. 1st Lieut. 2 Lieut. Ensign, 4 Sergt. 4 Corp. 1 Drum. 1 fifer.

10£ forfeit for drafted men refusing to go — to be pd in 24 hrs.

Committee for Hampshire — Joel Hawley, Noah Goodman, Wm Pynchon, David Parsons, Luke Helchock, Capt. Israel Hubbard, Capt. Elisha Ingersoll

[90 in each Regiment with officers, making 728 in a Reg.

Sept 10 order for raising 1/5 of the militia ... in service, excepting eastern counties & exposed seaports, to march to aid Gen Washington at New York — 1/5 of all in train band & alarm list —

Revolution p. 28

Those not appearing & muster fined 10£ & those drafted & not going fined 10£.

To march to Fairfield Connecticut — and on to Horseneck

Sept 17. Ordered that those who marched in this exigency shall be recalled in 2 months from this date or sooner. — to be held only 2 months

Rev 3. 31

1777 April 22. Militia of Hampshire & Berkshire who were ordered to march to Ticonderoga in February last, to be paid as continental troops, &c.

23. Holland

April 30. 1777. 1500 men ordered from Hampshire to Ticonderoga — to be there 2 months — 2 battalions.

Holland E. p. 216

Dec 11. 1776. ordered that 1/4 of the Berkshire militia and 1/8 of Hampshire militia, ordered by a late act of Gen Court to enforce army near New York for 3 months, be forthwith marched to Albany to be under Gen Gates's orders — ... express to be sent to Hamp. & Berkshire to order their troops to march accordingly.

Revolution p. 27

Feb 5. 1777. Convention of Committees of Safety at Northampton — to provide & send forward supplies for the Northern army — and other matters. See Holland's History E. p. 216. They were sworn on the Tories.

1778 April 20. 1/7 of the male inhabitants over
Holland p. 217. 16 years will not fill up the 15 Continental
Battalions to be raised in this State - therefore
see next page. 2000 more ordered - of which Hampshire 242
Springfield 13. N H 13. S Hampton 6. Hadley 6. S Hadley 4
Revolution p. 47 Amherst 7 Granby 3. Halfield 6. Whately 3. Winsburg 3
Westfield 10. W Springfield 10., Deerfield 7 Sunderland 3. Belchertown 7
Conway 1 Leg.
to serve 9 mo. to march to Fishkill - Brig. Jona Warner
to receive them there & deliver them over to Justices officers
Fine for not going 20£ - each man to have 6 a mile
going & coming - 6 dolls each for blanket & arms
Noah Goodman Committee
[A battalion was several times called 750 men; 10 15 battalions
were 11.250 men. Some had less than 750 men

1779 June 8. Order for 800 men to serve in Rhode Island
Holland p. 218 of which 102 men from Hampshire in one
Company, with officers to command them.
To serve till June 1. 1780. Soldiers to have 16£
per mo. in addition to Continental pay; also
town to allow 30£ to each man, & 1/4 a mile
Fine 30£

1779 June 8. Order for 2000 men to reinforce
Holland p. 219 Continental army - to fill up the 15 battalions
to be raised by this State - to meet at Springfield
& serve 9 months from that time
Justice Ely Eq to receive warrant & p. & deliver them
over to Justices officers
Fine for not going or substitute 45£ if able to pay &
mileage 1/4 - 10£ for blanket & arms. 60£ bounty
May. Noah Goodman Superintendant for Hampshire
Hampshire 228.
S P. 11. N H 10. S Hampton 6. Hadley 6 S Hadley 4
Amherst 6. W Springfield 11. Norwd 2. Westhampton 2
Granby 3 Halfield 5, Whately 3. W burg 4. Westfd 10
Deerfield 6. Greenfield 5 Conway 6. Sunderland 3
E Hale Mss. 10.12 J. Judd 1779 July orders to detach every 6th man in Westhampton
to go to Connecticut - to Windham. Soldiers drafted July 23d
Started 27th. Southampton men left July 25 - for Newhaven. gone 33 days.

1780 May 4 Resolve for Shirts, Shoes, Stockings
+ Blankets for the army
Receivers, Elijah Hunt for Hampshire
Springfield 46 shirts, shoes + stockings + 23 blankets
21
W. 8 P. 42
Southampton 20 + 10
Amherst 24. 12
Whately 11. 5
Deerfield 24. 12
Northampton 45. 22
South Hadley 16. 8
Hadley 21. 11
Halfield 19. 9
Deerfield 37. 19
Williamsburg 13. 6
Granby 12. 6

all were to be paid.

1779 Oct 9. Order for raising 2000 men to cooperate with French allies. — Of these 450 Hollis E. p. 218 must be from Hampshire, Berkshire 200, Several Counties not in.
Fine 50£ — To march to Claverack — Hampshire to be one Regiment. Each soldier to have 16£ a month in addition to Continental pay — Officers much more. Towns to pay 30£ to each. 2 p. mileage. To receive orders from Gen. Washington, at Claverack

1779 June 21. Order for shirts, shoes & stocking, to be ready by Oct 1. — each town to furnish the number each of these, viz Shirts per Stocking, & shoes, set to them — equal to 1/7 of males over 16
1/7. Springfield 66 (each shirt
Southampton 28 Amherst 34. Whately 15. Deerfield 34 Conway 2
Hadley 30. Granby 17. Williamsburg 18 Sandisland 14
p. 243. Northampton 64. S Hadley 23. Hatfield 27. Westfield 53
W Springfield 60, Norwich 9
[A proportion in "Revolution" page 101. is nearly same as above, but not exactly. N.H. is 65. Hadley 38. Amherst 35. S. Hadley 23. Granby 17.

1777 Jan 20. 5000 blankets ordered
Springfield 26. N Hampton 27. S Hampton 10. W Sp. 27
Hadley 12. South Hadley 9 Amherst 13. Granby 6
Hatfield 14. Whately 5 Williamsburg 3 Westfield 20
Deerfield 14. Sandisland 6 Pelham 9 Belchertown 11
Brimfield 17. Granville 17

1778 March 13. Order for collecting shirts, also shoes & stockings, equal to 1/7 of males lately
1/7th. return to Secretary's office — where not voluntarily given, selectmen to purchase them
Wm Scott of Palmer, agent for Hampshire

1778 April 17. Order for filling continental regiments in this State — our proportion
Continental 1/7 not complete — Delinquent towns to fill up the list of men to serve 3 years, equal to 1/7 of males in each town. — these men to serve 8 months.
[This is substantially the same as on preceding page.

Revolution p. 101. 1241 men required from Hampshire — towns all down No date
" " " 326 required from all towns but two. No date

Continentals. The resolve for raising them Jan 16. 1777 — 1/7 of all males over 16 at home & abroad. See Revolution p. 58 — The clothing or garments equal to 1/7 of males above 16, must be for continentals.

1778 April 20. order for Raising 1300 men for North River & 200 for Rhode Island Hampshire to furnish 182 men & Col. to march to Peeks Kill 6 pence a mile. Wages 40/ added to Cont. Pay — to serve 8 months after they arrive at Rendezvous

1778 June 12. Order for 1800 men for Rhode Island to serve till Jany 1. 1779
Holland I. 218. 199 men to compose Hampshire & 102 from Berkshire, but if men shall be detached from H & B. for Northern army before this resolve arrives, & shall serve there till Jany. it shall be considered as part of this quota
93/ a month pay besides Continental.
10£ for bounty, arrears &c. Fine 10£

Alteration — 100 men from South part of Hampshire to march to Providence — Rest of Hampshire & Berkshire to join Gen Starks at Albany or elsewhere as he shall order

1778 June 17. Order for shoes stockings & shirts the number each being equal to 1/7 of
Holland I. p. 218 males over 16 as returned to Sec'y's office
p. 243. monthly the same before Sept 20
Rev. p. 103 Springfield 66. W Springfield 60. Northampton 64.
Same as June 21. 1779 — see back
Receive May. Warham Parks Hampshire

1778 June 28. ordered 1000 men to guard
Holland I. p. 219 the troops of the Convention — to serve till Jany. 1779 if needed
106 from Hampshire. Fine 10£
5£ per month besides Continental pay. 6d a mile.

[See No 2. 40p.

Holland I. p. 219 May 4. 1780. There was a requisition for shirts, shoes, stockings and blankets. Blankets just half as many as the other articles
Springfield, 42 shirts, 42 pr shoes & 42 pr stockings, 21 blankets
Other towns in the county in proportion
more particular acct. p. 241.

P. 245. Rowley men — 58, 3 years men in 1777
26. 3 years men in 1780-81.

Revolutionary War.

Misc. 2. 266 N. Hamp. 3. 161. Misc. 12. 26 South Hadley p. 17

Prices agreed upon by a County Convention at Ipswich Aug. 19. 1779. and by another Convention Nov. 1776. From Gage's Rowley

	1776.	1779	Feb 1777	Feb in Con. Nov. 12. 27
Corn, bushel	3/.	72/		3/
Rye "	4/6.	102/		3/6
Wheat "	6/8.	162/.		6/
Oats "	1/9	36/		2/
Cider bbl.	4/.	80/	Tallow lb	7½
Eng. Hay Cwt.	3/.	3/0/	Salt Pork, 220 dr. to bbl.	84/ bbl
Labor per day	3/.	54/	Farm Labor	3/4 in summer
Womens Labor week	—	40/	Mechanics do. in proportion	
Beef lb	3d	5/6	Cotton by bag	3/.10
Mutton & Veal "	3½d	3/6	" by lb	3/8
Butter "	9d	11/	Flax	10d
Cheese "	6d.	8/6		10d
Wool "	—	24/		6
mens Shoes pr	7/6.	120/		2/.
Stockings "	—	72/	of yarn	8/
Sheets of Tow Cloth, ea	—	96/	Imped Flannel per yd	3/6 yd
Tow Cloth yd.	2/3	—	Tow, yd wide	2/3 yd
Peas bush.	7/	—		8/ Coffee 1/4
Beans "	6/	—		6/
Potatoes "	1/6	—	2/. Spring	1/4 in fall
Fresh pork lb	4d	Pork hogs 100 to 140 dr.		3¼d lb
Salt Pork "	7d	" hogs 140 to 200 dr.		3½d
Dinner at Tavern	8	" hogs above 200 dr.		3¾
Supper or breakfast, night tea, coffee or chocolate	8	Beef, grass fed. 100 dr.		24/ cwt
		" other kinds in proportion		
Slate	d	Hides	d	3d
Lodging	4	Sole leather	"	1/5
Flip or Toddy of N.E. Rum 1 Mug	9	Salt	bushel	10/
Cotton & linen homespun cloth yard wide	3/6	W.I. Rum	Gal.	6/8 by hhd
		" do	"	7/8 by Gal
Deer leather Breeches best	42/ pr	N.E. Rum	"	3/10 by h
		" do	"	4/ by bbl
Beaver Hats best	42/	" do	"	4/6 by Gal
Felt Hats	7/	Molasses 3/4. 3/8 + 4/.		
		Musc. Sugar 54/ by c. 60/ by b.		8. 6

Things had advanced since the war began, cwt in Nov. 1776. I know not how much, but I think as much as 1/5th or 20 per cent or from 1/4 to 1/5. some 50 per cent

Misc. 12/ p. 27. The 3d column is a list of prices fixed by Conn. Court. Feb 1777. (see Northampton near end, No 3.) It's but little higher than Nov. 1776 in Mass. Connecticut Goods. Some articles not so high — they regulated & imposed some kinds that cost 100£ sterling to be sold at 275£ lawful currency; some at 250£, at wholesale Retailers to add only 20 per cent. — Similar acts had been passed in 1776, now repealed.

Womens labor 1779 only 40/ a week (about 2/. or 2/3 silver) and mens 54/ a day. !! Men had 1/3 more for 1 day's work than women for a weeks work

1780. May 31. Rowley voted to receive Indian corn on a tax at 70 dollars a bushel.

Revolutionary War. (from Gage's Rowley.

1775 April 4. Men enlisted for 8 months service — were around Boston — not in preceding accounts — after this some enlisted for 2 months & then for 6 weeks at Roxbury

Gage's Rowley

1776. He has 12 months men at New York from Jany. 1776 succeeded by 2 months men & 3 months men at N York also Canada men.

p. 243. 1777 March. 3 years men called for. 58 from Rowley
1778 March. 3 months men 12. May, 8 months, 20 men. & 9 mo. 9.
1779 June, 6 months at R. Island. & 9 months at R Island. 58 & 1 men
1780 June. 3 months at W. Point. 24 men
1781 Jany. 3 years or during war " " "
" July, 3 months men. — 17 "

10 Rowley Soldiers in 1778 (8 on 9 months men) are described — 2 are 6 feet high; 1, 5 feet 11 inches; 2, 5 f. 10 in; 5, 5 feet 8 inches; — average height 5 feet 9 3/5 inches. 7 light complexions, 3 dark; 7 light or blue eyes (5 light and 2 blue) and 3 dark; Hair 5 brown, 2 sandy 2 light, 1 black. Of the Dark complexions, one had blue eyes & brown hair, one had dark eyes & black hair, and one had light eyes & brown hair; two light complexion had dark eyes & brown hair. One one was dark throughout, complexion, eyes & hair. All of Rowley. Ages 20 to 37.

Felt's Salem | Massachusetts G. Court fixed prices Jan. 26. 1777 [Mass. 12. 76.
"to prevent monopoly & oppression"
a committee appointed to enforce this price act Mch 8. 1779

Shattuck's Concord p. 122, 123. } State Convention at Concord July 14. 1779. fixed prices & addressed the people & passed Resolutions adjourned July 17. Recommended another in October. A more limited Convention at Concord to regulate prices, was held Aug. 5. 1779.

Oct 6. 1779. A State Convention met again at C. & revised the price current, & passed resolutions & addressed the people.

Mass. 2. 42. Boston & other places disregarded it, & it came to nothing. A fruitless attempt to regulate prices, when the currency was constantly depreciating. Shattuck thinks these attempts were means to encourage private property rather than to promote the public good

See Congresses at Concord, Watertown &c. Shattuck p. 92

Men committed to Jail in Northampton 1775 & 1776 by Committees of Safety, &c. — See N. Hamp. 2. 130

See County Conventions Mass. 8. 71.

N. E. Commissioners.

Meeting in 1647 Commissions in former part.

Mr Dunster, President of college, proposed questions;-

1 About punishment of scholars -

2 about appropriation of the Contributions -

under 2 head.

1st. Whether scholars coming from colonies or towns which contribute nothing (and all contribute or not as they please) shall have equal right to aid from contributions as others — especially if they come from Old England or Virginia.

2 Whether any part may be diverted from the support of school scholars to other purposes.

3 Whether contributions may go to maintain officers for benefit of all scholars, or only to benefit those who are poor, pious & learned.

4 Whether any who have received this aid may go away and leave the country.

5. The Contributions of the Colonies have amounted to upwards of 50£ a year. If the first proposition of 1/. a family were attended, they would amount to much more.
He asks whether it would be best to give 8£ a year to the college for a scholarship, & 16£ a year for a fellowship and the rest for a grammar school in the plantations.

6 Whether pious, diligent & learned Graduates should be elected fellows as occasion requires, & receive pay from scholars under their tuition, which pay now is considerable part of the President's maintenance. How much should President have?

7 Owing to the first evil contrivance of the College buildings there are yearly decays of the roof & walls & foundation. which the students will not repair. What shall be done.

8 College library is defective in books — especially in Law, Physic, Philosophy, & Mathematics. Desire some way for a supply of the same

9 About degrees — & those of them here may by some means be so accounted in England.

Henry Dunster.

Reply of Comis

1 Scholars must submit to College discipline, as in Europe.

2 Those who contribute most should be first attended to, but deserving youth from other places in the colonies not to be neglected.

3 Supplies should not be diverted to support of grammar schools

4 Poor, pious & learned youths to be first attended to; if such do not attend, contributions to be employed for the common advantage

5 Those who are aided by the contributions shall engage to enter the service of the country upon tender of employment and suitable maintenance; if such leave the country they should be engaged to repay.

6 Do not judge meet to alter the manner of contributing — Other Questions referred to Gen Court of Mass.

Petition of Cassamaon & Obechiquod in behalf of Pequots now dwelling at Nanayok (New London) presented by J. Winthrop Say that they did not fight the English in Pequot war, but fled. Desire to be under the English. The names of 62 Pequots & Nyantiks were "underwritten."

Comis say they know of no such innocent Pequots — that some of these were in Mystic fort and fled away in the smoke, &c. These who petition submitted to Uncas, paid him tribute & have been under him ever since.

Pequots complained of oppressions & outrages from Uncas

Complaints of Pequots against Uncas — continued

Obechiquod said Uncas had taken away his wife — defiled her and still keeps her. Foxon, agent for Uncas, said Ob. withdrew from Uncas, & his wife refused to go; among Indians another man may take a woman who deserts her husband. Ob. said Uncas defiled her before this.

Comrs. decide — that Uncas shall restore the woman to Obechiquod — that Ob. may settle under the English, but to assist Uncas in war.

Sanaps complained that Uncas had abused his wife (defilde her) had taken away his corn & beans, &c. Foxon said Uncas seized the corn because Sanaps had withdrawn from Uncas.

Comrs say other charges are not proved. Uncas to restore corn and beans & Sanaps may live elsewhere.

Pequots complained of Uncas' injustice & tyranny

1 (Drawing wampum from them 40 times since they came under him; and that they have sent wampum by him to English 25 times but know not whether it was delivered.

2 That Uncas favors Mohegans & threatens Pequots.

3 When Uncas lost a child he made an offering & gave his wife a gift & commanded Pequots to do so. They gave him as a present 100 fathoms of wampum, but soon after Uncas brother said U. would kill some of them — & they withdrew.

4 He threatened those who were preparing wampum for the English.

5 Uncas seemed glad Mr Winthrop settled at Pequot, but soon took offence, & cut the nets of Robin alias Cassamanos and others. Robin was in employ of Mr Winthrop.

6 Mr Thomas Peters being ill sent Robin & Weckwash cookie to hunt on East side of Pequot River; on this occasion, Uncas made the assault complained of last year.

Foxon replied — that Pequots had paid wampum for tribute to Uncas, & some for presents to English, but the 25 times is false — that Mohegans had preyed hard upon the Pequots sometimes in play, but Uncas had no hand in it. He owns the reception of 100 fathoms of wampum, but the story of Uncas brother was false; he told them a lie to induce them to withdraw. He owned Uncas gave Mr Winthrop 25 fathoms wampum when he first came, but was afterwards troubled with Robin, &c. Does not know that their nets were cut. He confesses that Uncas' attack on Nequash cookes men & Pequots was foolish & faulty, especially, it being done in the English plantation to the affrightment of women & children — but Uncas was asked that Mr Peters should not use his men to hunt for him & the English, but employ his enemy & the enemy of the English.

Comrs. ordered that Uncas be reproved for all outrageous courses that are duly proved, but do not justify the wrongs done to the Pequots, though Uncas spoke of resigning them to Mr Winthrop. Ordered Pequots to return under Uncas, & that he govern with moderation as he does the Mohegans; but the old men who were at Nameok before Mr Winthrop came may continue there, but under Uncas still.

Mr John Winthrop complained that Nowequa, brother of Uncas, came upon Nopnat (Niknet) Indians, last year with 130 Mohegans & plundered them of 35 fathom wampum, 10 copper kettles, 10 great hempen baskets, many bedr skins, deer skins & other things. Foxon said this was done while Uncas was at New Haven, & that he Uncas had none of the spoil.

Mr W. also complained that Nowequa had committed some outrages at Fisher's Island.

Comrs find on enquiry that Nopnat Indians have no sachem, but part belong to Narragansett sachem & part to Mohegans by their own choice. Uncas to see that Nowequa makes satisfaction to Nipnats & to Fishers Isl.

Mr Winthrop & servant Robin complaind of Uncas for disturbing the plantation at Pequot — especially his assault last year on Wecquash Cooke & Pequots on English plantation in which some Indians were wounded, all plundered, the English affrighted, their cattle driven away, & other losses sustained.

Serg^t Minot (Minor?) & Wm Morton demand satisfaction for a bead concerning taken away worth 2 fathoms of wampum, which had been lost to Ned Kwash Cooke — also Morton for charges going to N. Haven last year. One Stebbins demand pay for corn taken away 5s 6d filed.

Commissaies say outrages of Uncas are greater than they supposed last year — he had acknowledged his fault to English plantation — he is now to pay to Mr Winthrop 100 fathoms of wampum to be divided among English & old Pequots & other Indians whom Uncas had injured.

Mowhaset Sachem L.I. said he sent with Pequot wars, 60 fathoms of wampum to Gov. of Mass. Winthrop & more at 20 a to Uncas. but Uncas had never delivered the 60. Commrs ordered Uncas to pay it forthwith to the Gov. if the Sachem's story he found true.

Indian Murders after the Pequot war

1 In the Spring of 1644 they murdered a man from Milford between Fairfield & Stamford near Fairfield line. Trumbull 142. The Murderer Ashquash was living 1649 — had not been taken.

2 In June 1644. an Indian almost killed a woman at Stamford. The Indian Bussuge was taken & executed at New Haven

3 1649 there was a murder at Southampton. L.I.
A Long Island Indian was executed at Hartford ~~by Indians~~ in 1649. Was it the same?

4 John Whittemore murdered at Stamford Oct. 1648.

5. Murder by Indians at Farmington 1657 April

6. In 1653 apparently, the Indians of Long Island were permitted by Connecticut Court to put an Indian to death at Hartford who had attempted to kill the sachem of Shinecock. L.I.

A woman was killed in Southampton (English woman) by 3 Indians some years before 1653 — English took one, & Sagamore of Shinecock took other two, & brought them to justice at Hartford. The 3 Indians seem to have been executed. Was 1649 execution above one of them? viz the one taken by English.

[See Miscellanies No 3 379
See pages 25 & 143 of this.

N. E. Commissioners -

Something omitted — in the blue ink p. 21-26.

[Formation of the Confederacy - proposed & articles drawn 1638
more done. 1639. N.H. complied till 1643. (See Trumbull pag. 124

In 4th article of confederation, it was agreed that in case of war, all advantages of it "in lands, goods or persons" should be divided proportionably among the Confederates.

Sequasson - a sagamore allied to & confederate with Miantonimo. His contest with Uncas. 1643.
[Who was Sequasson & where was his seat & tribe? Trumbull calls him a sachem upon Con. River, & says Uncas defeated him and burnt his wigwams. Where? Trumbull 129 p.

Comrs 1643. advised that every man have a gun, sword; 1 lb powder and 4 lbs shot, with match or flints available.

Complaint of N.H. & for Conns against the Dutch & Swedes for injuries at Delaware Bay & elsewhere. Letter to be sent to the Swedish Governor. Dutch Gov. has written to Mass: July 20. 1643. - to be further answered.

This first meeting ended Sept 21.

Meeting 1644. Indians on Eastern part of Long Island are tributaries to the English & friendly - are not to be disturbed. Those named are Yoshecoe, Wiantuse, Maugimaitow, and Wenahanimin. [How did they come to be tributary?

Mr Shepards letter about Harvard College. Many are discouraged poor sending their children to college for want of means; and some forced to take them away too soon. Recommends aid by a contribution of a peck of corn yearly from every family able & willing to give & that ministers stir up the hearts of the people in the fittest season of the year; & that 2 men be appointed in each town to receive & send in what shall be given. This would make comfortable provision for the diet of divers students who stand in need of such support.

Gifts. Powder & other things had been given to N. England in General. Ordered to be divided proportionably among the 4 colonies. What has been given to a particular colony to go to it. - [Who gave these things?

Trading Company proposed - recommended to Gen. Courts to begin with 5 or 6000 £ & increase to 10 000 £. All may put in but none less than 20 £. Two or 3 in each Colony to manage this joint stock by providing Commodities, settling trading houses, hiring factors or servants to trade with the Indians, receiving beaver, &c. Men may pay in money, English Commodities fit for the trade wampum, beaver, English corn, cattle fit for the butcher or market. This to be for 10 years. Intermeddlers to be restrained. Accounts to be exhibited yearly, & part of the profits to be divided after first year

Letter to Comrs from Gov. of Mass. 2-7-1644 about staying the spreading course of error & establishing the truth.

Comrs proposed to Elders now in Hartford - to consider whether it be best to have some Confession of Doctrine and discipline with solid ground, to be approved by the churches & published by consent, "for confirming the weak among ourselves & stopping the mouths of adversaries abroad." [Early reasons given

Answer of Elders - We approve the motion - will acquaint our brethren & try to answer your desires at a fit season.

Things omitted, on blue Ink.

Extra Meeting 1645. Three messengers sent to sachems of Narragansett and Nantick Indians. & to Uncas.

About the attacks on Uncas & the Mohegans — request them
14th. to come & prove on what occasions this war has broken out after late truce at Hartford, & try for peace. During this treaty no act, of hostility to be done by either party. Remind them of the treaty at Hartford 5 years ago (1640) with Mr Haynes & other magistrates, by which they are both engaged ~~to be engaged~~ to acquaint the English with their grievances, & receive advice & directions from them.
[This Treaty not noticed by Trumbull]

If Indians refuse to come or send, let them know English will assist Uncas, & have sent some men to defend him. Require them to declare whether they are in peace or war. Take answers of both parties in writing.

Return of Messengers — Letter from R. Williams in which he assures us the war will soon break out. Conference of Commrs with some Magistrals & Elders & chief military men of Mass. Result — that we were bound to defend Uncas, & that it be done speedily. Grounds of the war to be declared. Day of humiliation to be on Thursday of next week. 300 to be raised.

140 men impressed from E nearest towns to Boston — some horses sent on in 3 days, under Atherton & Davies with 4 horses & 2 of Cutchamakins Indians for guides. These 140 men to go to Mohegan & stay till Capt Mason should come. Forces of Conn & N.H. to join Atherton at Mohegan by ~~Sept~~ Aug. 28. Then Mason to have chief command till they meet rest of the forces of Mass. & Plymouth, ~~which are to~~ to join at Seccunk near Rehoboth & proceed.

Letter to Capt Mason by Atherton & the 140 men. Aug. 19. 1645 We send 40, expect 30 from N.H. under Lt Seely we hope, & 40 from Con. ~~under Capt to be~~ under Mr Gibbons. You are to weaken the Narragansetts in their number, take canoes, wigwams, wampum & goods, let the Nantics feel the first smart of the war, as they are the chief causes of the war. Mass. & Plym. will send some men. Secure Uncas fort. Send your booty & prisoners to Seabrook fort to be improved by the colonies according to their proportions.

Mass. Gen Court came together. Commrs drew up declaration & for the Court. Court desired the Commissioners the officers of the 140 men. Magistrates dissented & said Commrs commission was sufficient, & gave 7 reasons. Deputies gave up for this time. Maj. Gibbons to come and in chief — His Commissions at length. His Council of war to be Capt M. Standish Capt John Mason, Capt John Leverett & Robt Seely (or such other as shall be chosen and N.H. forces) Lt H. Atherton ensign Lieuts & Boston Aug 19. 1645.

Instructions to Sergt Major Edwd Gibbons at length. Uncas & his people to be defended — also Ussamequin, Pomham, Sakakonoko, Cutchamakin & others friendly to English not to be molested. To make peace if you can. If not to proceed in war against Narragansetts & Nahantiks. Not to exercise cruelty, not to put prisoners to death unless be necessary for your own safety — to destroy canoes — to pay due regard to the honor of God "and to the distinction which is to be observed between Christians & Barbarians" as well in wars as in negociations." To uphold worship of God & repress profaneness & impieties.

18 Oct 1645. Three men sent to carry back a present.

Directions to them — If Sachems will come to Boston the house of preparations will be stopped — not otherwise.

Capt Harding & Mr Welborne returned — did not find B. Arnold at Providence & he dared not go among Narragansetts without a guard. They made use of Mr Williams who was going to Narragansetts — Narragansett Sachems and deputies of Nahantick Sachem, agreed to come to Boston. Messengers returned — Commrs blamed them for bringing back the present, for using Mr Williams, & for writing to Capt. Mason that they had hopes of peace.

Pessacus, Mixanno & Witowash, Narragansett Sachems, and Awaresquen Deputy for Janemo Nantick sachem, came to Boston in a few days with a large train of men.

After sundry charges & replies, the Sagamores & Deputies agreed to a Treaty

N.E. Commissioners

1645.

Treaty at Boston between Comis and Pessacus, Mexsamo, Ebedisson of Canonicus, Janemo alias Nenegelett and Wipetamock & other sagamores of the "Narroh gansetts and Nyantieks" 27-6-1645. "after long debate & conference".

Said Indians confessed they had broken former agreements; damage Uncas, & brought multitude & change upon the English —

1 Agreed to pay at Boston 2000 fathoms white wampum for 1/3 a much black wampum peage in 4 payments viz. 500 fathoms in 20 days, 500 in 4 months, 500 before next Christmas time & 500 in two years from this date.

2 Agreed to restore to Uncas the captives taken & canoes, & give satisfaction for corn of his they had destroyed. Uncas to do the like to them.

Differences between them & Uncas to be settled at New Haven in Sept. 1646, or sooner.

3 They agreed to keep peace with Uncas & English, also with Ythamequin, Pomham, Sokakonoco, Cutchamakin, Shoanon Panacchaway & all others in friendship with English or subject to them. If future difficulties arise between them & Uncas they are to acquaint the English & crave their advice according to former engagements.

4 Agreed to restore all Indian fugitives or captives who have fled to them from the English — will pay yearly for Pequots that live among them as agreed at Hartford 1638 — viz 1 fathom of white wampum for a man, 1/2 fathom for each youth and one hand length for each maid child. Willy said up all Pequot Country to the English.

5 Agreed to bring 4 children as hostages in 14 days, viz Ebedisson of Pessacus, son of Nanaquaneuit the brother of Pessacus, son of Awashanoe & son of Ewangeson a Niantick till 2000 fathoms of wampum are paid & difference with Uncas heard & ordered, & till Janemo & Wypetock sign these articles at Boston. 4 Indians to remain till the children are sent — Witowash, Pomamse, Jawassoe & Waughwamino.

4 children to be maintained by the Colonies — Uncas to forbear all acts of hostility.

6 Agreed to sell no land without consent of Commissioners. Murderers to be delivered up.

Signed by marks of Pessacus, Mumsaquen, Abdes, Pommush, Cutchamakin, Weekesamo, Wittowash

Benedict Arnold, Interpreter.

Cutchamakin & other Indians who understood English assisted.

Uncas to have 100 fathoms (of the first 500) of wampum on account of great damage he has sustained.

Declaration of the passages & proceedings betwixt the English & Narragansetts, &c.

In this the Comis go back to the first settlement; with Pequots & give detail in regard to Miantonimo

Miantonimo made treaty with English at Mass. 1637 & engaged not to fight with Indians nor invade Uncas without English Consent.

Agreement of 3 parties at Hartford 1638 — Myantenomy, Uncas & English. Both Indian parties agreed not to fight each other till they had appealed to the English & grievances were heard & determined.

Miantonimo & confederates had secretly & openly violated this agreement.

viz Spring of 1643. A Pequot shot at Uncas & fled to Narragansetts.

1 Miantonimo promised to send him to Uncas, but instead of it, cut off his head

2 attempts to cut off Uncas by poison & by sorcery

3 Sequassen & Mygill shot at Uncas with arrows as he was going down Con River

4 Myantonomy came upon Uncas with 900 or 1000 men — was defeated & taken

5 Comis judged Uncas could not be safe while Miantonimo lived.

1645. Declaration continued —
Pretended Ransom for Myantenomy's life — Narragansetts said they had paid about 40£. There was some loose talk about a ransom in wampum & goods, but none were brought, except some that all disposed of to sundry persons. No proof of any agreement, or ransom brought.
Treaty of Sept 1644, at Hartford — that hostilities should cease till planting time 1645, & then give 30 days warning. Yet in Feb 1644-5. Narragansetts declared at Boston they would begin war in 6 weeks unless Uncas would redeliver 60 fathoms of wampum, or come to a new hearing. After this there were hostile acts on both parts, & later, Narragansetts openly invaded Uncas several times, & Connecticut & New Haven sent men to defend him. After those men returned, Narragansetts made a new assault upon Uncas.
Messengers were sent by Comm. 1645. Indians were proud and insolent — said they would not make peace without the head of Uncas — would continue the war — if English did not withdraw their garrison from Uncas, they would procure Mohawks, and lay the English cattle in heaps; no Englishman should go out of his house to piss but he should be killed. They revile Uncas — said he cut his own arm — plotted against the messengers, &c. The Messengers returned. Mr Williams wrote by them, that war was preparing, &c
Comm. thought God called the Colonies to war.

Other complaints of English were that Narrohiggansets & Nyantics have kept among them Pequots who had murdered English, & had secured part of the Pequot country — had harbored Pequot captives who had fled from the English — that Myantenomy had travelled about among other Indians, to stir them up against the English.

Meeting 1646. Wm Kieft's letter to Gov. Eaton of New Haven. Dated Amsterdam fort Aug 3. 1646 New Style.
He says the Dutch call New Haven the "Red Hills" — he protests against the English who have usurped divers places in the Dutch Netherland, & seem very injurious to the Dutch. He threatens war unless the places be restored & the losses repaired. It was in Latin, & answer in Latin.
Answer of New Haven Aug 12 1646. old Style — have not usurped any thing of the Dutch. Have lately built a small house on Pawgusett River within our own plantations, many leagues from Manhatoes as which we expect some trade but can compel none. We did not build till we had purchased a title from the true owners.
Speak of injuries & outrages from Dutch at Manhattoes & Delaware
Letter of Conners to Dutch Governor Sept 1646. (See blue ink.
"Such a servant is part of his master's estate and a more considerable part than a beast; your children will not long be secure if this be suffered."

Nockwash or Neckwash Cooke was a Niantick or Narragaset. Uncas had wounded him at the Pequot plantation near the English. Complaint of Peter Wetherton. Uncas said Neckwash Cooke hunted in his limits. Conners blamed Uncas, & also N. Cooke for hunting on Uncas' ground. English & Pequot seemed to favor N. Cooke.
Sept 16. Wm Wetherton & 3 Pequots came from Mr. Winthrop's plantation (Pequot) but 1 Pequot cleared Uncas & cast the guilt upon N. Cooke and Robin alias Winthrop's Indian. The other 2 Pequots said Uncas had hired the other one to testify falsely, but he persisted in his story. Conners admonished Uncas, and discussed Wm Norton & the Indians

Pequot Plantation (or New London). Mass. Comm. claimed an interest here by conquest. Connecticut by patent, purchase of Uncas & conquest. There was a Treaty about it at Cambridge 1638 but not perfected. The talk then was, to have Pequot River the boundary between Con & Mass. Conners thought Coss. has best title to Pequot plantation, now 1646.

From Hazard

Journal of Dutch Commissioners sent from New Amsterdam to Hartford. Oct. 1663. viz Cornelis Van Ruyven, Burgomaster Van Cortlandt, and Mr John Lawrence, citizen & inhabitant of New Amsterdam.

Abstract.

Monday Oct. 15. 1663 (Mr Colle: Newby, L.) Departed in a yacht and got as far as Mimetys Island. Oct. 16. Got in sight of the Milford Point and anchored. Oct. 17. Wind still contrary. Reached Milford between 8 & 9 by lifting & rowing. Addressed ourselves to Mr Bryan, merchant, desired him to provide 3 horses for us to ride to Hartford, which he undertook to do. We went to pay our respects to the Magistrates Mr Treat and Mr Fenn, found neither at home. Afterwards Mr Treat came to us at the inn; we left our yacht in the harbor under his protection. Mr Bryan lent 2 horses and we hired the horse of a young man from Hartford for the 3d for 14s. After dinner we rode to New Haven, where we arrived an hour or two before dark. We waited upon Dep. Gov. Gilbert but did not find him at home. Staid at New Haven that night.

Oct 18. Thursday. Departed from New Haven at sunrise in company with Mr Bryan, merchant of Milford, and Mr Pell. and came to Hartford about 4 O'clock. [Almost 10 hours on the road] Acquainted the Assembly with our arrival & requested a hearing. We were admitted immediately, & delivered the letter we had brought, which being read, we offered the Gov. & Court to give explanation on any point if it was desired. They said they would look over it & we took leave; Maj. Mason told us a room was provided for us at the house of the Marshall. whither they requested us to go, which we thankfully accepted.

Oct 19. Early in the morning, we visited Mr John Winthrop, jr, and desired his endeavor to have all things done in peace which he promised. We took leave of him & presented to the Assembly the following Address: [Thanking them for our kind reception yesterday & requesting an answer to the letter] Which being carried in, the Marshall told us that three men were appointed to speak further with us, who would meet in an hour at the house of Mr. Howard, Miller, being about half way between our lodgings and the Town Hall. [Query. was this Town Hall the place where Gen Court met? what & where was it?] We went at appointed time & waited about an hour when the Marshall came & told us the Committee had been hindered by other business, & as it was almost noon, the Gov. & Court invited us to dine with them in the Town Hall. We told him we would come. In a short time the Dep. Gov. & Secy came and offered an excuse for the committee as some business required their presence. After some discourse we went with them to the Town Hall. After dinner the Committee followed us to the said place [Mr. Howard's] Being seated we showed our commission & requested them to do the same. They showed an extract from their minutes, appointing Mr Allen, senr, Capt. Talcott and Jos. Allen Jr to treat with us. We received an answer to the letter we had delivered, as to 3 things;

1st Whether they would adhere to agreement of 1650 as to limits till meeting of Comrs in 1664, as other Comrs of 3 colonies had advised.

2d or whether they would appoint persons to treat further about limits

3d If not, whether they would refer the matter to our superiors in Europe.

Much debate followed & nothing was effected. They refused to agree to conform to advice of the Comrs of 3 Colonies, for three reasons:-

1st They had given notice of their patent & Kings grant on Long Island.

2 The greater part of them had voluntarily come under their government.

3 They dared not refuse, and could not without displeasure to the King as the same was included in their patent. They could not go by advice of the other colonies, but must go by Kings patent. They would rather seperate from the other colonies, than permit them to do any thing contrary to patent. No change could be made but by the Kings hand.

Oct. 19. 1663 — continued.

They were willing matters should be referred to our superiors on condition the English townships on L. I. and West Chester should be under Hartford government by proviso. Old Mr Allen made a long Harangue; he was well assured the English Towns would not remain longer under the Dutch government and if attacked would defend themselves to the uttermost; that it would prevent mischief & bloodshed for said towns to remain under Hartford Gov.t till the King & States General should agree — We told them it would never be allowed. They replied that they could not hinder the towns from betaking themselves to the obedience of the king. We told them they were the cause, as they had sent deputations & excited the townships — They said they were bound to make the king's grant known to them. We told them they might do it to the kings subjects but not to Dutch subjects. They said they were subjects of the king, dwelling according to the patent upon the kings territories.

They said they looked upon the agreement about limits in 1650 as a nullity & of no force, as his majesty had now settled limits for the one, the other being only provisional, &c. could not listen to the other colonies on this subject.

Nothing was effected — we concluded that the doings of Richard Mills at West Chester; of Cog. Pantons and others on Long Island were set in motion at their instigation, & that they now only keep matters in agitation till such time as the townships revolted (whose deputies viz. of West Chester, Middleburgh & Rustdorp we daily expect) have free access with the principal men. They said if the towns which had come under their government should ask assistance, they should not deny it to them. Thinking the English townships would revolt before our arrival at the Manhattoes; to prevent which, and bloodshed, we made another proposal — viz. That if they would observe the agreement of 1650 as to limits till the mother countries should agree about it, not take any English townships under the Dutch, under their jurisdiction, we would till that time give up all jurisdiction over Oostdorp called West Chester. They said they would consider of the proposal.

Oct. 20. Between 8 & 9 o'clock the Committee came to our lodgings and we went with them to the house of Mr Howard. They said the English on Long Island would not remain under us; they could not agree to our proposal unless the English townships of Oostdorp, Middleburgh, Rustdorp and Hamstede were under their government. We replied — argued that King Charles did not intend to include in the patent subjects lands so long possessed by their High Mightynesses; that Gov. Winthrop so understood the patent — that we could proceed no farther with them. It being noon, Gov.r ~~& Committee~~ desired us & Committee to dine with him, which we did. After dinner, we complained to Gov. & Committee of their unreasonable demands. We desired an answer to the letter delivered them, which they promised, but nothing was concluded as it was Saturday afternoon & some of the Committee were obliged before dusk to go to Windsor & Wethersfield.

Oct. 21. Sunday. We went to church & supped in the evening with the Governor. After supper, the Gov. said it was not the intent of the patent to claim any right to New Netherlands, but only New England. We begged him to put this in writing, but he declined said it was plain from the patent itself. We took leave.

Oct. 22. Monday. Desired by the Marshall a written answer to the letter which was promised. We dined with Mr Wells whose father had been governor of Hartford. Nothing was done to day.

From Hartford.

Oct 23. 1663. Tuesday. Committee met us at Mr Howard's. They said they had tried to persuade the deputies of the townships to remain under the Dutch till further determination but they would not consent. — that it would be best for us not to claim them therefore, & prevent mischief — We told them those of Hartford were the cause of it, as they by frequent deputations had encouraged them to revolt, which they did not deny, but said as they were included in the patent & desire to be protected by Hartford they could not deny them. We contended that they were not included in the patent, & the Gov.r so understood it. They said the Gov. is but a man alone; we & others understand the patent takes in not only that but extends westward to the Sea. They asked us to show a patent from any prince or their Highness. We appealed to the charter & approbation of their Highness of the settlement of limits at Hartford 1650. They answered that our charter is only a charter of Commerce and the said settlement of limits only conditional &c. "If you cannot show a special patent of land it must fall to us" — We referred to first discovery, purchase from natives, oldest possession, &c. They answered that they would let us keep all actually possessed by our nation, but claimed all that was not occupied by our nation. We replied, but it availed nothing.

We went with them to the Town Hall to dine, but before we got there propositions were shewn us by young Mr Allen & Mr Willis a magistrate of Hartford that if we would give up all right to West Chester and the land as far as Stamford & give up all authority over the English Townships on L.I. they would then agree for them. We declined, and after dinner & some talk they delivered us the following articles.

1st. West Chester & all land to Stamford to belong to Connecticut till the issue
2 Connecticut will forbear authority over Hamstede Jamaica &c. till further consideration, if the Dutch will forbear coercive power towards the Eng. Plantations on L.I. till further determination.
3 Till there is an issue of our differences, the Magistrates now in being on Long Island shall govern those plantations.

We replied that such propositions were unreasonable & we could not condescend to answer them. After much talk we made the following offer

West Chester & land to Stamford & people, to be under Conn. till further determination
Middleborough, Rustdorp & Hamstede which are said to revolt & to come under Connecticut, shall abide under N. Netherland till said determination, and the magistrates on L.I. for the time being shall govern those plantations under the Government of N. Netherland

They read these; — some answered that these townships would not continue under the Dutch, whatever the English might do. Others said they knew of no New Netherland Province but only a Dutch governor over the Dutch Plantation on the Manhattans; that Long Island was in their patent & they would possess it.

We answered, that they would continue under us if Hartford did not claim a right to them — that they led the making of the settlement of 1650 &c. but we made no progress. We desired an answer to the letter, which they promised to have ready. We took leave of them in the afternoon; and went in evening to see if the letter was ready. It was promised to be at our lodgings early in the morning. We took leave of the Assembly & Governor.

[This last excursion was with many perhaps assembly.

From Harard

Oct 23. 1663 - continued

In the evening a letter was brought directed to "Right Hon. P. Stuyvesant, Director General at Manados" We told the Secretary who brought the letter that it ought to be "Director General of New Netherland". He said it was at our option to receive it or not, &c.

Oct 24. Wednesday. We departed between 8 & 9 o'clock from Hartford & arrived at New Haven about sunset.

Oct 25. Thursday. Came to Milford about 10 o'clock Towards Evening went on board our yacht and got out of the Creek where we cast anchor it being very dark

Oct 26. Sailed 2 hours before day & came to Manhatans with a fair wind between 8 & 9 o'clock in Evening.

C. V. Cuyler
O. Stevens V. Cortlandt
John Lawrence

Translated by Rudolphus Ritzema, New York Sept 16. 1767.

256 —"
258 Superior Court [Suffolk — and Misc. Nos. 320.

At Springfield Sept 24 1728 Grand & 2 Petit Juries

Appealed cases & debt — very many.
No criminals

At Springfield Sept 28. 1729

Aaron Dennis charged by Anna Sincere as father of her bastard child. He appealed to this Court. She did not appear & he was acquitted
Many cases of debt.

Selling real Estates to pay debts — Daniel Ashley late of Westfield William Marsh late of Hadley, John Wolcott late of Brookfield, Benj. Barnel late of Sunderland

No criminals

At Springfield Sept 24. 1730

No criminal cases — many others:

Timothy Dwight, John Higgins & Chr. Chauncey took the Attorneys oath as by Cir. Court

At Springfield Sept 28. 1731

Many appealed cases

Sales of Real Estates to pay debts: Wm Marsh late of Hadley — wife Hannah now of Mansfield

No criminals.

* 1732. I did not find

At Springfield Sept 25. 1733

No criminal.

At Springfield Sept 24. 1734

Liberty to sell Real estate of several deceased — also of Mr Hannah Beaman of Deerfield a person non compos mentis, by the guardians. Shewed 203£

Petition of Mr. Oliver Partridge & John Ashley Gent. allowed to practice as Attorneys at Law — Oath given

No criminals.

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* At the Court in Sp. last week in September 1732, a negro was convicted of a rape, & sentenced to be executed Nov. 2. See Mass. V. 4. 155 — Rape in Suffield

N.H. 2. 226 A negro was executed for a rape at Springfield. Rape seems to have begun in Suffield. I cannot allow for keeping him. Jan. 1735. Was this the one executed 1732? must be the same

Supreme Court

At Springfield Sept 22. 1724

John Pell of Westfield vs Samuel Ransfield of Mt
about a contract for hats
Mostly debts.
Martha Warner of Sp. discharged pauper recognizance

At Springfield Sept 28. 1725 1 a grand & 3 petit juryes

Various actions by appeal.
Samuel Wright of Lebanon Cor. vs. 3 Hadley men as agents of Proprietors of lands S. of Mt Holyoke. Wright recovered
Daniel Markham of Enfield
Jona Smith of Hadley vs Col John Schuyler of Albany
Thomas Debutte of Boston vs Sam Barcom of Mt
No criminal

At Springfield Sept 27. 1726.

Jona Gilbert of Hanover N.J. blacksmith vs Robt [illegible] of Springf.
No criminal.

At Springfield Sept 26. 1727. 1 Grand & 2 Petit juries

Many actions of debt &c appealed. — hardly any above Springfield
John Allen of Hatfield taken distracted about 10 years since — most of time confined, & likely to continue. All his real estate to be sold for his maintenance &c. Part had been sold
Samuel Cooper late of Sp. his real estate to be sold in part to pay debts — wife Ellany was now wife of Jos. Bodwell
p. 91 Many 209 Caseo. Capt Thos Baker of Brookfield — tried for blasphemy on Feb 6 last past, "there being a Discourse of God's having in his Providence put Jos. Jennings Esq a Justice of the Peace for County of Hamp. & Baker the following words "If I had been with the Almighty I would have taught him better".
Verdict of Jury, Benj. Stebbins foreman "Not Guilty."
OB Discharged, paying costs.
Joseph Baker of Springfield tried for reproaching the word of God by saying there were lies in this book, taking the bible in his hand.
Verdict of Jury not Guilty. Discharged but bound to good behaviour

Springfield Tuesday Sept 26. 1721.

Ebenezer Allen of Hadley vs Ebenezer Dickinson of Hatfield. about a hhd of Rum marked E.D. &c.
Judgment by Court confirmed in favor of Dickinson.

Jos Parsons & John B. vs Jos Williston. Latter recovered Costs

Various cases of land, debt &c

See Hadley No 1. 59 | Ebenezer & Sarah Dickinson of Hadley - appealed from Lower Court - had been found 30/ for fornication
Judgment reversed - indictment does not say form was before marriage

Samuel Smith of Southampton N.Y. vs James Warriner

See 2 265 Sessions No 5. p. 170. 202 | David Rushbrook of Sp. for engraving plates, & with them making counterfeit bills - convicted. Court order Rushbrook to be set in pillory at Sp. one ear cut off
recorded 2 196 | be imprisoned as aforesaid - be branded on right cheek with a hot iron &c & pay double damage to the defrauded by his bills
John Blin alias Bishop, formerly of Farmington - accessory & instigator - a partner of Rushbrook. See Blin, recorded 1. 215.

Mass 1 p. 424 | Ebenezer Bridgeman of Nth. accused of altering a 5/ bill to a 5£ bill & passing it off for 5£. Grand Jury returned that he did not alter - but passed a bill so altered - do not say he knew it to be so altered. He fined 5£ & costs, & to give sureties for good behavior - sureties Capt John Parsons & Josiah Sheldon

Several petitions to sell land to pay debts.
Ebenezer Pomeroy. Sheriff - allowed 3.19.0

Springfield Sept 25. 1722

Various Cases of debt & land -
Parsons's against Williston - Parsons Cost.
Several persons indicted as accomplices of Rushbrook & Blin - Not guilty.

Springfield Oct 15. 1723. adjourned 18th.

John Read, King's attorney being absent, Ebenezer Wright was appointed to act as attorney in all cases at this session.

Cases of debt &c.
Selectmen of Hatfield to sell some real estate of John Allis to pay debts & maintain family.
John Crafts, adm. of Benoni Crafts of Northfield - may sell real estate to pay debts.

William Hambleton of Brimfield indicted for killing Francis Baxter of Brimfield by shooting him in the head with bullet shot - instantly died Oct 12.

Jury said Not guilty - (probably an accident) | See No 2. 310.
Hambleton discharged - to pay costs 14. 9. 6.

1704. at Suffolk Court – Boston May. 1704
Jos. Parsons of Nth had case against Jonas Smith of Hatfield who had appealed from lower Court. Decision of other Court affirmed, Smith to pay 6/ damages & costs 4.18.8.
Aaron Cooke vs John Calton of Deerfield –
for Hadley – Court say Cooke has no ground for his complaint

1710 November Court at Boston, Ebenr Pomeroy & Hannah Pomeroy, admrs of Jos P. of Suffield deceased – asked leave to sell real estate to pay debts – granted.

1712 Nov. Court at B. Thos. Hastings Jr & Hannah Hastings admrs on Benj. Hastings late of Hatfield dec'd asked leave to sell real estate – granted.

1710. Nov Court at B. Samuel Northam of Colchester vs Samuel Bartlett of Northampton – appeal from Inf. Court – jury found for Bartlett cost of Court.

Sam Court Jos. Parsons & John Parsons vs. Jos. Williston, Palatiah Glover, Joseph Smith – appeal of Sp.
Parsons to have – to pay. Williston, Glover & Smith 39s. 4. Ta and costs 12. 9. 2
Abel Ingersol of Nth. vs. John Ingersol of Westfield . . .
Former recovered costs &c. – lower court affirmed –

1709 Nov Court at B. Sam Northam of Colchester vs. Samuel Bartlett of Nth "Miller" – about homelot of 8 acres in Hadley. lower court decided for Bartlett – This does the same – Northam to pay costs

1705 Nov Court at B. John Taylor of Hadley vs. A Cooke Sam Porter & Ebenr Mason – he appealed from Inf Court in regard to Northam's case &c. John Taylor lost – other court confirmed – Taylor to pay 20s. damages & cost 4. 11. 6

1703 Nov Court at B. Sam Porter of Hadley vs Jno. Baldwin of Malden – Porter appellant. about land granted to grandfather of Jos Baldwin by Hadley. Sept 1692 John Little of Deerfield claimed it and agreed by their father another land recovered Oct 1693. & executed estate March 27. 1694 yet town refuse to recompense petitioner for the land – to the Damage of 210£ – allowed by Inf Court May 1703 – Inferior Court decision confirmed – Porter to pay costs.
Eleazar Frary vs John & Jona Graves – about land. Frary lost –

1700 Court at B Nov. Jos. Parsons of Nth vs. men in Boston

[Sw Hampshire. 124. & 125.

Court of Assistants, March 2. 1674-5

The grand jury examining several evidences sent down from County Court at Northampton relating to Mary Parsons the wife of Jos. Parsons they presenting an indictment against her on suspicion of witchcraft brought to further trial. The Court order her commitment to prison until bailed then to remain & be kept in order to her further trial.

~~Return to be sent for~~ - May Pynchon to be sent to Court May 13. 1675

Mary Parsons wife of Jos P. of Northampton "was indicted for not having the fear of God before her eyes & being instigated by the devil hath at one or other of the times mentioned in the evidences before the Court entered into familiarity with the devil & committed several acts of witchcraft on the person & persons of one or more as in the said evidences relating thereto, reference being thereto had, amply doth & may appear, and all this contrary to the peace of our sovereign Lord the King his crown & dignity, the laws of God & this jurisdiction. After the Indictment & evidences in the case were read, the prisoner at the bar holding up her hand & pleading not guilty putting herself on her trial, the Jury brought in their verdict that they found her not guilty & so she was discharged.

May Pynchon sued Court

Volume of Court of Assistants Records in office of Clerk of Supreme Court — from March 1673-4 to May 1686 -
do. from Dec 24. 1689 to to January 1691-2 -

Court of Assize & Gaol Delivery at Springfield Northampton Aug 18. 1698

£26 Troopers guard to the Judges to Sp. 2 days. 75/8 } Mass 1.406
-10 Troopers guard their home by way of N.H. 75/11 }

[See Sarah Smith the husband Deerfield 135

p. 367 Sarah Smith wife of Ellenton Smith of Deerfield was indicted by the grand jury for that she (her husband being in captivity & absent & had been more than 2 years before) being with child of a bastard infant, on Tuesday January 11 1697-8 at Deerfield, in the dwelling house of Daniel Wells in d. brought forth a female child, and killed said child same day (usual formalities here) between 1 & 7. afternoon by strangling & smothering. She plead not guilty — challenged none of the jury. Witnesses called & heard, & her defence fully heard. Jury went out, returned that she was guilty of the felony & murder for which she was indicted.

Sentence by Court, death. Mr Justice Winthrop pronounced sentence upon her — "That she be sent back to the place from whence she came & there shall be led to place of execution & there be hanged by neck till she is dead"

Court adjd the execution to be Thursday Aug 25 between 12 & 4 P.M.

No other case tried at Springfield at this time

There was a grand jury & jury of Trials

The trial jurors — Jos. Parsons, foreman, Abel Wright, Saphet Chapin, James Warriner, Jos Stebbins, Medad Pomeroy, John Burke, Neh Dickinson, Daniel Marsh, Geo. Stillman, Daniel White, Samuel Dickinson

Cotton Mather says she disposed the godly warnings of her father in law. When married, she added stealing to adultery and had to flee to New Jersey. Afterwards she came to Deerfield and her 2d husband was carried to Canada. She had a bastard child & killed it, but the neighbors found it out. She was surprised at her trial & execution. See Magnalia.

264

Sup. Court of Assize & Gen. goal Delivery at Boston April 28. 1696.

Samuel Gyam & John Gyam, admrs on Benj. Barnett's estate, late of Deerfield — petitions to sell land to pay debts. Liberty granted

Sarah Threeneedles of Boston, convicted of murdering her bastard child. Oct 1698. Sentenced & executed Nov 17. 1698.

An appealed case of debt from Northampton Inf Court was tried at Boston Suffolk. 1699.

Court at Springfield Sept 27. 1720

John Allis of Hatfield presented by G. Jury for killing his son Ebenezer Allis about three years old with malice aforethought April 13. 1720. In the house of Dan Warner he took the child into his arms & holding him by the heels with the head hanging down & struck the head against a log or piece of timber, & broke his skull & he instantly died.

In Hatfield 312.

Pleads not Guilty. Jury brought him not guilty. Court say John Allis is distracted & not capable of taking care of himself — he was acquitted because he was non compos mentis. They order him to be kept in prison till next Assize, or till Sessions shall think fit to remove him

Selectmen of Hatfield to sell his property in part to pay his debts, &c

Ebenezer Pumery was Sheriff of County.

Only 3 cases.

~~Seems to be just a regular Court at Sfd.~~ — Courts of 1719 Records missing except Jury Lists — yes all — but misplaced

Court at Sfd. Sept 18. 1718.

Luke Hitchcock sworn to be Sheriff

Many civil cases — mostly appealed cases.

Thankful Taylor, widow of Capt. John T. deceased petitions liberty to sell house & homestead, approved & allowed to pay debts of her husband — granted.

Jona. Hunt vs. Jerijah Stong for cutting 2 saddles at Middle Meadow, or Hunts creek, lot twenty, on the Plaintiff's lot — bounded, E. by Hunt's N. Great River to a Point S. — westerly partly on hill partly over a run or brook towards lower end of said lot, near said Point opposite said Jerijah's lot he cut the saddles — Court went for Jerijah Stong as the County Court had done, & award Hunt Costs 8d.

September Court 1718 - adjourned - from 18 to 22 Sept. Sundays in 19
Most of cases at Suffield, Enfield & Springfield & Westfield - none
about Springfield except one in preceding page - Many
land cases.

James Laiston of Suffield & Jacob his son were indicted for killing
a negro Caesar at Suffield Nov 2. 1717 - by a wound on the head.
The indictment was for murder. Verdict not guilty

Wm Booth of Enfield was indicted for passing 2 counterfeit bills
& also 3 more for attempting to pass. Jury brought in that he was not guilty of attempting
Robert Ackmuty was his counsel. Court adjudged him to sit in
the pillory in market place at Sp. one ear cut off, the hand
on right cheek with red hot iron letter "F", be imprisoned 12 mo.
and pay James Pease 4£ being double the sum he paid said
Pease for false bills

Mehetable Dewight vs. Jos. Bartlett she appellant - did not appear

Court at Springfield Aug 30. 1716. (first regular court at Sp.)
Peter Eastman bound over for a rape. Jury returned Ignoramus
He discharged, paying fees
But few cases - those land & debt cases - none about
Springfield.
No record of a Court in 1717 at Sp.

Court at Sp. Sept 17. 1719. (put in before 1715.)
Jos. Willeston appellant vs Jos & John Parsons, for money
not paid. Court reversed decision of lower court, and order
Parsons to pay Willeston 95.8.0 in bills of credit & cost 7.0.2
only 4 or 5 cases - all done in one day.
Mary Patterson & Eleanor Hawks, admrs on Jona Patterson's
estate, of Northfield dec. ask leave to sell real estate to pay
debts - granted.

Capt Richard Pomeroy, of the Eagle galley, 1724
Francis Pomeroy lived in Boston 1698 - owned 1/4 of a sloop
* John Pomeroy of Boston mariner - 1722. Mar. dau of Thos. Gilbert, Lydia

General Court ordered a special Court of
Oyer & Terminer at Northampton to try
Obid alias Obed Rochbrook, for counterfeiting
bills of credit, third Tuesday of Dec. 1718, before
such judges & justices as Gov. should appoint.
He was indicted at Springfield Court Sept. 1718.
Name above is Rochbrook - commonly Rushbrook.
See page 260 - a later trial.

* John Pomeroy & Lydia had Thomas born April 5. 1715; Lydia Aug 25. 1717
Mary Aug 16. 1722, Samuel Aug 1. 1730 - Boston records.
of John Pomeroy died in Boston 1698 or 91. shipwright. Gave all his estate to
Mary Brookings, by will. No relatives noticed.

Superior Court — Under new Charter provided for a session yearly at Springfield. But in 1695, the Sup. Courts appointed to be held in Kittery York Co. and in Springfield, Hampshire Co were both discontinued, because (the act says) it was hazardous for the Justices of the Court to ride to the Eastern & Western Circuits by reason of Indians skulking about the woods, and a guard would be expensive.

Mass 5 248

Yet by Laws of 1699 there was to be a term of Superior Court at Springfield [now it was peace] 2d Thursday in August. Perhaps discontinued again.

1717 Came attend to Thursday next week after Bristol Court. — 2d Tuesday in Sept. — so this was Thursday after 3d Tuesday in Sept. I believe. Great heat of August given as a reason for the change —

1720. Attend to 4th Tuesday in September.

1703 Sept 9. Sup. Courts at Springfield, & York &c. again discontinued. "on account of Indian war, & during present troubles", see below.

M.S. 142

Other Courts in Hampshire by Laws of 1699

Gen. Sessions of the Peace. at Springfield. 1st Tuesday of Sept
3 do by May
Inf. Court of the Pleas, same time. } at Northampton. 1st Tuesday December
1st Tuesday March

1717. Springfield attend from 1st Tuesday of Sept. to last T. of August

1742 Northampton attend from 1st Tuesday in March & Dec.r to 2d Tuesdays of February & November

[Continued on Miscellaneous No 1. 320.

Hampshire Court. In June 1703. Gen. Court ordered "Actions to be revived for the next Superior Court in Hampshire." There had been a discontinuance probably since 1699 (see above

M.S. 141.

July 30. 1703. Court to be held at Springfield 2d Thursday in August, is adjourned to first Tuesday in Sept. [Mass. 5. 249 again discontinued (See above) indefinitely.

M.S. 141

Mass. 2. 164. In June 1703, there is allusion to Sup. Court not sitting in Hampshire for 2 years past — but now expected to sit there.

Mass 5. 249. It did not sit in Springfield in 1701 and 1702

Daniel Fairfield's Diary – continued
at Braintree. (see near end, 379.

1706-7

Jany. He was shaving beast. 15 snow & rain storm
22 Dorchester lecture – warm (Tuesday. 24 storm
25 warm. 29 storm 31 meeting at my house

Weather very variable – no two days alike

Feb. Lathed, shewed bark, &c
19 Lecture (Wednesday 26 Fast at Milton
This was a winter month more than January
more snow – more cold & dark, & sloppy
Dwers Scouts out – did not find the enemy
Sickness at N. York & Long Island & Connecticut
Healthy here.
9th was a storm of wind, rain, thunder & lightning –
remarkable at this season of the year – A barn
at Scituate of Thos. Lapham was burnt by lightning
& 14 head of cattle in it

March 3 Town meeting. 1 constable, 1 or 3 tithingmen. 19 lecture (Wednesday
31 gathering up stones
A cold, windy month. "March has marched away"
very changeable – cold, hot, wet, dry
General health
Gen Court concluded about a descent on Port Royal
People generally dissatisfied with it – Deputies who
voted for it were almost all left out at next choice

April 7. Men pressed at Weymouth for Port Royal
11.4.20 16 Fast here & N. Hampshire
26 Set a lime kiln
A dry month – An army raised for Port Royal,
21 Rev Samd Torrey of Weymouth died in 76th year
One hanged himself in Boston

May 24. hoeing corn. 28 Election
7. Council of 9 churches here
13 Our army sailed
May 3. 214 / " 8. 286 23 Strange noises heard in the air at same time by divers persons many miles distant from one another
Drought most of the month – rain last day

June 15 half shilling &c
A most fruitfull month – much thunder & showers
Army came home without doing much – people
have much discourse about it – (dissatisfied
Indians did damage in several places –
Indians at Worcester – Digery Sergeant & family
(killed & taken

Diary

1707

July 1. Raking hay

M.4.20. 24 Humiliation day in both provinces

July good seasonable weather — about army &c and nothing done. Divine anger against us

August

Sept — very warm & dry, no rain
10 Mr Adams ordained at New church in Maintee
Indian harvest early & plentiful
General health

Oct 1 He was wounded at Maudsleys by a mantlepiece.
Month warm & dry

Nov. At Eb. Maudsleys in Dorchester some days
15 Set lime kiln
19 Sold a Copper at Mr Rumey's.

M.4.123 Father John Mott of Cornwall died at Boston Nov 27 — buried at Ipswich Mary 14 his Parishes him & his father. [1638-]
Mild month

Dec. Several cold days. 16 first snow storm 24 Town meeting & Lecture
M.120 11 Thanksgiving 30 Medfield Lecture (Tuesday
A comfortable month, for most part

Year past generally healthy. Summer dry — comfortable supply of English corn & grass and Indian corn — Apples & cider plenty
Expedition cost 22,000 £ more & came to nothing. drained the people — 30 lives lost
Summer was dry & water as scarce for man & beast as ever known in N.E. yet crops as above, and Indian corn crop greater than usual

1707-8

January. Cold days for a fortnight. 16 & 17 snow storms
the gathering rates made Cattle &c
27 a great thaw. Latter part of month comfortable
A sharp winter month — not a great quantity of snow
John Leverett installed Pres. of Coll. Jan 14. with solemnity & rejoicing

Feb 6 Fast day. 10. 11. 12. 13. Snowy days 18 Rain.
Mostly a pleasant month
A distemper called "Rashes" was in most towns & families and continued in some places till spring — No deaths by it
House burnt at Sudbury & next Taunton in March

March 8. 9. Great snow storms 12 heavy snow. More storms
25 Thunder — very strange to hear 28 snow
Very cold & stormy spring. Many sudden deaths

270 Diary

1708

April 7 Lasting dung. He attended several rooms

m. 4.20 15 Fast. —

Cool wet month former part — latter part warmer

great scarcity of hay

Heard of the inundation of the Loire last October — 5000 lives lost

May 4 Planted some

10 Town meeting to choose deputy. sorry fellow chosen

26 Election. 27 I went to Boston carried information against our deputy

Grass grows well. trees blossom kindly — all promising.

23 Thunder storm at Middleton (Cont.) which blew down nearly a house raised against meeting house & broke in a part & hurt the minister & several people

June 3 Severe thunder storm, one man killed.

18 Meeting at meeting house

June pretty dry — latter part hot — first part cool

4 5 persons drowned at Boston. Indians did some harm

July 15 Provincial Fast. [m. 4.20

24 Mrs Anne Fiske, wife of Rev Moses Fiske died in 45th

August a sad dismal time by drought — grass utterly destroyed in some places, & Indian crop diminished.

10 Rev Moses Fiske our minister died of a malignant fever — he praises him very much — aged near 65 Buried the 12th. His first wife, died 1692, had by her 14 children and 2 by 2d wife

Sept 16 Gathering corn [m. 16. 185

Oct.

Nov. 6 Killed my cow. & Training

15 Church meeting to call a minister

11.4.20 25 Thanksgiving. Visited Mr Adams, first time.

Decr. cold & snows 1 or 3 weeks 28 Dorchester Lecture (Tuesday)

We had 4 snows under. — some deaths without unusual cough & cold

Summer past dry — many heart distressed for water

Grass & grain hindered & crops small

Healthy summer — not much harm by Indians except at Haverhill in August — 19 killed

Dec 9 Rev. John Higginson of Salem died in 93d year had been a minister 72 years — a holy man

1708-9.
Jany 16 heavy snowstorm — 21 mending Lento "Shaving" mostly month
General health, but sickly in Boston & many died
Feb. 10 meeting at Elder Wales. Some snow storms
15.16. Cold days this winter
This a cold winter month with frequent snows
Girl drowned at Milton
26 was a great snow — as much as falls at once in 10 years.
March Cutting & plastering & shaving in cold weather
A comfortable month — Dry. 24 Fast (m.420)
Highways settled by the middle. General health
April 7 burned lime 27 set a lime kiln
Cool dry month
May 4 church fast previous to ordination
6 Pressed men 18 Mr Marsh ordained in B
Sickly in Boston & some towns — some died of fever
(Mass. 2.290) 18 Mr David Parsons ordained at Malden
same day that Mr Jos. Marsh in Braintree
(Mass. 4.298) Expedition against Canada — about the 10th a general impress for soldiers through the province
some say every 10th man was taken
June 7 South Lecture (Tuesday
July 6 Commencement 17 very hot
A hot dry month — good crop of English grain and hay. The drought flinched indian corn
yet God heard prayer & sent rain.
23 a man killed by lightning at Woodstock
Aug. 29 Great Training in Boston — above 30 companies met — 30 Dorchester fast —
Hot & dry — short crop of salt hay. General health
Our army in pay, nothing done by them but run the country in debt. Time of great distress
Indians quiet most of summer
(m.420) Sept 15 Province Fast 12 Gathered my corn (m.16.185)
Pretty cool & dry month — a costly month, by an idle army. Healthy.
Aged woman in Boston either drowned herself or was carried away by the devil. name Jos. Heiferman
Oct 2 Birth-day aged 45. always made reflections
17.18.19 storm of rain
Good weather this month
(m.420) Nov. 24 Thanksgiving. Warm.
Good weather this month —
2 Indians executed at Bristol for murder
Some strange deaths in Boston — attributed to poisoned rum
One man lost at whaling
Dec. often "topping" chimnies. 6 South Lecture. Cold days some
Ground pinning (for underpinning) 21 Dedham lecture (Wednesday
Month moderate, but some cold days & some snow.
Winter held off pretty well. Healthy.

272 Diary

1709-10

Jan. 1 Sabbath Sacrament. some very cold days & some warm
Very comfortable month - very little snow. some cold days

Feb. 7. South Lecture (Tuesday. 8 severe snow storm
When there was a funeral of a relative, he used to
go to Boston for things for the funeral
most of his milling was of Indian corn
18 severe snow storm. 22 Clapboarding shingling
24 sore snow storm. rest of month cold
Former part of month pleasant - after 18 storms & cold.
Much snow on ground at end of month

March 1 Very cold. 3 got cedar bolts for laths. 4 Warm
6 Town meeting
8 fast on account of late disturbances in town
and churches.
11.4.20 16 FAST - general.
worked with Thomas yesdam - rent laths
Cold, stormy month - snow on ground at end of mo.
Hay scarce - many cattle died. General health
News from Europe noticed.

April 11. Rain & snow 22 worked at Samuel Kinsley's
30 Sabbath. A gathering to print 2 sermons
Dry April - no rain since 11th

May 31 attended Election. Month hot & dry

June 5 attended Artillery Election 11 Plenty of rain
m.4.20 15 Province FAST
Season after the rain promising.
Scarcity of some things. Healthy.
Indians did mischief at Exeter

July Worked at cellars &c 10 I drawn out as a prest man
17 hot. 18 very hot
Fine rains & sunshine. General health

Aug 7 Our regiment mustered all Wednesday in order
to expedition. I was impressed
8.9 Seeking to hire a man
11.4.20 10 General Thanksgiving for Plentiful rain
12 got Clement Cock for 12£ but he was not accepted
got Nathaniel Owen very hot
14 General Muster of the Army. 31 Muster again
I was impressed - paid 10£ money to Nath. Owen
to go for me. The army went to Port Royal and did
good service

Sept 7 threshing wheat
m.4.20 28 Public Fasting & Prayer on account
of Port Royal affair

Diary 27

1710

Oct. Sevel wet days

Nov. 16 Thanksgiving on account of Port Royal
M 4.20 ~~[illegible]~~ success
Sickly month in Boston

Dec. 1 Week warm. 13.14.15.16 cold. 27.28 cold
26 Dorchester Lecture (Tuesday
Comfortable month - I worked more of month

1710-11

Jany. 5 Weymouth Lecture (Thursday. Began shaving
/ 15 Mr Quincy's barn burnt
19 a meeting at Parmenters
Weather good & warm this month - the like hardly ever known
General health peace & plenty

Feb 2 Weymouth Lecture (Thursday. 7 Snow storm 11 rain
17 wife made soap
Winter was moderate till Feb 7 - then till March was hard winter weather
Rev. Jona Russel of Barnstable died this mo.
Expedition to Port Royal, the most remarkable thing in 1710 in N.E.

Here his Diary ends

He has account of deaths in Braintree many years -
He has an account of watches in 1689 & 1690
6 soldiers on a watch - Capt Savage's watch he calls it - sometimes more, 12.

This is now said, 1848, to be the diary of a Marshall and not of J. Fairfield.
He mentions "brother Thomas Marshall" Dec 25. 1700.

Witchcraft - from the next page.
Hutchinson says Glanvil published before Cot. Mather, and Perkins & other non-conformists before Glanvil. Sir Matthew Hale was great authority in New England as a judge; & they had the authority of Keble and Dalton in favour of witchcraft & many things ~~witches~~ witches - great leaguers. Trial of Suffolk witches before Sir M Hale was published in 1684. & reprinted in New England. Conduct of men in old England and New England was alike - ~~Other~~ Other great authority in England - All the English publications about witchcraft were read in New England.

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vol. 2. 244

Witchcraft – from Hutchinson.

He says the first suspicion of witchcraft in N. E. among the English (the Indian powows were supposed to be wizards) was about the year 1645 at Springfield; several persons were supposed to be under the evil hand, and among the rest, two of the minister's children. [Johnson quoted for this.

H. is wrong. See 104 p. 1651.

1 No person was convicted until 1650, when Mary Oliver confessed – ~~seems~~ not to have been executed.

2 Whilst this inquiry was going on, Margaret Jones was executed at Charlestown [June 18. 1648.

3. 4 About same time one was executed at Dorchester and one at Cambridge. [Are these right?

5 Soon after Hugh Parsons "was tried at Springfield" (no!) and escaped death

6 In 1655 Mrs. Hibbins was hanged at Boston; her husband an Assistant.

7 In 1662 at Hartford, one Ann Cole was supposed to be possessed with demons. She lived next door to a Dutch family. She heard the demons speak Dutch & English. One Greensmith was implicated as an actor (by the demons) who was then in prison on suspicion of witchcraft. She (Greensmith) confessed that she and others had been familiar with a devil. H. quotes from Goffe's diary; – January 20. 1662 (3. Three witches were condemned at Hartford.

8. 9. Feb 24. After ~~one~~ of these witches was hanged the maid (Anne Cole) was well. 1671. E. Kingsbury's house, not one. Clarissa Cole, Hampton, 1673, not ~~molested~~ molested.

10. 1683. Desborough's house, on Cow-river, was molested. A fire burnt up much of his estate, no one knew how.

13 1684. Philip Smith of Hadley, a hypochondriac person fancied himself under an evil hand, & suspected a woman one of his neighbors, and was generally supposed to have been bewitched to death. "While he lay ill, a number ~~a number~~ of brisk lads tried an experiment upon the old woman. Having dragged her out of the house, they hung her up until she was near dead, let her down, rolled her sometime in the snow, and at last, buried her in it, and there left her, but it happened that she survived, & the melancholy man died."

1685. A circumstantial account of all or most of the cases mentioned, was published, with many arguments.

1687. 88. [Cotton Mather] Children of John Goodwin 1688; an Irish woman executed. Account published.

Not many years before, Glanvil published his witch stories in England. Sir Mat. Hale. – Sir Wm Phipps, &c.

"Reproach for hanging witches, although it has often been cast upon the people of New England by those of Old, yet it must have been done with a bad grace".

"More have been put to death in a single county in England in a short space of time, than have suffered in all New England from the first settlement to the present time".

Hutchinson says much of the cases in 1692, & reports evidence.

In one case the jury brought in not guilty & were sent out again by the Judges. Hutchinson remarks that Judges sometimes set aside or overruled a verdict of guilty, but seldom, if ever, one of not guilty. He speaks as if this was done in England. See his remarks.

10. Geo. Walton, Quaker, Portsmouth – his house assailed } in same manner of mob's.
11 House & Salmon Falls assailed

See pages 103. 4. 5. 262 – Miscel. 8. 417

See Con. No 3. 349 p Hampshire 147. 1 [see preceding page

Witchcraft — from C. Mather's Magnalia.

He numbers the cases, but does not follow the order of time.

1. Ann Cole 1662. "was taken with strange fits." Her tongue was improved by a demon, &c (Hutchinson took his from Mather) "The woman was executed and other persons accused made their escape", viz Greensmith was executed, and Ann Cole was delivered.
2. Elizabeth Knapp's case. 1671. She not executed. of Groton.
3. William Morse . . . . 1679. no execution (this in Newbury
4. Nicholas Desborough of Hartford 1683. — was molested by stones, earth, corn-cobs and other things thrown at him, by an invisible hand, through the door, window, doors chimney & from the floor overhead, tin shop, yard, barn & field; they did not hurt him. A fire kindled in an unknown way consumed much of his estate. He had a controversy with another about a chest of clothes; Desborough restored the clothes & the trouble ceased.
5. Case at Portsmouth. 1682. The house of Geo. Walton.
6. Cas. near Salmon Falls. a Quaker, assaulted with stones, &c
7. Philip Smith aged about 50. Hadley. Mr. Hortado & his wife assaulted.
8. Mary Johnson — a servant, Hartford. Died penitent. 1684 or 9. executed. Confessed
9. Case of John Goodman's children 1688. A woman executed.
10. Asaiah, 11 no name, 12 Remonitions, 13 Death bed. 14.
14 Cases at Salem 1692. 19 executed. [Some say 20.

* Hutchinson says Mather published his wonders first in 1685 — cases before that, with arguments to show that they were the result of familiarity with the devil — after 1688, he published the accounts of Goodwin's children & others by England with a preface by Baxter.

Mary Webster, the Hadley witch, was sent to Boston by the County court, April 1683. See Court record March 27. She was tried & dismissed, sent back to Hadley. She was supposed to exert her power upon Philip Smith in January 1685. (1684 Old style) Was not prosecuted before a court for this. March 31. 1685. Samuel Partrigg was allowed payment for drawing out copies of testimony to be sent to Boston in Goodwife Webster's case, who was accused of familiarity with the devil. This seems to refer to papers made out in 1683.

Bacon in Historical Discourses, says no execution or condemnation for witchcraft took place within the jurisdiction of N. Haven. A railing woman was called in question in N.H. for witchcraft in 1653 & after, but the crime of witchcraft could not be made out; she was not convicted.

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2 prosecutions for Witchcraft in Plymouth County, 1660 & 1670. Nobody convicted. see Deane's Scituate p. 157

There was a Haunted House with knocking at Scituate (about 40 years before 1831). Knocking continued for months, & intelligent men could not account for it. Deane p. 153.

"It was a superstitious age when N.E. was settled," says Deane. Yes & it was so long after. He supposes the Dangers of the wilderness may have nourished superstition somewhat. This is doubtful.

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* Hutchinson knew some of these children — good respectable persons. Was well acquainted with one. She talked freely about old scenes, and she & they made no confession of fraud in the matter.

Contributions in Massachusetts, &c.

Odum Hutchinson Misc 15. 264. Misc 2. 248.

166-- A subscription contribution throughout the Colony
(in 1667) recommended, for bringing in provisions for the
Misc 4 p10 fleet in the West Indies. Whole amount not known
King's acknowledgment of this. April 28. 1669.

166-- After great fire in London, (Sept. 1666) there was a collection
m. 4. p 9 through the colony to relieve the sufferers. Amount
not known. Charlestown Church sent 105 £.

166-- Ship load of masts sent to the King. Freight cost 1600 £

1666. 250 from St Christophers arrived at Boston — relieved and
supported. (See Hubbard — Misc. 3. 225. This taken from Hubbard.

1668. Contribution ordered by Gen Court to pay for masts for King. Record, pr

1672 There was collected in the colony to rebuild Havana
Misc. 3. 225. College £1895. 2. 9. Of this 800 £ came from Boston.

1673. Collection &c to build the castle. See printed laws.

See a great number of contributions in Dorchester Church
Record — Miscel. 4. p 1. & 20.

Mass. 4. 276 Contribution in Connecticut to relieve distressed
persons in Plymouth & Massachusetts Colonies,
latter part of 1676.

Felt. 201. Contribution for South Carolina, noticed March 1742
at Chebacco, Ipswich.

Noticed in Felt's Salem. 2. 454. — Contributions

m. 4. 9. 1666. For sufferers by fire in London.
m. 4. 10. 1667. For the Kings fleet at Carribee Islands
Mass. 382 1675 For sufferers by Indian war
Sa. 6. 1678 For Captives taken at Hatfield £5. 8. 0
1682 To assist French Protestants
1686 To assist those fled to Mass. & others. 26 £
1692 To redeem prisoners in Canada 31 £
1693. To help redeem those in Turkish bondage.

Felt. 2. 637. Fond
Friend people at Cape
Hedr. 1667. and
Refugees from St Christ

M. 4. 20. 1706. To help peop. in St Christopher — spoiled by Enemy.
1741 To relieve sufferers in Charleston S.C
1750 To Ransom Captives from Canada £13. 8. 0
Con. 9. 179 1761 To Sufferers by fire in Boston £1. 346. 5s. 11 O.T.
(1760) not all reported
m. 15. 264. 1768 To Sufferers by fire in Montreal £26. 12. 7d
mass. 4. 417. Brief for do. Westfield contributed £25. See m. 4. 9
m. 15. 264. 1782 To help build a m. house in Charlestown — a brief
1800 To poor in marblehead affected by Small pox Dollars 2800.
1811 To Newburyport Sufferers by fire £9. 771. 5s. + 400 $ more
1814 To Portsmouth " " $2. 141.
1828 For the Greeks ——— $8. 766. 66

Much given to Boston 1774.

Felt. 2. 637. 1781 & 82. 170 £ for sufferers by war in S. Carolina & Georgia — from Salem
m. 4. 15. 264

Contributions for sufferers by fire in Boston 1760.
Con. 9. 179. from Hampshire towns
Mass. 4. 180. 1741 April 30. Gov. Belcher issued a Brief for collections
for Charleston, S.C. Sufferers. Ministers requested to
stir up their people, &c

June 6. 1678. Contribution at Dorchester for Hatfield captives £8. 5. 2
m. 4. 13. Sandwich
m. 4. 17. Dorchester Contribution for Captives in Barbary 1684. 1695

[Cont. in m. 15. 264

Misc. 2. 246. **Wheat** [see Misc. 3. 213. 242. as to blasting. & Misc 9. 290. No 2 275

Hutchinson says the wheat throughout the colony was spoiled by blast or mildew 1664 — that this was a new unusual thing but continued more or less for divers years together, till people were discouraged from sowing, but little wheat having been raised since, except in towns on Connecticut River. Note to Vol 1. 210 page.

Hubbard who wrote 1680 says all sorts of spring grain grew pretty naturally (all sorts of grain sown in the spring, in his words) but the cold soft times kills that committed to the ground before winter.

Hutchinson says there was an idle opinion among the vulgar that wheat has always blasted since the exacerbations of the Quakers.

He says the farmers in his time raised winter wheat & rye, by laying the ground in ridges, & sowing early. Had good success, but blasting still discouraged. Rust or blast was between july 1. & 10, honeydew falling on the wheat.

Gen. Court in reply to Cromwell, 1651, who had invited the people to remove to Ireland, say that God hath blessed this country with plenty of food of all kinds, so that grain, beef, pork, &c were exported to other places; & "we know not a more healthy place in the world". In a letter to Parliament 1651. they say that corn, beef, pork, masts, clapboards, pipestaves fish, beaver, otter & other commodities are exported to other places

Lands.

Hutchinson says the labor of New Englanders in clearing & improving their lands was of more value than the lands after they were improved, aside from the expense of settling the country and the sums paid to sachems. Note Vol. 1. 91 page.

In 1640, 12000 neat cattle & 3000 sheep in Mass. Cows fell that year from 25 or 30£ to 5 or 6£, emigration from England having ceased.

P.S. Hutchinson remarks about the blast of 1664 was derived from Hubbard, who says "the country was smitten by a strange blasting and mildew in their wheat, by which, in many places, whole fields were quite consumed: which blasting hath continued more or less, most the following years".

Hutchinson quoted many things from Hubbard without credit.

See also Morton's memorial — Hubbard quoted from Morton without credit, and Hutchinson from both.

Freeholds [Misc. 2. 268.

Hutchinson says the "fondness for freeholds to transmit to posterity" caused so many to hard labor and hard fare — Wm Hilton says in 1621 or 22. "We are all freeholders, the rent day doth not trouble us". Mis. 3. 214

Seasons 1669–1678 See Noah Webster. Controlles. No 2. 104

Josselyn says, 1671, "Summer wheat changeth to rye and is sometimes blasted". Misc. 3. 150

Comets. (Hutchinson

Misc. 3.138 Misc. 3. 212 Mass. 2 46 A large comet was seen in N.E. from Nov. 17th 1664 to Feb 4. 1664-5. It appeared at first, bearded in the East, and afterwards in the west with a tail. The N.E. people were not alone in the opinion that comets were omens of great evil.

1680. A comet discovered Nov. 18. surprised the people — it was visible to Feb 10. 1680-1. Misc. 4. 30. 31 Its appearance in December was terrible — the head was small but the tail was near 80 degrees in length, & ascended almost to the zenith, and grew continually broader, the sides being brighter than the middle.

1682 Aug 17. Another comet appeared & continued till Sept 15. The head bigger than that of 1680, but the blaze much smaller not above 15 deg. in length. Misc. 4. 31.

Misc. 2. p. 1 Mass. 2. 46. comet of 1664.
" 3. p. 138. 212. " 2 46 Speer of 1667-8.
" 4 p. 30. 31.

The Comet of 1664-5. is noticed in a Fast Proclamation of 1665 - See page 107. of this No. See Morton, Misc. 3. 212

Roger Williams notice of the comet of 1680. p. 13. of this

M.9.291 The winter of 1696-7. was as cold as any known since the settlement of Mass. Sleys & loaded sleds passed a great part of the time from Boston to Nantasket on the ice. This year (viz 1696 OS. including the winter) there were very great losses in trade — more so than in any preceding year — the scarcity of food was never so great after the first year, nor was grain ever at a higher price

1757 (or winter of 1757-2) was one of the mildest winters ever known in N.E. according to Rev. Thomas Smith of Falmouth, Maine. Jan. 15. 1757. the frost was all out of the ground — 21st weather like May; and 24th he says this winter will be memorable to posterity. February was like Spring — several days as warm as May. Winter he says, is a wonder through the whole Spring of March, fine Spring weather. Snow storm March 6.

1723. Spring was the forwardest known in the country — by April 30th the blossoms had already dropped from the trees, at Falmouth. A man in Cambridge mowed a quantity of English grass on the first of May.

1695. Harvest of 1695 fell greatly short, and was feared there was not grain enough for the province till harvest of 1696. An act 1695 prohibited the exportation of grain till after March 1695-6. & with exceptions till May Session 1696 (This seems about Sept. 1695 — Impt. trade of grain discouraged.

(Possibly 1694) I think 1695 should be meant here

1696. Harvest of this year much diminished and short, and will scarcely supply the people — says the act. The act of 1695 revived forbidding exportation — and no barley or rye to be malted — this till next sitting. Act about Aug. or later.

M.9.290.

Act June 19. 1697 says "provisions are scarce by reason of two last harvests failing", viz 1695 & 1696, and exportation is restrained.

M.2.290.

Oct 1713. Act against exportation of grain; "great scarcity of corn and grain, & excessive rates & prices for same" mentioned, but no allusion to short harvest. (War expeditions & had consumed grain

Hutchinson's mistake of 1696 — instead of 1697-8 for the excessively cold winter is copied by Lewis & he is copied by Coffin. Cotton Mather makes the same error & Holmes quotes Mather & Hutchinson — all wrong — Felt is right & points out the error of the other. Salem 2.102 So does Webster.

Proclamation for Thanksgiving 1695 mentions that Harvest was so much diminished, but enough for bread. 1694 was "crowned with goodness" July 1696. "Famine" threatened. 1698. Dec. "Plentiful harvest" after years of great scarcity. Proclamation Jan. 1696-7. "Cutting short of our harvest" 1697 is said to have a more plentiful harvest than some former years.

278 Seasons
p. 277

1774. "This year was crowned with the blessings of harvest and health". Dr. Osgood. Thanksgiving Sermon Dec 11. 1783

1783 "We have received the former & latter harvest in abundance "all the paths of the Lord have dropped fatness the past season. (He represents this year as unusually fruitful. Same sermon as above

1794 Good measure of health here, though sickly in Connecticut & some southern states. An early drought & a late severe frost made the prospect melancholy in the Spring — but after that, we have rarely had a more fruitful season. Grass plenty — latter harvest abundant, & other productions of autumn. Dr Osgood. Th Sermon Nov 20. 1794.

Grasses.

Poa (variety of trivalis) & White Clover in Canada. 1750. in meadows — Misc. 3. 103. Kalm

Poa capillaris in Montreal meadows 1750 M. 3. 102 — do.

Red & White Clover, above Albany, Misc. 3. 101. Kalm

Red Clover about New York 1749 Misc. 3. 98. do

Clover in Pa (early noticed (M. 3. 97). not much then.
Meadows in Pennsylvania were in valleys — grass mostly sedge.
Pastures in do. in forests, all scanty b.f. of winter
Kalm. Misc 3. 96. 97. 98. 84

Mr Kellogg saw clover on Illinois River about 1710. Douglass. Misc. 1. 13.

p. 279 Indian Grass. Eaton so names Andropogon nutans (Con 10. 6)
Indian Grass. Kalm so calls Andropogon bicorne M. 3. 93

English Grass. Jasper Crane sold a pasture of 10 acres "with English grass" at Branford, March 13. 1667-8. Con. 10. 236.

W. Clover in New Jersey — Con 10. 2. 3. 4. 5. 7

Tall grass in NJ. Con. 10. 3. 9. See Hubbard onto this grass. Misc. 3. 228.

Misc. 2. 154. 156. 157. **Grasses** - from Hutchinson. Vol. 1. 1760.

p. 278 **Indian grass.** He says the natural upland grass was called Indian grass — & as poor fodder as barley straw. These are his comments upon Wood's account of upland grasses in New England.

Misc. 2. 275 p. 278. **English Grass.** He concludes from Wood's account that they had no hay of English grass then; he says English grass is a name given to all imported grasses. [See Douglass Misc. 1. 24.

Misc. 2. 244 " 2. 156 " 2. 157 " 2. 162 N. Jour. Con. 10. 1 & 10. 61 Mass. Mass. 2. p. 103. N. Hist. 2. 326 Con. 8. 404 Misc. 1. 228

White Clover. Supposed to be in the earth in all parts of the country. Our farmers affirm, and there is no doubt of the fact; that if they break up new ground in the woods, and lay it down the same, or the next year, & put no dung on it, but give it a thin coat of ashes, the white honeysuckle comes in as thick as if sown. Ashes also bring in this grass on other lands. — In woods where the cattle have been to soil good, and brakes and Indian grass were 4 or 5 feet high, he could not not find a spire of English grass. He supposes pigeons & birds scatter seeds. Refers to fowl & meadow.

English grasses or European. He does not find the observation made, that at the first settlement, the European grass came in on ground broken up, before any seed was sown. Yet it is not probable that the seeds of the variety of grasses, distinct from the Wild or Indian grass, with which our fields abound, was ever imported or sown among us. [Grasses not Indian or wild grasses, also mended when he wrote, that is English grasses so called.]

In year 1637, an anonymous writer, thinks our soil very poor, more sand than clay. Lowlands for most part covered with underwoods; these grow barren in few years after cleared. We have hay of lowlands, such as it is, but in my opinion, it is inferior in goodness to our reed & sedge in England. Beasts grow lousy on it, & are out of heart. When burnt, a new grass comes the same year, which is better if cut half-ripe.

Another gentlewoman writes; "The air is sharp, rocky, stony, trees innumerable, grass little, winter cold, summer hot, gnats biting in summer, the wolves at midnight howling, &c.

[See Miscellaneous No 2. 157 & 162.

Red Clover - see Con. 8. 404. Miscl. 2. 154. 156. 157. Miscl. 1. 80.

Freemen — applications & admission or took oath
(Selected from a much larger number in Savage)

1630 Oct. took oath 1631 May
Mr George Ludlow
John Barr (Jetmi)
John Coall
Mr John Witham
Richard Church
Thomas Lamb
John Drake
John Hickland
Ephr. Child
Mr Abraham Palmer
Mr Robert Coles
Mr John Wilson
Mr John Maverick
John Taylor
Henry Wolcott
Thos Stoughton
Wm Phelps
John Hoskins
Thomas Ford
Stephen Terry
Henry Smith
Roger Williams
Mr Wm Blackstone
Thos. Lumber
Bigot Eaglestone
Mr Giles Sexton
Robert Seely
William Gallard
Wm Rockwell
Wm Allen

Oath May 1631
Capt. J. Underhill
Capt. Daniel Patrick
Mr John Oldham
Henry Rositer
Wm Noddle
John Moore
Matthew Grant
Simon Hoyt
Wm Parks
Jonas Wood
Daniel Finch
Francis Smith
Thomas Moore
Griffin Croft
Wm Cheesebrough
Walter Palmer
John Pierce

April 1632 oath
William Hulbert
Mr John Winthrop Jr

1632 August
John Moore ply
Samuel Wakeman
Oct. 1632
Mr Saml Maverick

Nov 1632
Mr John Boanker
William Goodwin
Mr Thomas James
Thomas French
John Talcott
James Olmstead
John Clarke
Wm Lewis
Nathl Richard
Wm Wadsworth
Richard Webb

March 1632-3
Wm Curtis
Thomas Uffot
George Hull
John Perry
Edward Rutmery
Nicholas Denslow
Giles Gibbs
John Newton
John White
Wm Spencer
John Smith

April 1633
Wm Addy

June 1633
Richard Lyman
Jasper Rawlins
Thomas Smith
David Wilton
John Whitehead

Nov 1633
Mr Israel Stoughton
Mr Wm Hill
Mr John Moore
John Porter
John Heaton
Mend 1633-4
Wm Andrews
Edwd Hutchinson
Thomas Minor
John Levins
Thomas Matson
Richard Tappin

April 1634
Mr Edward Denison
Henry Wolcott took o
John Gallop
Wm Hosford
Robert Roise

May 1634
John Haynes Esq
Thomas Hale
Wm Hill
John Steele
Geo Steele
John Hayward
James Rewlins
Stephen Hart
Mr John Cotton
Thos Fairweather
Thos. Holcomb
Edmund Hart
John Baker
Samuel Finch
George Norton
Thos. Cakebread
Bartholomew Greene
Edm. Slebbins
Richard Butler
Richard Goodman
Andrew Ward
Humph. Pinney
Nathl Gillet
Thos Dewey
Walter Filer
Jona. Wade
Henry Fcakes
Roger Clapp
Joshua Carter
Mr Thos Hooker
Mr Saml Stone
Andrew Warner
Thos. Spencer
John Preist
John Hoskins
Philip Randell
John Hall

(86 made May 1634

Freemen

Sept 1634
Henry Pease
Abraham Finch
Nathl Foote
John Pope
Robert Reynolds
Thos. Thornton
Mr John Spencer
Samuel Smith
Robert Abbot
John Hewes
Mathias Sanson
Wm Nash
John Bernard
Robt Coe
Mr Thos. Newberry

March 1634-5
Capt. Smallson
John Brandish
Samuel Hubbard
Mr Wm Andrews
Wm Westwood
Mathew Allen
Wm Pantry
Thomas Sebitt
John Webster
Wm Bartholomew
Thos Marshall
Thos. Stanley
John Hoffman
Wm Kelsey
John Bernard
James Eusign
Sam Greenhill
Timo Stanly
Richard Lord
Thos. Boreman
Hugh Thorsatt
Joseph Easton
Joseph Clarke
John Wolcott
Thos. Woodford
Roger Langton
Richard Kent
John Tilley
(61 in all

May 1635
John Reynolds
John Clerke
Thos. Hosmer
Geo Stocking
Jeremy Adams
Samuel Allen
Thos. Marshall
Thos. Gunn
Elias Parkman
Wm Moody
Wm Butler
Nathl Eby
Jos. Maggat
Thos. Hoskins
Henry Wright
John Blackleach
Aaron Cooke
Wm Pell
Thos. Alcocke
Jeffrey Fermis
Thos. Hastings
John Thomson
Robert Winchell
John Arnold
Robert Day
John Hall
Jona. Gillet
Henry Fowke
Thos Blackland
Geo Phelps

Sept 1635
Wm Blumfield
Philip Verein
Wm Smyth

March 1635-6
Mr Clement Chaplin
Robert Lord
John Astwood
Wm Swaine
Mr Hugh Peters
Mr Henry Vane
Joseph Wells
John Russel

25 May 1636
George Bate
Wm King
Thos. Mekyn, Jr.
Thomas Judd
Edw Cabington
Thos. Savage
Edw Goffe
Mr Sam Appleton
Wm Wilcocks
Richard Brackett
James Browne
(62 in all

Dec 1636
James Bate
Edward Clapp
Wm Wilcockson
Sam Whiting
John Webb
Alex. Knolls
Mr Thos. Jenner
John Cooper

1636-7 March
Gerrit Spencer
Samuel Ward
Robt Sedgwick
John Stone
Richard Wait
Wm Burnham
James Heyden
Thos. Carter
Thos. Makins
Richard Beers
Richard Wade

April 1637
John Graves
Francis Smythe
John Smythe
John Lawrence

May 1637
Thomas Dible
John Severns
John Sherman
Henry Bull
Thomas Coleman
Thomas Wells
John Hawchet
Edmond Marshall
James Ormer
John Bartlett
Sept 1637
Mr George Moxam

March 1637-8
Michael Spencer
John Pearce
Thomas Fox
Edward Rewson
Henry Rust
May 1638
Humphry Athaton
Robt Williams
Mr Wm Hubbard
George Willis
Abram Pappin
Thos Sweetman
Wm Warrener
John Brinsmade
Sept 1638
Thomas Hale

Dec 1638
Mr John Allin
Mr Edward Alleyne
John Fearye (Fearye)
Eleazar Lusher
Robt Hinsdale
John Devite
Henry Smith
Thos. Cooper
Thos. Clapp
Edward Bates
Wm Palmer

Dec 1638
John Mandsley
Mr Edward Holiock
Edward Baker
Isaac Cole
Wm Partridge
Mr. Thomas Wells (with)

May 1639
John Remington
Stephen Kent
John Clarke
James Astwood
Edward Breck
John Miller
John Scot
Wm Clarke
Wm Lord. Sept.
May 1640
Thos Mighill
John Barsank
Geo. Kilbourne
Edward Wood
James Standish
Richard Sikes ("Sycks")
Mr Thos Graves
John Fanfield
John Trumbell
Stephen Kinsley
Wm. Allis
John Hurd
Henry Smith
John Merrill
Walter Williams
[Jno Stedman Anthony Stoddard
[Wm Andrew Wm. Phillips
[Th. Richards John Trumbell
June 1641
Samuel Chapin
John Baker
Robert Day
Philemon Dickinson
Borous Allen
Daniel Warner
Timothy Dwight

May 1642
Mr Francis Norton
John Stoddard
Thomas Bliss
John Cooper
Wm Allins
Hugh Pretchard
John Sadler
Henry Palmer
John March

Feb. 1642-3
Thos. Edwards

May 1643
Chr. Smith
John Hastings
John Scot
Wm Ward
Jeffery Turner
Robert Popper
John Hollister
Roger Billings
Henry Bridgham
John Ward
John Pratt
Edw Shepard

1644 May
Wm Smith
Capt. Cooking
John Russell
Henry Cunliffe
Thos Webster
John French

May 1645
Edw Dorchester
James Nash
John Jones
John Watson
John Deming
Thos Barnes
Thos Reeves
Fr. Grissell
1646 May
Henry Modell

May 1647
John Wait
John Stebbins
Thos Huit

At Springfield
April 1648
John Pynchon
Sam Wright
Elizur Holyoke
Wm Branch
Henry Burt
Roger Pettibone
by Mr Pynchon

Mass. 2, 242

Christian Names of the first Settlers.

Names of Freemen from 1630 to 1648 — all that are in Appendix to Savage's Winthrop, exhibit the following. There are of the name of:

John	348	Humphry	4
Thomas	222	Jeffrey	4
William	203	Jonathan	4
Richard	110	Moses	4
Robert	85	Philemon	4
Edward	71	Jeremy	4
Henry	66	Abel	3
George	62	Allen	3
Samuel	57	Arthur	4
James	45	Clement	3
Nathaniel	29	Bartholomew	3
Francis	29	Jones	3
Joseph	33	Griffin, Ezekiel, Valentine, Jasper, Bernard, Oliver, Merrin, Matthias, Barnaby, Adam, Augustine, Mark, Lake, Obadiah, Josias, Nathan, Lambert, Ephraim, Gray — 2 each	38
Nicholas	25		
Edmund	24		
Daniel	17		
Abraham	15		
Benjamin	15		
Roger	13		
Isaac	13		
Hugh	13	Bagot, Davy, Ellwood, Rise, Israel, Atherton, Bryan, Guy, Gamaliel, Zechariah, Zachary, Boniface, Townsend, Passevil, Abigel, Zaccheus, Gilbert, Jenkin, Archelaus, Gabriel, Eleazar, Theophilus, Godfrey, Seth, Hezekiah, Emanuel, Evan, Austin, Esdras, Borough, Goulden, Nehemiah, Job, Jarvis, Maximil, Gawin, Cotton, Ferdinando, Elles, Eliezer, Manny, Gaudy, Phinehas, Ananias, Sampson, Theodore, Solomon, Gideon, Strong, Herbert, Vincent, Haydam, Elijah, Joel, Mighil, Jerad, Jarett, Garrett, Aaron (Cooke), Baptiste, Hopestill, Faithful, Fauntnot — one each	63
Walter	12		
Christopher	11		
Stephen	11		
Anthony	11		
Philip	11		
Michael	10		
Ralph	10		
Matthew	9		
Peter	9		
Simon	8		
Alexander	7		
David	7		
Timothy	6		
Joshua	6		
Andrew	6		
Giles	5		
Lawrence	5		
Charles	4		
Jacob	4		
Gregory	4		
Elias	4		
Miles	4		
	1659	Total	1803

The 5 first names include more than half, or 968. The Johns are more than 1/6 of all. The 9 first include 2/3 of all.

142 have "Mr." prefixed, most of them early ones

2 4

Indian affair in Philips war.

"A story I lately had from one George Norton which then lived not far off from Springfield. That upon the falling off of the Springfield Indians from the English and their doing them much mischief, one Lieut. Dickinson with a small party going up against many Indians that stood drawing the English beyond a great fence, an Indian who had lived with the Lieut's (a very godly man's family) shot him mortally, & perceiving it, utter words to this effect: you were wont to pray much to Jesus Christ, now you pray to him but he can no help you, adding that horrid blasphemy; Jesus Christ is all one fool; and an expert marksman presently letting fly at him shot him in the head & cleft it, with his brains flying out"

From Mr Cobbet of Ipswich remarks on the Indian war 28 d. 1677 among Hutchinson papers (on Trumbull.)

Deerfield, reasons for not sending a Representative May 20. 1757. Sg. Sidley & others Hinsdale, Wm Williams David Field. Jona Hoyt.

Great sufferers by last war by being driven from our farms have been obliged to go to lower towns & small [illegible] to buy bread-corn; We used to fatten droves of hogs for market, but for 6 years have had to buy pork of our neighbors. Before the war we had more fat cattle in our state by many thousands than we have since war commenced, & what we fatten last year did not fatten what they did in the fall. ——— Have repaired our fences not burnt & made new those that were — have laid ourselves out to the [illegible] & sown some hundred acres of wheat, for an experiment & that we can [illegible] as the other governments, & have expended what little money we had — Refer to the uncertainty of success, remoteness from market, scarcity of money & [illegible] tax. — trust you will not fine us. We are scarce 100 families

u.g.259

1628 Wm. Pynchon — returned to England 1652
Edward Rossiter. died at Dorchester Oct. 23. 1630
Israel Stoughton of Dorchester returned to England and served in Parliament army. died 1644
John Glover. Dorchester died Jany. 1654
Humphry Atherton. do — " Sept 16. 1661
John Pynchon was a magistrate — that is an assistant, first 1665
1679 Humphrey Davy. — removed 1687.
Peter Tilton. Hadley. first in 1680.
1680 John Richards. died at Boston 1694
1680 Thomas Savage. died at Boston Feb 14. 1692
1681 Samuel Appleton. Ipswich. died in 1696

Only 3 men from Hampshire were assistants under the old Charter — Wm Pynchon, John Pynchon, Peter Tilton.

"The History of all Religions in the World" was collect. & published by William Turner, vicar of Wilmington in Sussex, 1695, and dedicated to Robert, Lord Bishop of Chichester. He gives the religion of the Jews, Christians, Mahometans, Persians, Gentoos, Modern Greeks, and has one head called "Diabolical", or the religion of the devil.

m.12 220 m.18 245 From the head Diabolical is included a little also of the vices & witches & wizards, taken from Glanvil chiefly, but some from Delrios, a wild writer, cited in our Cotton Mather. Turner seems to have believed all the witch stories, even the most absurd & improbable; and all some about magicians & conjurers. He quotes and puts in Dr Dee's Actions with spirits.

Christian places of Worship. Houses, Upper rooms, and secular woods & caves, were the places of meeting for 200 years or more.

p292 The first temples were very plain; afterwards, peace & plenty coming in, they were more costly — and had 1 Vestibulum or Porch, 2 Narthex or little east door; 3 Naos where stood the altar in what we call church, was room of worship; also Prosthenia or aisles. 4 Chancel separated by rails from the Naos. 5 Sanctuary, where were the organs, the altar &c. [illegible] images in the temples in 400 years.

In Constantine's time, temples were dedicated with singing psalms & hymns; reading & expounding Scripture; preaching, exhortations; administering sacraments; prayers; almsgiving; gifts to church; expressions of mutual love; rejoicing.

Assemblies. The Christians at first agreed among themselves beforehand, as to the day & hour of meeting, & conveyed the notice by word of mouth. After 400 bells began to be used.

Garments. Christian Clergy. In times of Jerome & Chrysostom, many wore white garments, but Jerome says "they of the church at Bethlehem used no difference of apparel." Augustine to his Clergy, "let not your apparel be suitable", Pope Celestine I said "we are to be distinguished from the people by doctrine, [illegible] not by dress". Pope Leo I [illegible] that the clergy should not perform the sacrifice at the altar in silk or colored dress, but in pure linen.

Wat. Hist. 2.86

At a later period, "dalmatica" was used, a sort of short sleeves, a sort of outward vest, cope or surplice. Palla was a short garment with sleeves, not reaching very low.

Maintenance of Clergy. Originally they had only the contributions at their ~~assembly~~ Assemblies. Afterwards there was fixed revenues, houses & lands set apart — In Constantines time the had a portion from the tributes of the cities; the estates of martyrs who left no children; salaries from the public corn; the bounty of the people.

Times of Worship — Saturday was in great veneration in the Eastern Parts; & there were public prayers, reading the scriptures, celebrating the Sacrament. Ordinary works were allowed in this day & fasts prohibited. Yet in some parts of the west it was kept as a fast, as at Rome; whilst an ancient Council of Illiberis decreed that the Saturday festival should be changed to a fast.

Sunday (so called by Justin Martyr & Tertullian) was a day for public worship — called afterwards Lords Day. On this day they stood at prayers to put them in mind of Christs Resurrection, & their own from sin — say Pliny & Tertull. from which they contributed for the poor. All of all degrees came together in one place; they kept the Sabbath with joy, & fasting was accounted unlawful.

People were required to come to church in comely apparel, grave and silent; men to have heads bare, women covered; hands, & feet as the Jews; kneeling usually, but standing on Lords Days; sitting through weak; praying towards the East; standing usually in Sermon time & sit in some Transmarine (Western parts) churches where the people had seats) especially at the Gospel.

Scripture & Tradition. Augustine disliked these words, I say or ask; let us have thus saith the Lord. Jerome says what is without Scripture testimony is spoken with the sword of God; Ambrose said let the Scriptures be asked; let the Apostles be asked; let Christ be asked. Tertullian said, I adduce the fulness of Scripture.

Yet Tertullian says these things have no law of Scripture for them, but only tradition & custom our. At baptism renouncing the devil, his pomps &c, then thrice dipped; We have the Eucharist before day, but christ after supper; we think it wicked to fast or pray kneeling on the Lords Day, and we kneel not from Easter to Whitsuntide; when we go out, come in, or are concerned about any thing, we make the sign of the cross on our foreheads.

Dancing at weddings forbidden by Council of Laodicea 364 and Council of Constantinople; & most other Councils forbid Dancing. Bellarmine says both Greek & Latin fathers condemned dancing. Ancient Christians sometimes had dances in their churches & chapels of the martyrs. Theodoret

Con. p. 287.

Prayers — they pray alone & prayers, can all the congregation
M.18 209 | bore a part. Afterwards they sung by course, alternation
answering one another. They sing Psalms & hymns
at dinner, & Chrysostom commends the practice
Augustine saith the customs & churches as to singing
were very different. In divine service he allowed
M.18 257 | singing, reading, preaching & prayer

Teaching. Justin Martyr says he will read and
M.16 307 | preach an hour every Sabbath of one month.
Tertullian says the deacon read a family when the
pastor was sick or necessarily absent.
The Christians read after assembling, St Peter's epistles, St Paul's epistles to Corinthians, Hermas's pastor, & Stephen's epistle to Corinthians
and so long as much as they saw fit. The President, with the presbyters & bishop exhorted the people, only one
they had sermons even in the afternoon of the Sabbath but not in all places, it seems. At Antioch they came only
had sermons every day, according to Chrysostom, Origen
made sermons every day to the people.

Baptism — in time of Tertullian it was determined by
p. 300 | the President, presbyters & deacons, and in case of necessity
by lay-unordained persons as Tert. & Jerom positively asserted
Women were not allowed to baptize.
The baptized infants & adults, at all times, alike at first
but afterwards confined to Whitsuntide; and in Tertullian's
day any time. The place where — when was early Christian days
— at ponds, springs, rivers &c. Tertullian says — in the baptistery
near or in the church, which were large, with a partition for
men & women. At first this was performed with great
nakedness & simplicity; afterwards they were immersed
anointed & clothed with a white garment.
Adults some after baptism & infants after they became adults were
confirmed by imposition of the hands of the bishop, with prayers.

Lord's Supper. In time of Tertullian, the President only admi-
M.16 343 | nistered, he consecrated the bread & the deacons distributed to the
communicants — at first were the whole assembly
or church, so Christians multiplied, only the faithful
partook, the catechumens & penitents being debarred
also some other persons. Bread carried in the bags were carried
to the sick and necessarily absent. Persons who died suddenly
& new baptized in haste were communicant!! Former abro-
gated by Council of Carthage.
They celebrate the Lord's supper every Lords Day; also on other
days especially Saturdays — sometimes at supper; sometimes
in the morning before day; Cyprian says they had the Eucharist
every day, & so Ambrose says of the church at Milan; and
Jerome of Rome — afterwards once a week, 3 times a year &
Where — at first in houses; in times of persecution in mountains
tombs &c; when temples were built, on a table of wood or stone
at east end, fenced in with rails.

Lords supper was taken in various postures. In Dionysius Alexandrinus time, standing. Common bread used - no cups about leavened sometimes.

At first probably they had a supper before the sacrament. Afterwards in Chrysostom's time they had supper with the sacrament. These were the Agapae, when rich & poor feasted together, then were prayers, exhortations, singing of psalms, & all offered some gift. They embraced & kisses each other with holy kiss, & carried each other with the kiss of peace at the conclusion.

p.299 Marriage. None could lawfully married till they had obtained benison of clergy says Tertullian. Thy might not marry unbelievers. Jerome speaks of the ring; the heathen Romans betrothed with a ring.

Pope Eunistus ordered virgins should be betrothed by parents or near relations; be blessed in a priestly manner with prayers & exhortations by the Priest; presents their charity &c? says the veil is worn for prayer, tho' good children go as generally, she being attended by the bridesman & bridesmaid.

Funerals. They sometimes sang Psalms at funerals; & the body was brought to the grave or sepulchre; it was laid down, & prayers were said - Augustine. Sometimes exhortations were made commending the deceased, & exhortations to the people to imitate. Chrysostom says they carried burning lights before the corpse.

Ordinations. Anciently the people of the place were present at all ordinations, ratifying the action with their consent & approbation, & the bishop used to publish the names of those he ordained before them, that the people might interpose, if they had any thing to object. Apos. Const. Cyprian.

M.15.341

Lifting up the hands was a ceremony at Athens in the place of the election of magistrates. Bishops table 35, presb. 30 deacons 25. Deaconesses 40.

Mod. 8.257 Deaconesses were to help women at baptism; to visit & instruct women &c

Augustine, Cyprian & believed in premonitions of death — Augustine says he saw a light, smelt a sweet smell & heard a voice, when Jerome died. Dr Turner himself is a believer in premonitions, & relates a story about a knocking at the door before the death of his child. Augustine relates the story of an appariton at Milan. Cyprian thought he had revelations from God in dreams.

Holy Days. Bellarmine says; these days seem to strangers like feasts of the devil. When are more sins committed than on holydays? We behold the most sacred holy days profaned with dancing, masques, capering, feasting, drinking, matches, & uncleanness, scurrility.

Latimer says "God seeth that the holy days spent miserably in drunkenness, glosing, strife, envy, dancing, dicing, idleness & gluttony, thus men serve the devil, for God is not thus served."

[1 x a fuse of Christmas, see Bp. Hopkins works at Dr Allen's. Jeremiah on Holiness 1678 pp. See Mss. No 7. p. 301. — Mss. p. 365.

Turner continued, (Cambridge Dec 6. 1839.

The Early Christians loved each other, and they never
p. 291 met but they embraced each other with a holy kiss
— they did this without houses in at their religious assemblies
They used to send the eucharist from one church to another
and from house to house

Tributes - Tertullian says Christians paid all tributes
required, except those to maintain heathen temples;
these they refused.

p. 300 Second Marriages were weighed against by Tertullian, Cyprian
Jerome. &c

Cyprian chided virgins for going to weddings, "where they could
not help but hear loose discourses, &c. He would not
have ecclesiastics, virgins sleep near each other
Misc 18 nor dwell in the same house.

230 Council of Nice forbids the clergy to have any woman near
them, unless mother, aunt, sister, or such as there could be
no suspicion. St Augustine would not live with his own
sister.

p. 284 & 300 Marriages not made open in the face of the church were ac-
counted no better than fornication. Tertullian

Dancing. The fathers inveighed bitterly against dancing
Con 9 287 Ambrose says none may dance but the daughter of an
adulteress. Jerome asks what fear of God can be where
are timbrels, pipes, harps, & cymbals? Chrysostom
says God has not given us limbs to dance, but to
walk modestly. Augustine & others opposed dancing

Uncleanness was accounted a heinous sin, and
adultery in the ancient church was punished most
sharply, as a chief sin

Punishment of adultery was perpetual penance, but penance
was shortened 216 A.D. Council of Ancyra A.D. 315 set the
penance at 7 years. Council of Illiberis set 2 years, perpetual penance. Basil set penance for fornication 7 years and
for adultery 15. Gregory has but the first fornication 9 years
penance, adultery 18 years.

Theodosius provided by law that a woman should not marry
within a year after her husband's death.

Agapae or Love feasts used in primitive times. In these -
next page 1 They prayed to God. 2 ate what sufficed hunger, & drank as
other men - 3 sung psalms - 4 prayed again at the end.
5 departed.

p. 240 **Agapae** (love feasts – from agape love) (Cambridge Dec 8. 1839)

They were (in the primitive church) public feasts, instituted in the second century of the Christians, connected with the celebration of the Lord's Supper, so called because they were a symbol & mark of Christian love. They were frugal feasts, each brethren, the richer Christians furnishing the things necessary for them, which offering not only the poor enjoyed, who sat down promiscuously with the rich, but even the absent & the sick were sustained by them. This custom continued to the fourth century when the Council of Laodicea abolished it, on account of the luxury & lasciviousness into which it had gone in process of time.

Schlusner.

p. 16 343. The Communion supper was with them (Christians, A.D. 1–117) an actual evening meal (agape) 1 Cor xi. 20. In token of their fraternal affection they saluted each other in their assemblies with a kiss —

Gieseler

170–193. The Christians assembled in private houses without temples, altars, or images, and brought with them voluntary offerings, from which wheat was received for the Lord's Supper (eucharistia – giving thanks) was taken and also for the agape or love feast which was still connected therewith. The remainder was given to the poor. All these were considered as offerings to God, especially the bread & wine which were consecrated by the prayers of the bishop. The eucharist was sent to the absent and received by those who partook of it in public & also at home.

Gieseler.

324–451. The Agapae or love feasts had been gradually discontinued since the end of the 4th century, as unsuited to the increased number of believers. ~~They were not always~~

Gieseler

Agapae were those feasts, in which Christians, Rich & poor did the same food; for the poor were helped at the expense of the rich; whence the name, agape, love.

Ord

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p. 240 m. 2 289

Holy kiss.

It was the custom of the orientals to receive their guests and friends with a kiss. The holy kiss was that in which christians testified to each other their mutual love.

Schlusner

Hence also the kiss, used in the celebration of the holy Supper, and in the feast of the passover in the church, is called in the Greek fathers, aspasmos (salutation)

Ord.

The holy kiss was used after public prayers before the celebration of the Holy Supper. Justin Martyr says "Having finished prayers, we salute each other with a kiss. (Phlema)

Rosenmuller

292 Holy Kiss — continued

p. 291 291 The Apostolic Constitutions says — "Let us salute one another with a holy kiss [Lord's kiss — kurion philema] the men one another, and the women one another."
The Christians showed in that way that they were all equal among themselves. For with the Persians and other Eastern nations, equals joined their mouths among themselves; superiors gave their hand to inferiors to be kissed.

Rosenmuller on Rom. XVI. 16.

Church (ekklesia) composed of men & women

Ekklesia notes any assembly whatever, either a promiscuous, confused assembly, or an orderly one; either a political one assembly or a sacred one
Also it signifies sometimes, all men professing christianity, in all the world.
Also an assembly of christians, being or living in this or that place, as the church at Jerusalem &c
Also a few christians belonging to one family; Rom. XVI. 4
Also Mat. XVIII. 17, college of presbyters.

Schleusner.

Rosenmuller says on Mat. XVIII. 17, that ekklesia means "the whole assembly or community of which thou art a member."

Church, a building for worship.

The primitive christians met in private houses, and in time of persecution, in remote & frequented places. Public worship was extremely simple. Sometimes they met in the night. Celsus said, ~~when~~ the christians ~~flee~~ (phengousi) decline to found altars, images & temples — and another pagan asked "why have they no altars, no temples no images?"

Gieseler

Nearly at the end of the 2d century, (or 200) particular buildings seem to have been devoted exclusively to public worship. See Tertullian. The name ekklesia is used for the building or place of assembling, as early as 200. Tertullian speaks of the building as an ekklesia, that.
In the 3d century the houses devoted to christian worship become more frequent & distinct. Between the persecutions of Valerian & Diocletian large edifices were erected for this purpose. They were called proseukterion (house of prayer) kuriakon (dominicum or house of the Lord) oikos ekklesias (house of the congregation) and also ekklesia (church)

Gieseler

After Constantine, churches were sometimes called temples. In imitation of the temple at Jerusalem, the inner part (sagiasma, βῆμα — chancel) was made sacred to the common people, & here were kept the wooden table for the Lord's Supper and the seats of the clergy. There were no religious symbols allowed in the churches. The Council of Elibert forbid pictures in the churches, that what is worshipped & adored may not be painted on the walls.

Giesel 8; Text Book of Ecc. History

m. 2. 243 | Nativity of Christ

In the first centuries various dates were given as the one of Christ's birth, Dionysius first fixed on the date A.D. 525. His date placed Christ's birth at least 3 years too late. The year of his death as well as that of his birth is not known. The year of his death was between the 31st & 33d of the era of Dionysius making him from 34 to 38 years of age. It is not settled whether the Friday on which Christ was crucified was the day before the passover, or the first day of the feast. There is a variance in the accounts of the evangelists; the first three describe the last supper as the passover; the latter, John, XIII. 1. 29. XVIII. 28. XIX. 14. 31 represents the crucifixion as on the day before the passover

Giesel

Gieseler. p. 372

Day of Nativity

Clemens Alexandrinus relates that some adopted the 20th of May, others the 19th or 20th of April, as the birth day of our Savior. In the East the 6th of January was adopted as the birth day of Christ. From the followers of Basilides in the west the 25th December began to be celebrated as the anniversary, & it went from the 4th century. "The particular day [of Christ's birth] cannot be fixed," he says.

Giesel

Festivals

In Origen's time, the Christians had no other festivals but Sunday, the preparation for the Sunday, the Passover and Pentecost. The Epiphany was added soon after, 6th January, after the example of Basilides — There were yearly festivals held by particular churches at the graves of their martyrs.

Giesel

Fasts.

There as late as 193 to 324 A.D. were entirely a matter of choice, except custom had made some days more appropriate than others, which however were different in different regions.

3. Fourth, fasting was considered an appropriate preparation for prayer. Apostles are generally found [illegible] in different ways.

Giesel.

[See extracts from Gieseler: Miscel. 5. p. 76 to 84.
See notes No. p. 316. 317.

Bishops & Presbyters.

Schleiermacher says Presbyters in the Apostolic church were not at all different from bishops. Their business was to rule the church, non voldoeren, to lead, to instruct, administer sacraments, celebrating the eucharist, to determine concerning ecclesiastical things, to care for the sick & poor, observe conduct & morals, to compose quarrels, &c.

m. 8 254

After the apostolic age a distinction was introduced between Bishops & presbyters, & the former obtained greater dignity than the latter.

1 — 117. Gieseler says at the head of each church were the Elders, presbyters & bishops. That these names are the same he quotes acts xx. 17. 18. Tit 1. 5. 7. Phil 1. 1. 1 Tim iii 1. 8

Jerome says "with the ancient christians, bishops & presbyters were the same, because that is a name of dignity, and this of age" — Again, "The presbyter is the same as the bishop; and before by a wicked influence, sects were made in religion and it was said among the people, I am of Paul, I of Apollos & I of Cephas, the churches were governed by a council of Presbyters. But after each thought those whom he baptised to be his own & not Christ's, it was determined that one of the Presbyters should be placed over the others, to whom all care of the church should belong."

This opinion of the original samenen of bishops & presbyters is expressed by other early writers, and even pope Urban II. 1091 says the only primitive orders were Presbyters & Deacons. Isidor. Hispal. Tudensis (Peworma Panormitanus says about 1423 "Formerly presbyters in common rules the church and ordained priests". S. P. Lancelotius, Papal canonist, about 1590 introduces the passage of Jerome & does not attempt to refute it.

Gieseler says that after the death of the apostles the pupils of the apostles, to whom the general direction of the churches had been committed, some one among the presbyters of each church was sufficiently gradually to take the lead. But this same irregular way the title of bishop was appropriated to this first presbyter. G.

The Elders originally had under them the deacons and deaconesses. All these received their support from the free contributions of the church. It was incumbent on the Elders chiefly to teach, though the apostle wished they might be able to teach. 1 Tim iii 2. 2 Tim ii 24. The power of speaking and exhorting was considered rather the free gift of the Spirit, and was possessed by many of the christians, though exercised in different ways (prophets, teachers, speaking with tongues). There was yet no distinct order of clergy for the whole society of Christians was a "royal priesthood" & "the chosen people of God". They assembled in private houses; in cities, the churches were often divided into several societies, each having its particular place of meeting. Gieseler.

Teachers

Ambrosiaster says about AD 380 — "At first all taught and all baptized, on whatever days or times there was occasion, that the people might increase & be multiplied. It was in the beginning conceded to all to preach the gospel and baptize according to the scriptures in the church. But when the church embraced all places, placing meeting were appointed & rectors, and the offices were bestowed in the ministry, let none who washed others, should have to take an office which he could know was not his own. Then there began a new order in governing the church: hence it is that now deacons do not preach, neither the deacon or laici baptize, neither are believers dipped on any day, unless sick." Quoted in note.

Manner of Worship.

1 - 117 Besides the scripture of the Old Testament there was exhortation, instruction, singing & prayer. "The communion supper was an actual evening meal." In token of fraternal affection, they saluted each other in their assemblies with a kiss. In all other respects each church was left to make its own regulations. The christians of Palestine kept the jewish law & jewish festivals; the heathen converts observed only the sabbath & the Pentecost; besides these, the Sunday, as the day of Christ's resurrection, was devoted to religious worship. The apostles had the general superintendence of the churches since as presbyters in each church.

m. 6.343/2

1. 17. First Christians. Pond 1. dwarum 1. Giesseler.

a. They were called "holy, elect, the called &c. but they did not claim to be perfect. Many were spiritually enlightened & regenerate & there was no possible that they should all be delivered from the prejudices, vices of their age & nation. Some embraced Christianity from superstition or worse motives and there were in the apostolic age many errors & even gross vices. In strong relief to the faults of other time are their brotherly love, patient endurance, & holy zeal.

+ [ἁγιοι, εκλεκτοι, κλητοι.] Giesseler.

All jewish converts believed the Mosaic law binding on themselves & some believed it binding on converted heathen. The heathen converts had their philosophy & errors; and the heathen vices prevailed among some christians, as at Corinth (1 Cor. 5) in Crete (Titus 1. 10 &c) some of the heathen converts adopted a strange mixture of jewish & pagan superstitions (1 Col. 2, 1 Tim. 4. 3; Col. 2. 8-18).

Giesseler says the Paul's descriptions are extremely partial. The jewish Christian church at Jerusalem suffered bloody persecution, & the successor of James, Simeon, was crucified A.D. 107. Often that there was a division, one party holding with the apostles, the other insisting on keeping the whole Mosaic law & that Jerusalem was the seat of the latter. The latter were called Ebionites,

a. Hase says of the early Christians, 1st century — The sincere piety which generally prevailed did not always prevent pride; nor did the extraordinary brotherly love entirely suppress some manifestations of envy and party spirit.

296

Exorcism

Cambridge Dec 15. 1839

misc. 2. 263. m. 18. 245

117 to 173. As the following of Christ was supposed to be a great in a constant warfare against the world & the devil, they resorted frequently to exorcism as a defence against the machinations of evil spirits. Exorcism in baptism followed.

195 to 314. Exorcism in Baptism is distinctly mentioned. Tertullian on Crown of Soldiers 256 D. says "First by imposition of hands in exorcism; second by the regeneration of baptism, then they can come to the promise of Christ."

Eusebius says "commonly the exorcised shows the truth of his God-like power, expelling the evil spirits that fear in vain against the souls & bodies of men, both simple in worship of God, as we ourselves have verified by experiment". All the early fathers admitted exorcism as recently efficacious. Irenaeus says "the Christians truly cast out devils, heal the sick by imposition of hands." Tertullian says "let there be brought here a demon possessed. At the bidding of any Christian that spirit shall be forced to confess. Produce in our sight an inspired, whose inspiration upon the person of our fellow, if the christian does not compel the demon to a true confession, pour out his blood."

Review of Strauss' Life of Christ. Foreign Review.

Jesus ascribed all maladies into demon affliction ie visitation or evil. He speaks of the woman as bound by Satan 18 years. Satan he spoke the first of popular sense, which Job confirms, representing Satan as afflicting man with diseases. Josephus, the Talmud, Maimonides all hold the same view. Lucian who died A.D. 180 aged 90 speaks of men possessed with demons, and of their being freed from "dreadful maladies" by driving out the demon by exorcism or threats. Similar descriptions occur in Philostratus, showing that such practices were current in Lucian's time & earlier. Josephus, Justin Martyr, & Philo Judaeus & rabbinical writers term these the spirits of deceased evil men.

Same. Review of some Anglo-Saxon Remedies

Late authorities, for early doctrines are suspicious. Ibid

No man should slight the experience of ages. Could we call up the ancient Magian, he would tell us of many mighty common principles of truth akin to Christianity. Great truths have been seldom unknown however veiled in allegory or mysticism.

Ibid

Herodotus

His credulity is manifest; his power of perception is limited; in head little science. Astronomy than his Grecian contemporaries to say nothing of Egyptians.

Schlegel's Essays on Egypt

Both credulity & H. is manifest. It was the fault of his age; the age of utter ignorance of truth & nature, of history & philosophy; Herodotus was a votary in the false belief of his country. He transmitted down the sentiment to age unfortunately credible

Lectures of Schlegel in F.R.

Ancient Egypt.

The costliest monuments were a disgrace to the ruling caste; for we generally find the most gigantic architecture under the most despotic rulers; even Pericles is scarcely an exception, for he was a democratical despotism.

Revering Schlegel

The Church

No one doubts in the exclusive possession of truth. There are in every church faults, defects, errors, and so it was in the time of the apostles. That church then has most truth that is most nearly agrees with the doctrine of Jesus & the Apostles. Improvements ought to be made in churches whenever there is a necessity for it. It is a false maxim to adhere invariably to what is ancient & never alter. The Unity of the church in the New Testament is a moral Unity — the import is that all should regard themselves as members of one society & exercise mutual brotherly love; not that there should be a full agreement of opinion on every doctrine. After the 2d & 3d Century there arose a merely different conception of unity; the unity of the Church was placed in an entire external agreement as to doctrine & forms; Irenaeus, Tertullian, Cyprian have perhaps the most ancient & mild relating to this unity. Their object was good: but their principles led to a hierarchy, to intolerance & persecution — to a papal hierarchy. Paul's intolerance had one church, but churches. Christ is the only true head of the Christian Church; those who profess his Doctrine are brethren & have equal rights. Christ did not give his apostles to exercise a lordly dominion over other Christians & they never assumed such authority but protested against it. Luke 8:1—3. 1 Cor 5:6 seq.

Christ's Theology by Geo. Christian Knapp.
Translated by Leonard Woods Jr.

Church Teachers

Every Christian has the right & is under obligation to do all in his power to promote Christian knowledge & holiness: for as all have not time & talents for the work, Christ set apart some to teach & counsel the others & to maintain them in his doctrine, & promote its practice. Paul says each received a different office & employment according to his talents & gifts 1 Cor 12:28. Eph. 4: 11. 12.

Christ set apart the Apostles as public teachers, and they appointed a perpetual office of teaching, public assembling, &c. The Apostles, Evangelists, & their assistants, & prophets, & miracles were extraordinary teachers; the ordinary teachers were officers & teachers of particular churches, were called bishops, presbyters & elders, teachers (other called officers or rulers, Heb. 13:7, 17, 24.) Some of these had more to do with external concerns (presbyteri regentes, poimenes) others were employed in instruction (presbyteri docentes, didaskaloi)

Church teachers — continued

These chief officers & teachers were not always or priests in the same way & by the same persons; no rule in such was given respecting this point. The Apostles never imposed teachers upon any church, but left to churches the right belonging to them of choosing their own teachers. This right was sometimes exercised by the churches, Acts 6:2-6, 2 Cor. 8:19; and sometimes they left it to the apostles or persons commissioned by them. All these teachers and overseers were regarded in the N. Testament as appointed by God or Holy Ghost or Christ. The calling of a teacher may be discerned even at the present day in the same way that the constitution of government is called divine Rom. 13:1. The consecration or ordination of a teacher is useful, but is not a matter jure divino. It is no more an ordinance commanded by God & contributes nothing to efficiency & activity in the sacred office, considered as an external ceremony. Luther pronounced ordination not to be necessary, & said a rightful calling made one a rightful teacher. On Protestant principles, the ordination of a teacher is nothing else than a public approval and confirmation of his calling to the office of teacher. Alors.

Ordination was now very different from the old Ordination to the sacred office in the Catholic church. It was taken from military usage among the Romans & was the same as Cheirotonia (Greek) like the word ordines. For Christians were called soldiers of Christ, milites Christi. It was therefore synonymous with constitutio, constituere & munus publicum, was the same as creare. But afterwards they made a separate order of the clergy & attached them peculiar privileges & an ecclesiastical jurisdiction, & then called them ordo, like the ordo senatorius, & when one was received into this ordo, he was said to be ordinari.

According to protestant principles, the right of ordaining belongs to no particular persons, but can be performed by any one who is commissioned by the church, or by their representatives. The imposition of hands 1 Tim 4:14, Acts 13:3 is a ceremony borrowed from the Jewish church, where it was practised with respect to all to whom any office was given, to whom some blessing was promised or for whom any blessing was implored from God.

Ch. Teachers have as teachers, no rights but to instruct & counsel those entrusted to their care, to perform the services of public worship, & in return expect a maintenance.

Note — There are no precepts in the bible as to how the church shall be governed, & by what sort of persons, & how instruction shall be provided for. Properly all Christians have a right to teach in their own family, and even to administer the sacraments, as Tertullian observes. There is therefore truly as much reason as Grotius, Salmasius, Böhmer & others have maintained even among the Jews, the teachers of the people were not priests but laymen, and any one who possessed qualifications might teach in the synagogues or in the temple. The prophets were not commonly from the order of the priesthood, but mostly from other tribes & classes. But for sake of good order, the business of teaching & performing the services of public worship must necessarily be entrusted to some particular persons.

Teachers cont. on page 303

Luther thought all punishment but death would be used against heretics. He says in one place that they may be banished; in another that they may be convicted and forced to silence, especially if they deny that Christ is God. "In a third place he says that heretics are not indeed to be put to death, but may be confined to a city, in some certain place, & put under restraint and condemned."

Socinus "held exactly this idea". Christ. Luther held. Socinian.

He says lately, 1896, "If we restrain temporal claims made of particular persons, & an heresiarch of the sort challenged, will yield, and the only thing to be regarded is to hinder his endeavour to propagate his doctrine, and if it cannot be otherwise done, by chains & a prison". By "other sort" he means an "obstinate heresiarch".

Coulmin, Memoirs of Faustus Socinus, 1844.

Coulmin thinks that prison chains are not quite so bad as the stake where heretics suffered. He admits that the Reformers generally, in one respect or another, favored intolerance & persecution. This he ascribes to age rather than the men.

u 2250 Courts

"Courts are not friendly to sentiments of religion, nor to integrity. They have an unhappy aspect on virtue."

Lucian says "Caveat aula qui vellet vivere pius".

The Rabbis says the maxims of a court are opposite to the maxims of Christianity. The maxims of the Courts say & do as the first minister desires you; the maxims of Christianity is, always do according to your judgment & conscience.

"I have, say Winston, seen none of the clergy, lady, man or woman, made better by a court & its preferments, and I argued a number utterly ruined thereby, as I am not apt to think for a good man to think of." Bishop Fleetwood said "it was not very fit for a good Christian to go to Court".

Coulmin.

Socinus thought that Calvinists, Anabaptists, Arians might be saved; but had his doubts about the papists "whom (says) I regard as all idolaters".

Socinus thought a Christian might be a magistrate, but thought no one had a right to put to death a wicked man, or mutilate him. Was of opinion that a Christian might resist the king's enemies, but not so far as to kill, wound or mutilate him. That lawyers should be avoided as pleas, &c. but what is lawyering in one place would not be so in another. That a Christian ought not to carry arms unless as a defence against beasts & to intimidate robbers, that if attacked by an assassin, he ought not to kill him, but only beat or wound him, not mortally. Cracow Feb 15. 1595.

Socinus wished to have some person in every congregation to explain the scriptures, to exhort & to instruct, & he hoped he would have others speak in the church, as they did in the Apostolic church. He says the ministers of the word in the Unitarian Churches are nominated & approved & admonished by others; that it was lawful for every member of a church to deliver his opinion on all points.

Hist. II. 323. n. 2. 128 — page 288-302

117-193 Baptism was preceded by instruction, fasts and prayer; the baptism of infants was not universal & was sometimes discountenanced. Tertullian says:— "Why does the innocent age hasten to the remission of sins? People act more cautiously in secular things, so that giving things should be entrusted to those who can ask for things are not entrusted." "Let them become Christians when they shall be able to know Christ."

When ceremonies were introduced into baptism towards 200 A.D. As late as Justin (Apology) the ceremony was simple. Otherwise in Tertullian's time: "Before we go to the water, we profess with church (family) under the hand of the priest, to renounce the devil and his pomps & angels; and then we are immersed 3 times, answering more than the Lord in the Gospel appointed. Then we taste of milk & honey, and from that day we abstain from daily bathing throughout a whole week."
In another chapter he says:— "Having gone out of the bath we are anointed with the blessed ointment." & so on he says: "Then the hand is imposed, by a blessing, inviting the holy Spirit."

Giesler.

193 to 324. Baptism was preceded by a long preparatory course, in the catechumens passed through various grades. Often baptism was deferred as long as possible on account of the remission of sins it was supposed to be accompanied with. Hence it was often necessary to baptize the sick and in that case sprinkling was substituted for the usual rite. The baptism of infants became now more common. Exorcism was used, & all who had been baptized, even children, partook of the eucharist. The baptism of infants did not become universal till after the time of Augustine; and then the rite of baptism was always preceded by unction (oil).

Giesler.

117-193 Marriages.

p. 289-290 There were announced to the church by the bishop & with this was naturally connected his blessing on the union. Second marriages were condemned. Tertullian says that secret marriages, that is, those not first proposed with (approved) the church, are in danger of being judged to be adultery.

p. 290 — Tertullian says that 2d marriages are inadmissible in the clergy, or in those who preside.

117-193 Penance

Tertullian speaks of confessing one's crime to God; says penitentia arises from confession & God is softened by penitentia. He says the penitent is to lie in sackcloth & ashes, to cover his body with dirt, humble his mind by lamentations; to change these things, wherein he has sinned by a hard (austerious (or that which has sinned)); to know how to eat & drink parca — to ask, groan, weep, & roar day & night to God; to be rolled to the elders, &c.

The Christians held the heathen gods for evil demons; and refused to pay the usual honors to the emperor. They abstained from the theatres, festivals & banquets of the heathen. They often refused civil & military offices offered them. Thus their religion was looked upon by the heathen as of bad tendency, as a gloomy superstition. Cecilius charged the Christians with abstaining from decent pleasures, spectacles, games, feasts and the good & drink offered in the altars. Tertullian said they would not wear flowers on their heads, nor honor their dead with odors, but received ointments & funerals, refused crowns for the sepulchres — a people that fled from the light & the light, in hiding places (catacombs & lurking places) institution public, but latebrose in the corners (arcanis). One heathen objected to Christians their worshipping a man crucified on a cross. Disliked the doctrine of a resurrection. Most judgment. They averred from the offensive conduct of the Christians the impotence of their God, and "objected to the humble character of most of those who professed Christianity."

The brotherly love of the Christians attracted praise to their religion, but was sometimes abused to a low & calculating selfishness. Their love combined with their secret meetings gave rise to heathen misrepresentation. Octavius, a heathen said they knew each other by secret marks & signs, & began to love almost before they knew each other — they called each other brothers & sisters promiscuously — they venerated the head of an ass — adored in wickedness — worshipped the genitals of a priest. They had their sacred things secretly by night in a vile fane. They slew an infant and drinked the blood & thus ratified a covenant. Such was the rumor. One thing he says is known: One solemn day, they come together to a feast with their children, sisters, mothers, all of both sexes & every age & after much feasting they grow warm, & the inflamed incestuous lust burns, the candle is put out, &c. (Vile, falsehood.)

Tertullian says their love was such that the heathen said "See how they love one another (while they hate each other) and they said also that the Christians were ready to die for each other (but they, the heathen, were more ready to kill each other.

Giesler

Martyrs

117–193 A martyr's death, like baptism, was supposed to cancel all sins, & secure an entrance into paradise. The confessors who had escaped with their lives were considered chosen members of Christ; they were visited in their prisons & carefully attended. In imitation of the Jews the custom of annually commemorating at the grave the death of deceased members, the church celebrated the death of their martyrs by prayers at their graves and by love-feasts. In this high estimation of martyrs, Christians were sometimes led to deliver themselves up to the authorities.

Offences

117–193 The punishment of offences was excommunication from the church and a public penance, was the condition of readmission. The Montanists & the Western Church frequently excluded forever from the church those guilty of incontinence, murder or idolatry. In the east, they were allowed to do penance once & only once.

Socinus — from Toulmin.

He calls the Lord's Supper a commemoration of the death of Christ, and a thanksgiving Eucharist for his merits. He says there is in it no grant or communication of any divine blessing, & though no particular form is necessary to distinguish the bread & wine & the rest

p 302 Baptism he thinks it not a perpetual ordinance and was not prescribed for them to have upon their names to Christ in adoption, publicly, or have him from earliest years educated at Christian Discipline. If it be retained in their days, he thinks it should be retained on account of those who have been converted from other religions to the Christian; & that these may be baptized by any one fixed upon by the congregation, as Baptism is only a sacrament, with the brethren, & sons in the name of Christ & a kind of initiation into his religion. Nothing is really communicated by baptism, it is only a recognition of what has been already granted.

Infant Baptism he thinks a great sinful error & that a baptised person ought to be a believer — as all were, he supposed, in the Scriptural examples.

Yet the Unitarian Churches in Poland differed from Socinus, & would admit none to their communion who did not in maturer life submit to immersion as an avowal of their faith in Christ.

Poland.

The Doctrine of Luther was carried into Poland 1522.

There were Mediators Unitarians at Vicenza in Italy in 1546, but some of the members were seized by the papists & put to death & others fled to different countries. Lælius Socinus was one of them. He spent several years at Zurich — went to Poland 1551 & again 1558. He died at Zurich May 1562 aged 81.

Faustus Socinus was nephew of Lælius, born at Sienna Dec 6 1539, & son of Alessandro Sozzini. He spent about 34 years in Italy (except some time with his uncle) & about 12 years were in the employment of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. In 1574 he went to Basil where he resided 3 years & began to publish his opinions. He was some at Zurich — at Basil again 1578; he went by invitation to Transylvania in 1578, and in 1579 to Poland. He died in central place in Poland. He died at Cracovia 1604 aged 65 years.

The Reformed were not fully divided into two parties till 1565, when there was an open schism — The Trinitarians were the most numerous, & were hostile to the others & called them Blasphemers, Papists, Luthérans & Heretics — all opposed the Unitarians, & in the year 1638 the Catholic Diet went against the Unitarians with severe decrees; and in 1658 they were banished from Poland. In 1661 the remainder were barbarously driven out. They went to Transylvania, Prussia, Holland, &c. There are still some in Poland. The other Protestants were reduced to great distress.

From G. C. Knapp's German.

The Church & Teacher. (continued from pages 297, 298.

The right to receive any one into the fellowship of the church or to exclude him from it, did not belong to the apostles or teachers exclusively. Nor did the apostles ever exercise it on their own responsibility for the ministry, but left the exercise of it to the church. 1 Cor. 5. 13. 2 Cor. 2. 6-10. The church is to exercise Christian discipline; they may allow the right to be exercised by their teachers, but then in such a case do not ignore the right in themselves, but act as representatives of the Church — Many Protestant teachers are dissatisfied with having their power limited to teaching and counselling.

M. 2. 207 Sacraments.

Tertullian used the term sacramentum for God's Superior Oath as did other Latin writers after him; he & they also used it for mysterium, and then terms denoted the whole Christian religion, the doctrine of the Trinity, incarnation &c are called mysterium & sacramentum. They derived it from mysterion of the Greek, rendered often sacramentum in the Vulgate: as the Greek word was used for speaking all secret or unknown things, & designated higher religious truths, the secret sense of a thing, &c, so the Latins used sacramentum in all these senses. The fathers were accustomed to compare the doctrines & rites of Christianity with the doctrines & ceremonies of the Pagan divinities, to secure a higher regard from the heathen, & thus willingly adopted sacramentum in its extensive sense. The fathers called everything relating to religion sacramentum, things extended & especially to all symbolic rites, &c. In primary sense is sacramentum, or significatio rei sacra. After the 12th Century the Schoolmen began to contend about the number of sacraments, & at length fixed upon 7 as a sacred number, as the most important.

The Protestants allowed but two sacraments, some Catholics confess that Christ appointed but two, but gave the church power to add others.

Sacraments are external religious acts, positively instituted, that is, they are such as stand in no essential connexion from their internal nature, with religion and the welfare of man (like prayer for example. They are only to exhibit or represent to the senses the spiritual blessings flowing from God & Christ, but actually to communicate them. [No.] They exert no mechanical or miraculous power, but the truths of religion herein represented produce their effect upon the heart in the same way as they do in other cases, when read, heard, &c

The washing of feet was regarded by some as a religious rite for all ages. It appears from 1 Tim. 5. 10 that it was practised in the first christian church, but the apostles did not appoint it as a rule for all christian in all ages. It was symbolical, and Christ designed it to inculcate Christian love, condescension & humility. It fell into disuse in Christendom of the West, but was long retained in the East.

[illegible] kingdom.

Religious Rites.

Christ and a true spirit & our religious rites cannot be merely spiritual & religion but that external religious rites without the aids of sensible ceremonies of its truths would be easily become obsolete as the different systems of philosophy. Yet Christ encouraged to withdraw men from what is external & sensible & to promote internal, spiritual worship; hence appointed few ceremonies. He seems forbidden the introduction of other religious rites so.

b 200. Baptism [on 4 pages.
M. 2. 178.

Baptizo signifies to immerse, to dip in, to wash (by immersion). It is used also for what flows to any one in full measure, Acts 1:5 — also for severe suffering, Mat. 20:22, 23. So the Latin fluctus miseriae magnitudo. In Philo & Dionysius persons said to be baptized with wine or in a morass.

Was Baptism before Christ appeared publicly as a rite, for baptism as well as Christ's ministry was a divine institution, John 1:33. Luke 7:30. Even the passage of Psal. 95. Evident the Jews expected the Messiah this he said this would baptize; — many among the Pharisees & Sadducees suffered themselves to be baptized by John. This would not have been the case if baptism had been a new & strange thing. The Israelites had different forms of lustration & washing with water; and as that was typical & cleansing under the Jewish, it is not strange that the Jews expected this form, and that John & Christ chose it.

Was the baptism of proselytes customary among the Jews at or before the time of Christ? The Talmud & its interpreters admit that the proselytes, circumcised & uncircumcised, were initiated by baptism into the worship of the true God, & that this was a symbol of purification from sin & renunciation of heathenism & that they were then considered as born again. The Talmudists date this practice very anciently, & it certain that it was customary in the 2d Century. There is much for & against the opinion that proselyte Baptism was customary in the first century earlier. Philo, Josephus & other writers before or immediately after the time of Christ do not allude to any such practice. The Chaldaic Paraphrases do not notice it — yet the Rabbins & Talmudists & the practice among the Jews in the 2d Century are in favor of the earlier practice; since the Jews would hardly have borrowed the custom from the christians — it is uncertain how it was.

Baptism.

Most Protestants are of opinion that John's baptism & Christ's were the same.

1. The object was the same. John exhorted to repentance and faith — & when Christ appeared, that they should believe in him. Repentance & faith are the principal things required of the subject of Christian baptism.

2. Those baptized by John, who became disciples of Christ, were not baptized again into Christ. We find no second baptism, not even Apollos, Acts 18:25. The only exception there, who had the baptism of John, professed to believe in Jesus as the Christ.

3. Those whom John baptized, who had not confessed Jesus was the Christ, but had received John's Baptism in a different signification, were considered by the apostles as not baptized, or imperfectly baptized, & were required to be baptized into Christ as the Messiah. There were many Jews baptized by John, who had not recognized Jesus as the Messiah; some of John's disciples had entirely separated from the Christians. See Apos. & Acts 2:41 — 19:1-5

Immersion is agreeable to the institution of Christ and the practice of the apostolical church. Immersion remained along time, except that in the 3d Century perhaps earlier the baptism of the sick was performed by sprinkling or affusion. Some would not acknowledge this to be baptism & controverted its use. Cyprian first defended baptism by sprinkling, when necessity called for it, but he did it cautiously. By degrees this mode became more customary, probably because it was found more convenient — especially in 9th Century in Western Church, but it did not become universal till commencement of 14th Century. Thomas Aquinas promoted it 100 years before. In the Greek & Eastern church they still held to immersion. Calvin and Luther allowed it would have been better to have adhered to the ancient practice — Immersion is not essential to the rite, which is a symbol of purification from sin, & this can be signified by sprinkling.

Thrice old immersion was practiced in the times of Tertullian and Cyprian, & established by Council of Toledo 633, having reference to the Trinity.

It does not plainly appear from the New Testament, that the formula, "In the name of the Father, Son & Holy Ghost" was used in the apostolical church. They were baptized into Christ, the name of Christ, &c. The formula above was used in Justin's time.

Eccleseraphi

Baptism.

In ordinary cases, baptism should be administered by the teachers of religion, this was so in the New Testament. Still teachers have no exclusive right to this, as it is nowhere given them in the New Testament. In case of necessity, baptism may be administered by any Christian and is valid; and when no teacher can be obtained.

In the New Testament candidates were instructed before they were baptised — in the main, fundamental truths of Christianity — received more complete instruction after. The confession of faith was at first very short, afterwards enlarged, & time of probation before baptism prolonged.

Sign of cross — introduced in the 4th century.
Imposition of a name; this also was done in Jewish circumcision.
Sponsors — mentioned by Tertullian — also laying on of hands.
Subjects of baptism — infants — nowhere forbidden.
Exorcism. This appears in 3rd century, & is some superstitious notion about the physical agency of the devil upon man, & upon the idea that evil spirits may be driven off by formulas, & certain charms were first used in baptism, afterwards in baptizing others.

Advantages of Baptism.

1st. For the initiatory right of admission into the Christian Church.

Old writers had extravagant unscriptural notions respecting the effects of baptism, as Irenaeus, Tertullian, Gregory of Nazianzen, Cyril of Jerusalem, Cyril of Alexandria, etc. Christians began early to attribute to baptism a magical efficacy, by which it acts upon soul & body, they used it to heal sickness, to cast out spirits. In the Middle ages these superstitious notions prevailed more & more.

By baptism we profess to receive Christ as our teacher, Savior & Lord, & bind ourselves to embrace & to obey his doctrine. Luther says water in baptism is nothing without the Divine Word & institution, & faith in it.

Baptism is one of the positive rites established by Christ, & has no internal or essential efficacy, and is no otherwise necessary than because it is thus commanded. The rite itself, as an external act, has no power to do new & saving things. An absolute necessity for baptism cannot be affirmed. But Christ has so commanded those who would be disciples to be baptized,

Tertullian speaks as if some children attained to faith, who had no need of Baptism.

Some Socinians, & others agreed with them, maintain that Baptism is not properly applied to such as are born of Christian parents: that it is an initiatory rite by which those of other religions are introduced into the church of God. For this, there is an express want of testimony from the apostolical age, concerning the baptism of those born of Christian parents. This inquiry has been totally neglected. Yet, tho' those born of Christian parents were not baptized, that this was done, however, is implied in the whole design of baptism, & may be concluded from the practice of the ancient church.

The old fathers, some of them, supposed baptism necessary, allowing obviously, immediately, & many deferred baptism till just before death, without any delay, after baptism. They began to maintain the doctrine that there is no salvation without baptism, even for children of christian parents, and they began to practise the baptism of children, & more for the sake of the baptism of necessity, so called, & of innocence, when a child was thought in danger of dying, became common. The children, such, that their parents (e.g. Jews) were forcibly baptised against their wills & the consent, will to put them into the way of salvation: & there were many examples.

The power & efficacy of baptism depended not upon the worth of the person by whom it was administered, nor even upon the manner in which it was administered, but upon the efficacy. Mon. 112. — The rite was not to be repeated.

Baptism of Infants — was usual upon by Tertullian, & was in common use then. It was common too to delay baptism. "There is no decisive example of the practice in the New Testament, for it may be objected, it seems, there, sometimes where the baptism of whole families is mentioned, that it is doubtful whether there were children in those families, or if there were, whether they were baptized then." Infant baptism cannot follow from Mat. 28 19, Comm. 30. Mark 10: 13, 16. Infant baptism is often defended with more satisfactory grounds. We proceed to show: that Infant Baptism is not plainly forbidden, & Christ not insulted to them; that it was probably practised in the apostolic church; that it is not without advantages.

Infant Baptism

Decisive evidence of the practice cannot be found in Justin Martyr and Irenaeus - but the most weighty evidence from the ante Nicene church fathers & from church history is from -

1 Tertullian - implies that baptism of infants was a customary practice in his time in Africa & elsewhere, though he disapproves.

2 In the time of Cyprian, 3 Century, there was a controversy as to the day when the child should be baptized - none as to the child's being baptized.

3 Augustine calls it Infant Baptism a apostolica traditio & says all the church held it

4 Origen in the 3 century says the church received this as a tradition from the apostles; but it may be objected that the church fathers appeal seldom to the apostolic tradition, to save their own opinions more authority. Still Origen was born about 185 A.D. & recognizes a baptized child. There is no trace of opposition to the first practice of infant baptism, nor can any time be mentioned as that of its introduction.

Lord's Supper

m. 16. 343, Scriptural names Lord's Supper Table of the Lord - cup of the Lord - The term 'Great Ring' at least seems to apply to the feasts of love & agape, at which the Lord's Supper was frequently administered, though not always.

Ecclesiastical names Communio, or festivals in common. Eucharistia, eulogia (synonymous terms) because the Lord's supper is designed to promote thankful remembrance of Christ &c. Eucharistia is used by Ignatius, Justin Martyr, Irenaeus & Tertullian.

Other Greek names Synaxis, coitionis, Mysterion or mystic supper and missa - so called because none but Christians were permitted to be present when it was administered; catechumens were dismissed by the deacons with these words, Ite, missa est (ecclesia), missa signifies the dismission of the catechumens.

Other names taken from sacrifices & offerings. It was customary for the more wealthy Christians to bring food & drink to their love festivals, and from the remnants of these gifts they held the supper in commemoration of the sacrifice of Christ. Hence the Lord's supper was called an offering, and came to be considered as a repetition of the sacrifice of Christ. The first traces of these opinions may be found in Justin Martyr, Irenaeus, Tertullian, still more in Cyprian, Augustine & others.

Lords Supper

"Christ took occasion from the Jewish sacrificial festivals, and especially the paschal Passover, all of which now abolished, to institute this festival, to maintain among us, & show the manner of his offering up himself. He left it undetermined how often, & when it should be repeated. He said simply, Do this in remembrance of me.

Christ took for the sacrament the bread & wine that happened to be on the table at the Passover; and then a prayer of thanks as was customary at the commencement of a festival, & the distribution of bread & pass round the cup, the second time. He did not partake himself. Time & place are not essential. It may be sitting or lying at table. Christ made use of unleavened bread but early christians seem to have used the bread of common meals, or leavened. Romish Church use unleavened bread; Greek Church, leavened.

Breaking of bread. This was the common custom with the Jews, where bread was baited there, and early christians retained the custom in the Lord's Supper.

Wine a mixture of water & wine was commonly mixed with water at the table; that used by Christ might or might not have been so mingled. It would seem probable that Christ used red wine.

In the apostolic church, all christians partook of the cup as well as of the bread.

Partakers should be members of the Christian Church, but may be both regenerate & unregenerate.

– Children in Cyprian's time partook of the Lord's Supper; and afterwards; the custom fell into disuse in the West in 12th Century; still continued in the East.

Administrators – Ministers, according to good order & that the Lord's Supper should be administered by the teachers of Religion, but there is by no means their exclusive right, but only on account of order & decency. In extreme cases, where regular teachers cannot be obtained the sacrament may be administered by other christians to whom the duty is committed by the church.

A prayer at the opening of the supper is proper. Christ offered a prayer of thanks – probably one of the kind of thanks commonly among the Jews, & then stated the object of the ordinance. The prayer at the communion is called consecration, but the consecration does not possess any magical or miraculous power.

Lord's Supper

At an early period a magical effect was ascribed to this ordinance — it was supposed to have a mechanical agency, not only upon the soul, but also on the body. Platonical speculations, the Manes, Gnostics, Marcionites, Basil, Ambrose, &c. thought the sacred doctrine were changed to a different element, & had a power & efficacy which could not be expected from mere bread & wine. Even to the fourth century, the fathers thought the sacrament had power to heal the sick, to secure against magical arts, to be a shield against the devil, & even to effect the salvation of the souls of the dead.

This magical or mechanical efficacy is now avoided by this ordinance, not to be partaken but by the sincere & worthy.

The doctrines exhibited in the Lord's Supper more specially are, redemption by the death of Christ; the love of God shining forth in this event, and our duties to Christ & our fellow men.

The celebration of the Lord's Supper should be a cheerful occasion, & should inspirate pious & thankful joy.

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mnos 16 Immortality in the Old Testament.
mn 2.24

Moses seems to suppose Moses was silent on the subject of immortality, & from this drew one of his main proofs of the divine mission of Moses. Being sustained by immediate divine authority, he did not need, as other teachers, the threatenings of future punishment.

The laws of Moses against necromancy, refer to the existence of the soul after the death of the body, & to the name or the kingdom of the dead, Sheol. many the Hebrews. There are several texts in Moses that indicate the doctrine of immortality, & texts of this nature are more numerous in Job, Psalms, Prophets.

But it was not till after the Captivity that the ideas of the Jews became enlarged on this subject.

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m2 2961 Purgatory

The doctrine of an intermediate state for departed souls is found in Justin Martyr, Irenaeus & Tertullian. The doctrine of purgatory, found in the 2 & 3 centuries, may be traced back to the Pythagorean or Platonic philosophy.

m. 2. 2961 Resurrection of the body. — There are no intimations of this doctrine in Moses or the Psalms; but even the Prophets; this doctrine was not developed & diffused among the Jews till after the Babylonian exile.

Dress of Clergy

In the period 324 to 451, "the clergy begin to wear a peculiar costume whilst engaged in their public services". All the clergy wore the vestis alba, tunica, dalmatica, presbyters & Deacons wore the orarium over that, and bishops & presbyters the planeta, casula, over that. In the East, the bishops wore the pallium, but not yet in the West. Gieseler.

Frankincense

which had always been used as a mark of honor to the emperor, or other distinguished personages, was introduced into the church. 324–451.

Candles were often used in the daytime. Gieseler.

Martyrs

324–451. The heathen converts transferred to Martyrs the honors they had paid to demigods. The horror of creature-worship gradually died away, after the extirpation of paganism. The pagans used to approach the statues of the emperors with adoration and incense.

Heathen usages

Were introduced into the church 324–451, and increased its ceremonial splendor. This introduction of heathen usages into the church is ascribed by Baptista Mantuanus, Polydore Virgil, Barnabas Brissonius, Le Marangonus, & other authors.

As piety died away, the greater stress was laid on external forms.

Schism is withdrawing from the Church.

Heresy is a deviation from the received doctrine. Gieseler.

No church, judged by its conformity to the principles of the Gospel, is perfect; and we cannot entirely deny the name of Christian church to any one professedly to be built on the Gospel of Christ. Ibid.

A man who has a truly religious spirit can discover where this spirit exists, or where it is wanting in others. Other cannot make this discovery. Ibid.

Catholic Church. This name was first used by Eusebius. The church began to make common cause & to exclude all heretics. Ibid.

Priesthood. The idea of a Christian priesthood is first distinctly found in Tertullian. The notion that all Christians were priests was still retained (see in Peter II. 5. & II. 9. He speaks of the whole christian world as a priesthood). Ibid.

Heretics (193 to 324) were considered as very corrupt, and the descriptions of them are distorted.

The Stories of the martyrdom of the apostles belong to the legends of the 4th and 5th centuries says Hase. [Not reliable.

West Springfield Map, made by J. Hathorp 1831

Northampton Landing. The old Hampton Landing is below Willimanset Falls. From upper Falls to this place the river makes a great bend to the east. The great road from Northampton runs nearly S; at the head of upper falls the road is about 100 rods or 120 from the river; in the middle of the bend it is 600 rods from the river; at the landing it is again about 120 rods from river; road nearly straight. The swing ferry is near the extremity of the bend a little above its middle. The landing to Northampton line, is 880 rods in a straight line; by the road 930 rods or more – near 3 miles; (if this scale is right what is doubtful.) There are "Upper" & "Lower" Falls above Willimanset, more than half a mile apart. Upper go to N.H. line; Lower go down almost to S. Hadley S. line at Swing Ferry. this ferry is right against the line between S.H. & Springfield, S. Hadley S. line is nearly 1½ miles S. of Northampton S. line. From the swing ferry to N.H. line, by the river, is over 2 miles perhaps 2¾; river runs nearly S.E. here.

Line of West Sp. follows Mt Tom range from Connecticut up to land N. of original bound of Westfield, over land divided between Westfield & Northampton. Against this, W.S. extends west of the main range. This line seems about 1450 rods against W.S, or 655 rods against Southampton and 750 against Westfield. N. of there is the ½ mile notch, with 200 rods on east side & 346 rods on S. side

Length of W.S. on this map about 13 miles or 4160 rods – not open this. West end town end about 5 miles and 600 80 rods wide on range of Agawam river 5¾ miles. Width across by first Parish meeting house 3¾ miles; across from Ashley street by S. end of ponds at Agawam 3 miles; across from Southampton to Swing ferry in the bend 5 miles; across N. end 800 rods by measure (by this figure 565 rods against N.H. & 183 against E. Hampton. E.H. should be more)

Feeding Hills & Agawam Parishes divided by a straight line from Agawam river to Connecticut. F. Hills has 2 full settled streets running N. & S. and others E. & W. Agawam has one settled street N. & S. another with several houses near the river coming into the other in town, and some cross streets. Besides these, there is the new road from the bridge across the Pine plain to Connecticut; only 3 or 4 houses on it. The cross street in Southern part of Agawam running E. & W. is about ¾ of a mile N. of Connecticut line. The main street in Agawam inclines to South, and in lower part for a mile or more is only about 100 rods from the river. There is a horse ferry just below mouth of Agawam. Present bridge over Agawam river is apparently 100 rods west of old ferry, and North end of main street, where Cooley & wife lived. 2 brooks in Feeding Hills running S. Dickson called Pole Brook; some Feiler's brook; running E. of F. Hills Street.

Brook in Agawam, some of branches from N. S. and W. runs into Connecticut River about 1/2 mile above Westfield line. has factories & mills on it.
About halfway from Agawam River N. bend of it to Northampton line, is the line between 1st and 3d Parishes (Agawam 2. Feet) from mouth of Filers Brook at North end of Filers thickly valley, & runs to Westfield, a little below south end of Ashley Pond. the South Part, on the mountain, is part of the 1st Parish on the Chicopee.
First Parish. Most of settlement is about village & on street running northward. Some on Westfield road & near it. A school district near upper Parks Block Brook, and another near North line of Parish. There two a little west of railway from River to Westfield; former called Amostown. A large portion of inhabitants of this parish is on settlement.
Pawcatuck Brook runs from Ashleys Pond (comes of 2 Ponds) & keeps near the mountain, & runs almost straight to Agawam river when it empties, 1/2 mile or more East of Westfield line. & thick settlement above the mouth of it and east of it.
Rock Brook is east of Pawcatuck - comes from Brush Hill where is the Upper School District S. E. of Ashleys Pond.
Farley Brook, small, runs East & goes into Connecticut River a little north of meeting house. About 3/4 a mile N. of this is Barker Brook, small, from W. & N.W. 2 branches. More than a mile N. of this is a larger brook from N.W. & N.W. 2 branches. A mile or more N. of this is Ashleys Brook which crosses the street at upper end of Ashley Village & works [illegible]. It comes from north & from central part of the North or 3d Parish.
3d Parish has main street N. & S. circular one East of it in the bend & another near river in the bend - another west of the way N. & S. west of the main one, out towards Westfield; this is several east & west, including Mt. S. that crosses the mountain; and one extending N. on West side of Mountain and one N.W. towards Pamalee. Pomeroys. There are about 25 families in N.W. part of the town, on the west side of the Mountain & in a valley between main Mt. and a lower range west of it. Broad Brook comes from about Northampton line where Farmer [illegible] & runs south in a valley between Main Mt. on East & a lower range on West after running 2 or 3 miles S. and S.E. & bends round the southern end of this lower range of land & runs N. into the southern end of this lower range of land & runs N. into the half mile square, & so on to Easthampton.

There is a small pond just south of Ashleys pond, & on S. end of this is a grist mill & Hydraulic Cement Manufactory. There is a grist mill & Cotton factory at the Falls on Con. River.
"Broadway" in first Parish runs straight about S.W. from Connecticut river to Agawam river about a mile (western part narrow) and just above this is a dam & grist mill on Agawam river

W Springfield map - continued.

The town may contain 52 square miles - perhaps more.

Perhaps the 4 Parishes may contain each about as follows:

In Agawam 10 square miles. 4th or Feeding Hills 11½ sq. m.
In Parish No. 15 Do — " 3 or Ireland — 15½ " "

Names in each Parish on Map of 1831.

W Springfield or 1st Parish - 177
Ireland or 2d — " — 127
Feeding Hills or 4th " 112
Agawam or 3d " 103.
519

Names most numerous -

In Feeding Hills. Leonard 11. Smith 6. Flower 4. Loomis 4
Palmer 4. Phelon 3. Dewey 3. Morley 3. Clark 2
King 2. Burbank 2. McGuffin 2. Wheeler 2. Fowler 2
Beebee 2. Johnson 2. Roberts 2. Freeland 1. Copley 1
Eggleston 1. Hale 1. Lathrop 1. Stiles 1. Kilborn 1
Noble 1. Dorey 1. Bagg 1. Phelps 1. Miller 1
White 1. Granger 1. Cotton 1. Gaylord 1. Cooley 1
Winchel 1. Wolcott 1. — all others but one

In Agawam. Leonard 8. Worthington 5. Bedortha 5. Ball 3
Warriner 3. Kirtland 3. Whitman 3. Allen 3. Butler 3
Smith 2. Ely 2. Crane 2. Cooper 2. King 2.
Norton 2. Karen 2. Young 2. Adams 2. Gaylord 2
Porter 2. Jenks 2. Ashley 2. Sikes 1. Perry 1
Stiles 1. Parsons 1. Lanton 1. Granger 1. Cook 1
Noble 1. Cotton 1. Graves 1. Horton 1. Austin 1
Widow Southwell 1. all others but one.

In First Parish. Smith 13. Ashley 15. Ely 10. Bagg 10
Day 9. Bliss 7. Loomis 6. Taylor 5. Cooley 4
Morgan 4. White 4. Parsons 3. Rogers 3. Miller 3
Champion 3. Jones 3. Brooks 3. Noble 2. Watkins 2
Carew 2. Chapin 2. Cooper 2. Kneeland 2. Dean 2
Pepper 2. Eldridge 2. Lathrop 2. Kent 2. Palmer 2
Griswold 1. Sackett 1. Williston 1. Hunniston 1. Walkley 1
Beebee 1. Stebbins 1. Merrick 1. Dwight 1. Hale 1
Hulbert 1. Todd 1. Kimball 1. Gaylord 1. Phelps 1
Cushman 1. Morley 1. rest but one

In Ireland. Ely 11. Day 7. Chapin 6. Street 6
Allen 4. Morgan 4. Hubbard 3. Ludington 3. Danks 3
Perkins 3. Ball 3. Jones 3. Ingraham 2. Frink 2
Cutler 2. Atkins 2. Jones 2. Hunnid 2. Wright 2
Bassel 2. Thorp 2. Hunniston 2. Norton 1. Winchel 1
Griswold 1. Ashley 1. Fitch 1. Connery 1. Clapp 1.
Miller 1. Smith 1. Rogers 1. Bliss 1. Parsons 1
Danks 1. Farnam 1. Elbow Alward 1. rest - only one.

Westfield road goes about East till after it crosses Pawtolick brook; then turns South, then East again, and somewhat crooked till it crosses Broad Street near S.W. end — middle branch enters "Ramapoque Street" or main Street N. of Broad Street, and N. branch enters the meeting house — Perhaps the S. branch was the original road before crossing Pawtolick Brook a branch of Westfield road turns to N. then to E. & after crossing the brook, S. & enters the other road again.

Pattham is a district east of Pawtolick on Westfield road.

Connecticut river between Springfield & West Springfield villages for 2 or 2 miles runs about S.S.E. or S.E. and W.S. village (as well as S.) has its streets running N.W. & S.E. and Broad Street S.W. & N.E. Broad Street is not far from opposite the upper old ferry in Springfield, & seems to have been the original crossing place on W.S. Westfield &c. Between river end of Broad Street & Darby brook near M. house bank of river is not enclosed but probably was originally. Below Broad Street, the bank is enclosed, tho appearance that it was once open as a highway or landing Place. Ely Street S. of Broad street, leading to Bridge, is it not a modern Street? and others connected with it.

Northern road anciently came into Broadway in one of the two ways it now does, (after dividing by Darby Brook a little N. of Meeting house) viz. by bank of the river, till open, or by climbing the M. house hill & going through the main Street & Ramapoque Street, on map).

The Agawam or W. Springfield meadow was apparently laid out originally as meadows, almost lies for North Broadway, or the bank & rise where commences just S. of Broadway, Note Lots in meadows are apparently South of Broad Street. the lots in meadow were probably parallel or nearly so with Broad Street & at right angles to Con. River, running across from Con. to Agawam River a distance varying now from 240 to 360 rods, except the lower part where it is narrower. For near 1½ miles S.E. of Broadway, distance between the two rivers not average at least or will say 300 rods by map. The general course of the Agawam below Broadway being almost parallel with the Connecticut most of the way. The mouth of Agawam now is 50 rods S. of the mouth of the brook on Springfield scale.

Ely Street (on further reflection) seems the original meadow road extending from Broadway against Upper Ferry to the Lower Ferry. The part below the bridge seems cut off by a part of the Agawam making a bow & an island extending almost up to the bridge over Con. River — a late affair probably. The main stream does not go through this bend.

From near the S.W. end of Broadway, the road is nearly S. to Agawam bridge (& just goes S.E.) perhaps 200 rods. This bridge is almost West a little S. of W.) of Conn. River Bridge. Perhaps the original ferry over Agawam was at end of Broadway when now is a natural fall. River may have changed its bed, so the ferry was removed down below Ag. Bridge so as to be meadow South side of river, some.

Religion — from Giesseler's Eccles. History
See Vol. 4 ch. p. 293 &c.

Morals — 858 to 1073.

The 10th century was the darkest of the dark ages.
(Some represent other centuries as worse.)
The high dignitaries of the church vied with the nobles in rapacity and voluptuousness.
The most disgraceful ignorance & the grossest immorality prevailed among clergy & laity. "As with the people so with the priest." Isaiah XXIV. 2. Worst of all in Italy.
The efforts of Alfred in England had no lasting influence.
The celibacy of the clergy led to the most unnatural crimes. Some had children by their own sisters. The bishops led the way & others followed, in the most scandalous excesses. Many married. Simony was common. Concubines abundant. Popes and bishops granted indulgences — The monks and nuns were given up to every kind of irregularity and excess.

Worship of saints instead of God was very strong. The world was full of relics & miracles, the fruits of pious fraud and pious folly. Legends of saints plenty. Virgin Mary honored above all saints.

Morals 1073 to 1305. of the clergy.

The celibacy of the clergy could not be carried through till towards 1300. Some would have wives. The consequences of celibacy were dreadfully pernicious, and the most licentious excesses were indulged in. The number of offenders made it necessary to be indulgent — "seeing few are found without that vice", "cum paucissimi illo vitio inveniantur". The clergy were completely worldly, frivolous, avaricious and venal. "Their moral influence over the laity was lost entirely," and they were regarded with fierce hatred. Frequent satires on their habits and manners appeared in France and other countries from the 13th century. (He quotes from many)

Morals of the clergy 1305 to 1409.

Worse than ever. The most profound ignorance and the most revolting licentiousness in the chapters (commonly filled from noble families) and among the parochial clergy. The efforts of synods to restrain the dissolute clergy were of no avail. "The laity were glad to secure their families in any way from the attacks of priestly lust," & so favored the concubinage of the clergy. Some of the clergy bought the right by paying money

Morals of the Clergy — 1409–1517

Incontinence, the great offence of the clergy, seemed to grow worse, the more there was done to restrain it. Decrees against incontinence were frequent, but to no purpose. Sodomy was practised. (Gieseler quotes from contemporary authorities.) Many paid a pecuniary mulct. The commonness of clerical concubinage made it seem a light thing, and the vice increased among the laity to a fearful degree. Men began to think fornication not to be a mortal sin. The Church thought concubinage was not so bad for priests as marriage. The clergy was as avaricious as ever, and much hated by the laity.

The People 1409–1517

The religion of the people was made to consist in obedience to the church. A willingness to submit to all the commands of the church passed for true piety. Little was done for the spiritual good of the people. Most of the clergy could not preach. Those who did preach, mostly mendicant monks entertained their hearers with absurd fables, & magnified the virtues of relics. The Mystics did something as Thos. a Kempis, his book went through many editions before the Reformation. Some translations of the bible appeared in print, as a French one made about 1294, printed about 1498; an Italian one 1471 & 1477; in high German one in 1462 reprinted 14 times before the reformation. Lower Saxon 3 editions 1470, 1494, and . . . . But the Hierarchy was steadily opposed to all translations into the national dialects — Indulgences — Inquisition

Suspected heretics were accused of sorcery and burnt alive. A large number were burnt 1459 at Arras,

Col. Israel Williams' Papers.

Estimate of charges of Province from Dec 1. 1749 to May 31. 1750:

Wages of soldiers at forts on both frontiers and sloop, &c	7065
Warlike stores, provisions &c in do —	3590
Salaries, council, stipends, bounties, &c	3510
Not Establishment as paper, printing, &c	219
Contingent —	285
Representatives —	1200
	15869

Fort Hoosuck — About Picketting the Fort. They engage to get 3000 pickets to be 6 inches diameter, 9½ feet long, all to be burnt 2 feet from bottom till the sap is all drawn out — to dig a trench 18 inches deep — all pickets to be sharpened end, and a rib from one end to the other & a hole pin through each picket & rib, at a proper distance from the ground; when completed, the Commander of the fort to have one half of it, and we the subscribers the other — if nothing shall be obtained we will be at half the charge and he at the other half. Eph. Williams the present Commander engages as a gardian as long as he shall be in Commands, & various other regulations. It was for Massachusetts

Signed by Eph. Williams — Daniel Ferrelson
Isaac Wyman — Elisha Crafin
Sam. Calhoun — Walter Harvey
Ezekiel Hosten — Sam. Taylor
Seth Hudson — Abel Cobleads —
Silas Pratt

Aug 18. 1757.

S. Phips to Eph. Williams, Boston Nov 26. 1757
Two or three French Protestants now bearers of the letter, who desire to view Province Land with intention of settling — at their own expense in Europe — to provision them, show them lands, &c

Col. Williams

Massachusetts. Dr

p. 339	1749. Bills extent burnt this day burnt		2,040,750.0.6
See Mass. 4.103	Received money from England £1500 sterling is 6248 ½ dolls at 45		14059.2.6
			2,054,809.3.0

Credit

		O.T.	O.S.
By this received for 70,000			30000.0.0
By silver money 741082¾ dollars at 45/ each			1,669,461.3.9
By copper 6048 dollars @ 45			20358.0.0
Balance			6989.19.3
			2,054,809.3.0

To pay this balance, they refer to money lost in 46 years — impose this year, & sell in treasury and interest on 100,000 £ loan.

Supposed in silver £173.129.5.11½ sterling & calling the " in copper 2111.4.8 Co. - 5 dollars 4/8.

Signed by John Wheelwright Sec. Mass. Bay 31. 1750.

[741,082¾ dollars at 4/8 make exactly £173.129.6.9 sterling
60.18 dollars at 4/8 " " 2.11.4.0 do
741,143¾ £175240.10.2]

Capt Eph. Williams. Musketoll at Fabulan.
Dec 1749 to June 3. 1750. 151.11.7.

Williams 42.8 Hawley 25 years — Wyman Cook 2.8.2.
Seth Hutson Surgeon — 15 centinels 21/4
23.13.4 a year. Bounty was 53/4.

Rec. Timo. Woodbridge to Capt. Eph. Williams
Halifax May 10. 1751.
Wishes him ease & comfortment at the fort — refers to his new grant — to his gratitude to God for his preservance (Capt. E.W.'s gratitude) suggests to him that temporal advancements should be subordinate — assures him of sincere affection — thinks of making you a visit at the fort this summer — no important news. Col. Williams since his return from Boston, thinks peace will not continue long. The Cabbies another Daughter. "Daughter, they say, are indications of peace; Sons the det proverb may be verified" the Association are at my house.

Yours &c
T.W.

Letter from Sec. Willard Aug 9. 1754. that Penobscot & St Francis Indians were preparing to assault the English — Request Col. Williams to advise the Places on Hampshire expend to an enemy of this state of affairs, that they may provide for their defence. also Nolg. & Hillsborough & Hill Massachusetts.

A Story from Coming of Indians affairs at Albany, Sept 21. 1754 — about an Indian from Cagnawaga Castle who came down with an English prisoner — left Canada Sept. 8. Claus near Crown Point met 21 Indians called Eastern Indians and 60 Southwest Indians (two women & children) in a vessel, who told him they had been out to Deerfield & had 5 prisoners, 1 man, 2 women 1 child & child delivered on the journey — they said the English had killed 3 Indians below Deerfield and 2 at Nolgby river; & they had now taken 5 English, in all 10. — At Crown Point met 5 more Eastern Indians who had 4 scalps, said they got them below Deerfield. He did not know that Hoosack was destroyed till he came to Lake St Sacrament.

Note on the paper. The prisoners were taken at No. 4. not Deerfield.

Ephr. Williams & al Fort Charges.
from Jany 1752 to June 1752 £290.15.9
Isaac Wyman Sergt. — 1.5 & 16 privates.
and 1 at Shirley & 1 at Pelham.

do do. June 1751. to Jany 1752, 363.6.10
to commissioned officer but Capt Ed.
Billeting included in both — more than further.
8/8 week till June 28. 1752. after that 6/8.

do do. Jany to June 1751. — 87.5.0 wages only.
Elisha Hawley then a Sergeant. — 14 men 21/4

Ephr. Williams Jr. appointed Major of South Regiment in Hampshire under Col. John Worthington & Captain of first Co in Stockbridge Aug 10. 1753
June 7. 1753 same appt of Major, & captain of 3rd Co in said regiment

Col Israel Williams

Appointed Commander of forces on frontiers in Hampshire, & Captain of a company in said forces, Aug 31. 1754

p. 344

Ellsworth dated at Hoosuck & Nolt — and dated in other places in Hampshire — Col. Williams & Col. Worthington to meet together & concert measures, &c 1754

Letter from Col Williams — (copied by them) in fall of 1754

(Refers to the Indians burning at Hoosuck, and destroying the Settlement of the Dutch in August last — at Hoosuck & other places — about that time they entered a house at Stockbridge and killed one man, — children were shamefully permitted to escape but not being pursued. The people in that part of the country were terribly frightened & the missionary Schoolmaster with the people sent a crafty fellow to Connecticut who alarmed that colony & put them to 5 or 6000 pounds expense, & occasioned 4000 men or more coming to Sheffield, Stockbridge from that colony; upon application from the Schoolmaster Col Worthington sent 60 men from his regiment, & all the good the whole did, by endeavoring the people's provisions & putting the Government to the cost of 2000 £ at least, was causing an incendiary in the Indians [at Stockbridge] by threatening their destruction & calling them hard names and in conclusion to create a distrust of their fidelity to the English, & hence under pretence of fear from them as well as the common enemy the Missionary & Schoolmaster with some others have the last fall sent repeatedly to Connecticut for help, pretending danger, & at same time, some others in the place were unacquainted with it, & even were told of it by or the contrary & kept till the relief came & wholly unexpected by them, to the further loss of the Government. Some of the which, upon further application & Gov. they sent about 50 men to Sheffield Stockbridge & Pontoosuck where they should also eat up the provisions, & did about as much to protect the people as they would at home; they were a perfect burlesque upon soldiery!!

Seller continued

After this some people of Stockbridge by their Schoolmaster (who all this time gets away) applied to this government for men to strengthen them; 40 were ordered to be sent to Stockbridge and places adjacent; 30 of which were posted at Stockbridge and 10 at Upper Sheffield. Connecticut then withdrew their men from these 2 places. The pretence for all this was that the enemy was about them, and their own Indians not to be trusted.

[Col. W. admits that Indians had been about there but not on hostile purposes — says the mischief that happened there was accidental as Johnson has since told us. He thinks there was no danger from their own Indians.

Provincial soldiers were not posted at the garrisons but at private houses, and danger, this was exposing both them and the inhabitants to lose their lives.

He refers to Lt. Woodbridge proposed to command.

On Jany. 1755. to engage the Indians to be friendly, they were taken into the pay and subsistence of the Govt. without any inquiry into their late conduct & Col. Dwight was appointed Captain & a blank Lieutenancy sent to him. He entitled the Indians and made one of them Lieut. to the great disappointment of the Schoolmaster, which revives the old quarrel between the Col & them.

At beginning of Feb. last the Schoolmaster & some others went about to Connecticut for men he expecting to be their commander; but Col. Dwight got knowledge of it, & the scheme failed.

After this, on report of vast numbers of enemies at Crown point & about there, Col. Dwight went to Connecticut for men; and the Council of war met & determined to send 30 men to Stockbridge 10 to Upper Sheffield, and 25 to Pontoosuck, the last on request of one Goodrich, to build a fort there to have only soldiers wages — all the provision by the government & we never consulted in the affair. At this time there were about 70 men of the Govt. (soldiers) at Stockbridge & 20 from Connecticut at Pontoosuck doing no duty but going about as they liked, which were now to be discharged.

Letter continued.

For some time there has been about 70 men at Stockbridge in the pay of the government [Indians included] & 80 Connecticut men to subsist besides — about 1000 soldiers in that place where expence there was seen no need of.

The French were not so stupid as to send an army to Stockbridge in the winter — had they sent only information must have reached S. in season for preparation.

I thought it time some Gent. of influence was informed of these things. Their charges will be greater than all the rest of the frontiers. They put the province to great expence this Winter, though no enemy was heard of in that quarter; besides their Indians were a sufficient guard. They are now playing the same game. The Expence at Stockbridge in peace & war has been immense.

He regrets a fort was not built west of Fort Massachusetts as proposed.

End of this Letter — to whom not stated — no date — apparently Spring of 1755.

Addition to it. about Connecticut troops. — they ought to subsist their own men, especially when they send them where they please, one object being to protect their own Western settlements. I have tried to make an arrangement about the number of men & subsistence &c. Gov. Wolcott is parsimonious and some other like him, & they overrule the rest

Another letter to the Govr. apparently 1754.

He had raised 34 men according to orders — 12 are posted at Hatfield, 11 at Greenfield, upon English Bank — 10 at South.ampton, one of whom is Sg^t. — 40 have been sent from Worcester of whom 13 are at Morrisonfort and Colerain other posts in Colerain. Col Taylor & Col Rice's in Charlemont. — there at Hatfield Morrison & Charlemont are to scout & look out. Col Worthington will send 15 to Pontoosuck. The inhab. of P have brought away their families but have returned to fortify & prepare for defence.

He refers to Millers being shot upon, &c. He understood Gov. will send 50 men to Stockbridge and Pontoosuck.

Col Israel Williams.

Letter to Gov. Shirley — April 1755.
About raising his quota of men.
He says the 2 companies of officers & privates he has all raised will be full up to the General's expectation.
I will forfeit my honor if there be two better companies in the province".
Shall endeavor to raise more for July.

Letter from Oliver Cartwright at Boston Oct. 11. 1754, about British intentions, and applauding the zeal of the Colonies — as to Albany Congress &c
He copies a letter from British Sec. of State to Gov. Shirley — from Lords Commrs for Trade & Plantations.

Letter from Joseph Hawley at Northampton, Aug 16. 1754. to Col Williams
p. 344
about Northampton officers. Proposes the following

his own Company	2d Company	3d Company
2d Gideon Lyman	Capt. Hunt	Capt Benj Sheldon
1st Wm Lyman	Lt Ebenr Hunt	Lt Kingsley
Ens. Nath'l Clark	Ens Jonath Pomeroy	Ens. David Pomeroy

Would have as little alteration as possible — There was a Capt. Wright, who was expected to refuse to take his former commission; seemed to have belonged to first Co. which Hawley calls his; if he declined, the Company to be his above. It was thought that Wright & Gid. Lyman would both refuse. If so, the companies might stand thus

1st Company	2d company	3d Company
Lt Wm. Lyman Capt-Lt	Capt Hunt	Capt Ben. Sheldon
Jonath Pomeroy 2d Lt	Lt Hunt	Lt Kingsley
Ens Nath'l Clark	Ens David Pomeroy	Jonath Strong Jr Ens

Thinks his brother Elisha would be a better Lieut than Capt Strong — has done much more to merit it — in case of failure of one above.
It seems Wright & Gid Lyman could not serve together or one under the other. There was to be a minister and this arrangement of officers has some reference to that.

Col. Israel Williams

His letter Sept 12. 1754 about mischief on Western frontier — The Indians have made terrible waste on the frontiers of N.Y., besides their hostile attempts on our own frontier. speaks of universal surprise and terror of the people — "It is now open war and a very dark distressing scene opens; a merciless, mercenary enemy invading us in every quarter, pushed only by our inveterate enemy" &c &c

He proposes a plan to secure Western frontier — to have a garrison at Fall Town, Williamstown & at Charlemont, Massachusetts First, Pontoosuc with regard Sinsby & Pelham — about forts above the line — "If we will support them, well, they will cost us more than they are worth."

See Willard in reply to above — Governor proposes to raise 55 men; 25 to be under Capt Williams; the other 30 where Col W. thinks best. Also be a constant scout Sept 22 1754

Col. Worthington to Col. Williams Sept 14. 1754
had been raising men — expect they will
be at Westfield to-night

Nathaniel Dwight to Colo. Spring Sept 10. 1754
sends Col. W. "3 men as good as the county
affords" Thos. Billing, Abigah Kingsbury, and
Josiah Kentfield.

Elijah Williams Deerfield to Sept 12. 1754
to Col. W. about a commission — will
take one if words first & second are left out —
though should chose not rather to have
The Expense of equipment will be 2 or 300 £
old Tenor [in horse, probably] which I can
ill spare. Greenfield wants a head
as much as the Troop does.

Wm. Williams at Pontoosuck Sept 26. 1754.
John Combs, the bean, is very desirous to
get into the service; and Wait Burt as
desirous to get out. Jno is a chip of the
old block or made of rather worse timber.
Some Indians supposed to be skulking near them.

Gov. Shirley to Col. Williams Boston Sept 26. 1754
Refers to the line between the 2 Hampshire
Regiments, as settled under Capt. Stoddard
— Hawley & Northampton North; & Spring in South.
Capt. Chapin at Fort Mass. a good officer, but
think necessary to give Major Williams
chief command there & extend it over
soldiers at Pontoosuck. Hope Chapin
will serve as a lieut under Maj. Williams

I send Major's Commission to Capt. Elijah
Williams, dated one day later than Major
Hawley's commission; He may take it
consistently with honor, though Major Hawley
is a junior Captain to him. Shall appoint
Capt. Williams Commissary as you desire
Approve of your 'Lam stone forts, & your proposition
about mounting pieces or scouts.
Approve of the command you propose to Lt Hawks.
whom I have a good knowledge & opinion of.

Col Israel Williams

Major Hawley's letter to Col Williams Oct 3. 1754

Expects the western settlement — about 2 forts at Pontoosuck with 15 men each, and 30 men at Housuck. — Thinks there should be some concert between Col. Williams, Col. Partridge, Major Ephraim Williams and himself as held of every frontier — says he is a person of small consideration, yet if he should be in the house, "and sinister designs should appear ~~[illegible]~~ even in the plain" he shall try to prevent their taking. "In my private capacity I am not of much importance as to such matters but as a member of the house, it is possible I may be, for I have always spoken my mind in the house, sometimes have been heard and if Providence shall give opportunity probably I shall be as free as usual."

John H. Lydius, at Albany Oct 11. 1754

to . . . about Kaghnewagas — some have gone against English on the Ohio — Governor of Canada was known to call the late Indian murders, though he professes to disapprove. Frenchmen are using all means to withdraw the 5 Nations, &c.

Caesar Clap Jr says Oct 15. 1754 to Col. W. that he marched with the men to Huntistown & then guarded the Inhabitants till dismissed from there Oct 14. then marched to Deerfield & had allowance of Powder, & dismissed them ~~[illegible]~~ came home to day to East Hadley.

3 from Sunderland, 3 from Pelham, 4 from East Hadley — Thompson & H. Jebedah Williams, John Taylor, Nathan Dickinson, Pres. Clap.

Wm. Williams of Pontoosuck to Maj Eph. W. with a plan of his fort, & expense, — wants Maj W.'s aid to get it allowed. — says the account "may surprise some of your straight-laced people". Says the forts built about houses are mere scarecrows but he has built a stockade as a place of refuge, &c.

Deerfield, Oct 15. 1754.

Col. Israel Williams

Q. Pontoosuc, at Boston Nov. 7. 1754
Think Can. Indian war unavoidable.

Ephraim Williams to Col. Israel Williams
Boston Nov 21. 1754 — says
40 men to be raised in Hampshire & posted at
Stockbridge & elsewhere — think Capt.
Chapin will not get the company fr. me — a fort to be built west of Fort Allen.

Gov. Shirley's order to Col. W. Nov 22. 1754
to impress out of his Regiment 16 men —
then with 16 from Col. Worthington's Reg.
and 8 now at Upper Sheffield to be for
the defence of Stockbridge & adjacent places
— 6 weeks.

Roger Wolcott to Col. W. Windsor, Oct 1. 1754
says upon motion of Brig. Dwight, the Com.
of war had ordered 50 men to be sent
to Indian Stockbridge & Pontoosuck.

Wm Pelham, Gov. (to Col. W.) Nov 30. 1754, says
the 50 men sent upon application of Col. Dwight
"as well as upon your order" to Stockbridge
& Pontoosuck, are still there — desires to
know whether any part of them are needed
there through the winter.

Men on the Western frontier in
fall of 1754.

At Colerain — 27 men including Lt John Hawks
16 from Col. Williams Regiment & 11 from Col.
Chandler's Regiment — Commenced Sept. 11 & 12

At Hallstown — 15 men including Ens. John Buck
all from Col. Williams Regiment. Sept. 6 & 7

At Charlemont — 16 men including Ens. John Alley
Sept 11. 14 from Col. Walder's Reg.t. 1 from Col. Chandler, 1 fr. Col. Williams

At Greenfield, 12 men including Sergt. Jas. Pabuck
all from Col. Williams Regt. — began Sept 9 & 10.

Some sent to Stockbridge Dec 3 from Greenfield —
and "Southampton soldiers sent at same time".
Dec 17. 3 dismissed at Southampton.

Wm Pitkin to Col. Williams, Hartford Dec 16. 1754.

Surprised at no answer to his request of Nov 10. [though Col. W. had written Dec. 4.] Your letter of Dec 4 is filled with complaints & what does on so your province, find on this colony — shall not enter into personal controversy — alludes to what Connecticut has done for Hampshire Co — knows not what he has done so offensive — We ought to promote peace & good understanding. Counsel the policy of here particular complaints — It was not expedient or Captain David act without the advice of Brig. Dwight. Capt Hinsman will leave 20 men at Pontoosuck & come off with the rest of his men.

Timo. Woodbridge at Stockbridge Dec 23. 1754. to Col. W. Have taken command of the 40 men raised for Stockbridge Sheffield & Kol. pursuant to your orders — some are at the 2 forts in Sheffield, rest are here: Lt Brewer at Kol says he is now prepared for battle, men & thinks they are not in danger on the frontier. We have 3 garrisons here & scouting. I write Sergt Strong to you for advice &c

Col Williams to Gov. Dec 27 1754. The men at Stockbridge must be posted at the garrisons (Cogham belonging to S. & they and others, the being at their houses) & soldiers must not be permitted out to private houses — if you are safe & secure, the men should not be stationed there — refers to a supposed defection of the Indians.

Col Williams to Gov. Indate. Things look dark. Deus avertat omen. This Colony has spent more blood & treasure for Majesty's interest than all the rest. Most disputes about lines were settled.

Col Williams to Gov. Indate. about Regiment — about disorder between his & Col Worthington's Regiments. Worcester Troops have only one Ensign. Thinks Lt John Hawks of Deerfield very worthy of a Lieutenancy — is now drove from his farm. was much injured by Col Stoddard, is a good soldier. Capt Elisha Chapin commands Fort Mass. I think he might not to have so important a command: "he is a bold, venturesome man, but fails in conduct". Lt Colo later date Wyman seems to have command.

Col Williams to Wyman at Fort Mass. Hatfield Dec 31 1754. Soldiers for clamorous & mutinous owing to a want of supplies — Soldiers must submit to orders &c

Col Williams to Dec. 1754. Many of Stockbridge Indians gone to Dutch — restless & uneasy — Are probably grieved & neutrality with the enemy. The people of Albany have determined to maintain a good agreement with Canada Indians, carry on trade with them. Only people have intercourse with Stockbridge Indians. Something should be said to them with them — the pay & subsistence of soldiers should be offered them.

Col. Israel Williams

Gov. Shirley under date Jan 4. 1755. tell he, Gov S. was appointed by King, Col. of a Regiment of foot, to be raised or levied desires Col. W. to aid him in procuring the men in his Regiment. They are to serve northward, not southward — refers to Kennebec River among other places.
Wants the men for 3, 5 or 7 years. Jan 20. 29. 4 of Feb

Elisha Chapin at Fort Halifax Capt. Jan 29. 1755
— about Col. W. being set against him — Wyman's getting the commission, &c. about his conduct as Commissary — always had a good stock except when the snow was deep at the mill out of order so he could not grind — false reports against him — had no hand in late disturbances as represented — Enemies are trying to hunt me — they will say a great deal against me & speak truth but they impose upon you very much. Most of it comes from Grover. I shall say nothing; I can never send a letter but it is broke open. &c E. C.
Maj. Eph. Williams

Nath. Stanley, Clerk of Council Hon. to Col. Williams 1755. Hartford Jan. 29 — about unbecoming conduct of Con. Soldiers at Pontoosuck & letter sent to Ebn. Martin there; they were building huts at P. — order to obey Col. Williams.
Our men sent to N.Y. & Albany have always been supplied with provisions by them; expect it will be so now.

Col. Williams to Connecticut Jan. 1755 — inclosed letter.
a reply to Wm. Pettiman of Dec 16 1754

Wm Pettiman to Col. Williams. Feb 3. 1755

Gov Shirley to Col. W. Feb 10. 1755 says Maj. Eph. Williams will engage in his regiment — someone will be needed in his place.

Colon Pantridge to Col. Williams Boston Feb 10 1755
Says the Gov. is planning against Crown Point & exp. & you and he his Lieut. &c
Same to Col. Williams Feb 11. 1755
Maj. Williams seems Maj. Elisha Williams sometimes

Maj. E. Williams to Gov. Shirley March 7. 1755
thinks men cannot be enlisted for 3 years — other difficulties
Capt Phineas Stevens to Gov Shirley — same day. same import
Gov. Shirley to Maj. Eph. Williams on same subject March 10
Eph Williams to Danny Otis. March 28. 1755
Wm. Williams was raising men for in Wm. Pepperell

Col. Israel Williams

Gov. Shirley to Israel Williams Boston 29 1755.
He was going to meet Gen. Braddock.
He wants a Regiment of 500 men to go against Crownpoint — wishes Col. Williams to settle the officers, viz 10 Capts. 10 Lieuts. 10 Ensigns — Wishes to see Maj. Eph. Williams engage as a Field Officer.
Maj. Hawley will bring the papers & settle the affair with you &c

Maj. Hawley to I. Williams Col. Partridge Coth Colonels
Northampton April 9. 1755. &c things. Maj. Pomeroy the best man to go as second in the Regiment — this is the general opinion of our people. He is much inclined to go as may be easily procured by his conversation. Credible persons say he was strait handed to his company in the Canada service yet just & honest to his soldiers

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Israel Williams

List of killed & wounded in Col Williams Regiment in the action, Sept. 8. 1755

6 Col. Williams Company

Col. Eph. Williams, Ens Strattin, Serg. Wells, Corp. Graves, Robt Cleyn, John Taylor — dead

Corp Bowen, Thos. Sergeant, Samuel Stoddard, Solo Stone — supposed dead

Micah Harrington, Silas Graves — wounded

2 Capt E Hawley's Company — Mass 5.150

Capt E Hawley, Corp. — Sterns, Samuel Lyman, Sam Hatfield — wounded

Lt Dan Pomeroy, Serg. Enoch Wright, Thomas Wait, Dan Kentfield, Sam Marshall, Ebenezer Phelps, John Harmon, Ebenezer Kingsley, Daniel Wells — supposed dead [not all dead]

8 Col Pomeroy's Company

Serg Caleb Chapin, Corp. Ebenezer Wright, Daniel Hinkley — supposed dead

Capt Simon Davis, Serg Jona. Thomas, Daniel Granger — wounded

7 Capt Jona Ingersol's Co. — Mass 5.158

Capt Ingersol, Serg Ball, Aaron Bagg, Abram Ricket, Richard Campbell — dead

5 Maj. Noah Ashley's Co

Maj. Ashley, Israel Ward — dead

Gideon Stiles, Gordon Lawson — wounded

Ens Jonath Williams, Thos Wolcott, John Hunt, Jonath Barker, John Anthony, Hibert Miller, Sam Ponder — wounded

4 Capt House's Company

4 dead, 2 wounded

Capt Burt's Springfield Company — Mass 5. 160

Samuel Liverman, Ebenezer Ames — dead

Capt Hilliard's Company

Lt Burt, Wm Hilliard, Solo Chandler — dead

1 Capt Doolittle's Company — Mass 5.159

5 dead.

50. dead 21 wounded. French captives 27 of Shirt 20 wounded
So wrote Seth Pomeroy in note — so many in Williams Regt.
Killed in all 191. and 40 Indians, in Thomas's reg 35. in Ward's reg 37
Connecticut 39. R Island 20. N. York 10.

Capt Porter's Company

Mass 5 166

Capt Porter
Lieu Reuben Wait } dead
Henry Bartlett
Isa Stratton } supposed dead
Ezekiel Williams, supposed dead
James Hubbard, Wounded.

See list of this Company. Mass 5. 68
Seems to have been in Ruggles Regiment.

Capt Daniel Burt, but soon with Capt Porter as in Williams' Regiment — was not in that Regiment in the fight — instead of the same man Capt Hitchcock & Capt House.

See Capt. Elisha Hawley's Co. Mass 5. 160
See Col Eph Williams Staff Officers & Mass. 5 155

Capt Ithamar Hubbell succeeded Major Elisha Hayes Capt. (Mass 5. 158-222
Capt Samuel Wells succeeded Capt. Jona Ingersol (Mass 5. 158-222

Ruggles Regiment
Captains in it.

Capt. Samuel Robinson.	had 5 killed Sept 8.	(Mass. 5. 159
Capt. Ephram Doolittle	had 4 killed " "	" 159.
Capt. Daniel Burt	had 1 " "	" 160
Capt. Moses Porter	see above.	" 168
Capt. John Burt	had 8 killed Sept 8	" 177.
Capt. Simon Davis	had 2 " "	" 176

344 Israel Williams

Fort Massachusetts

p. 25 Capt Ebenezer Williams Jr was there 1750 & 1751. (Sept. 1 51)
p. 25 Lt Elisha Hawley " — "
p. 24 14 soldiers — of these Eben Graves, Elisha Chapin, Saml Taylor

June 1752, Capt E Williams Jr, Serg't Isaac Lyman; and 14 men — E Chapin, E Graves, Daniel Graves, Saml Taylor
1 man at Fort Shirley and 1 at Fort Pelham.
Billeting was 6/8 week.

Israel Williams, Commission as Commander
p. 321 of the forces on Hampshire Frontier
& Captain of a company in said forces Aug 31. 1754

To Israel Williams Aug. 16. 1754 — to — a
Joseph Hawley — about 2 militia officers —
p. 324 Proposed as follows —

1st Hampshire Company	2d Comp.	3d Comp
Capt. Gideon Lyman	Capt. Hunt	Capt Benj. Sheldon
Lt Wm Lyman	Lt Eben Hunt	Lt Kingsley
Ens. Nath'l Clark	Ens. Josiah Pomeroy	Ens. Dan'l Pomeroy
or	or	or
Capt Gideon Lyman	Capt Hunt	Capt B Sheldon
Lt Josiah Pomeroy	Lt. E. Hunt	Lt Kingsley
Ens Nath'l Clark	Ens. Dan'l Pomeroy	Josiah Sheldon, Jr. Ens

Think Hitchcock Elisha a better officer than Lt Colo. Chas
Speaks about Wright's taking his former commission
Wright is sick & if he takes a Colonel Gid. Lyman will
refuse — There was to be a muster and a
new organization

Elisha Chapin writes from Fort Massachusetts
Aug. 3. 1754 that he had been sent as scout to Sencoick —
— They found where the Indians burnt all before
them — about 100 Indians — a Gentleman from
Albany says 44 Indian canoes came out
Q'ery ago to go again — New England
In 1754 there was Capt. at Fort Massachusetts Israel Wyman 2d 26/4
Samuel Taylor Ens. 20/. 22 men at 20/ — subsistence 6/8.

Israel Williams

Elisha Choate to Israel Williams
Fat Allens. Aug 25. 1754
That some Indians report to them are 800 Indians
(at Crown point) who intend to destroy Hoosuck
Town new town & this fort, I sent a man
down to Hoosuck to inquire farther, but the
people were all moved off except 2 or 3
coming to this fort tell same story about
Indians coming against us.

Sept 7. 1754 Secretary refers to assault at Stockbridge
and Connecticut sending troops there

Benj. Hastings of Greenfield. Sept 10. 1754 to I. Williams
wants soldiers says they are under great
difficulties - have to guard & do our work

Gov. Shirley to Col. Israel Williams, Sept 11. 1754 3 letters
about attack on frontiers, & his orders to
Col Worthington - Col. Worthington had com-
mand of part of frontier - Col. Williams to
post soldiers in the exposed towns, at his
discretion.

Gov Shirley at Falmouth in Casco Bay Sept 3. 1754
to Col I. Williams to raise troops out of
Hampshire & Worcester to secure western
frontier - says men have been killed & captured
& houses burnt on that frontier - that the
people at Pontoosuck, Charlemont, Coleraine
& Hall Town are in danger of retiring
from their settlements, unless strengthened, &c

John Chandler of Worcester Sept 12. 1754
sent on 110 men to Col I. Williams, with
those sent by others from that Co & from Middlesex.

Col Israel Williams

Sept 23. 1754. Secretary Willard wrote to Col. Williams to raise 55 men — of which 25 to be added to garrison at Fort Massachusetts — other thirty where most required — all to be employed as scouts to protect borderers — by order of Govr

Lt. Hawley to Israel Williams Sept 22. 1754
yesterday about 3 o clock P.M. an enemy was at Southampton about a mile from the Judd's Cornfield some lads were picking corn and one soldier on guard at the bars of the field — two soldiers on guard & some men cutting corn — [this before the one soldier] the other soldier at the opposite part of the field [only 2 soldiers in all] Ensign Warren gone with a load of corn & returning — Higgins at the bars supposed he heard some other in the brush [that were very thick] near him; he turned & faced the place where he heard the noise upon which a gun was discharged which shot the left thigh of his trowsers through on the outer side with a ball three swan shot — mind his flesh. The account when it came to me yesterday seemed to be unaccountable & to bear several marks of some roguery — that no Indian was seen — but one gun shot — that his trowsers were blacked with the powder & he not hurt; the gun a very loud one; & Higgins to account for his not being hurt said he stood sideway of a stadle — a number of our people from the other side of the river had gone out a little before — it was suggested to think the fellow had shot his own breeches with a view to make a noise but the people who went out are satisfied the fellow was shot upon by an enemy. Lt Nath. Clark (from Deerfield) judicious, has been on the spot & informs me that the place where the gun was shot was on the east side of Mountain river, & upon the beach of a brook the west side the river, they evidently tracked a Indian about 40 rods from where the brook goes into the river — the brook thickly set with growth — they saw the track of one on east side river — they found about a rods distance from where the fellow said he stood when the gun was

(discharged, evident signs of the standing of a man in very thick brush — no track the ground being hard, & small alders bent or broke down and a large alder burnt to the white by the powder & very much blacked, so it is evident the muzzle of the gun was out a 100 yards, a little greater than alder cut off by the ball in the line to where Higgins says he stood, & in the line to his breeches, this experiment was tried. The spot where he said he stood was in the middle of the cart path where there was nothing stunning to hang his trousers on, so that if he did it himself he must have managed with great art & design, hardly possible — his breeches were not blacked.

The people in the fields say he came to them as soon after they heard the gun as was possible for a man to come, & his gun was then loaded with 2 balls; he appeared in the utmost consternation. His brother soldiers proposed to go to the spot, but he said for the Lord's sake don't go there. The soldiers & labourers all immediately fled from the field at the opposite part to the nearest house that way. The fellow appeared innocent & sincere in his account. No persons had been when the tracks were discovered. The most considerate are satisfied the enemy was there. The people of Southampton will be together today & there the matter expired. I propose to send a scalating number of men tomorrow early to Southampton (today is Sabbath) to secure those parts & a party west when they may be likely to come across the Q. Indians, or their track if they are returning.

abridged some
Jemima Sept 21 Capt Stoughton's letter (Joseph Newell Esq)

[5] Rev J. Judd's diary says: "1754 Sept 21. Higgins shot upon" Sept 23. A scout from town.

Israel Williams

Gov. Hardy to I. Williams Sept 9. 1754

We have today enlisted, according to your orders 10 men for the service at Southampton to be commanded by Sergt Noah Strong who will I think prove a faithfull steady officer, & waits on you for directions

The others are

Medad Edwards — Elijah King (son of Jos. Bascom)
Samll Hainfield — Benj. Bartlett 2
Isahel Bingel — Matthew Bartlett (son of Saml Alvord)
Eleazar Pomeroy (son of Saml Clarke) — Phinehas Colefax (son of Jonathan)
Edward Higgins

Afterwards were added. Noah Burt, Sept 10, Silas King Nov 16
in Nov. Shammah Pomeroy, Nov 18. John Bingel Nov 19

Some dismissed in Nov. and all Dec. 2

Noah Strong gave a return of the men stationed at Southampton the latter part of 1754.
10 as above begin Sept 10. He has Thomas Hainfield instead of Samuel. 4 second not dismissed when return was made viz. M Edwards, Benj. Bartlett, Nath. Bartlett, Phins. Colefax

Gov. Shirley Jan. 9. 1755 ordered the soldiers at Blanford Greenfield, Southampton, & Northampton to be dismissed.

[Rev. J. Judd says Sept 10. The soldiers enlisted came to my house. Nov. 30. Sergt Strong with part of the soldiers left the fort. Dec 18. Soldiers disbanded.

The Secretary July 7, 1748 to Israel Williams — says the Gov. in commissioning him to command the forces in Hampshire will also constitute him a captain of a company, "that he may draw something out of the treasury for his trouble in this business" "What is the method Col Stoddard took in his latter time"

Col. Willard commands beyond the River,
Col. Samuel Willard's 10 men are ordered to Shuelot

Long Letter from E. Williams at Westfield July 21. 1749 — Above movements of French in Canada — some of our captives sold as slaves. Thinks there has been great neglect of the poor captives — Calls peace treaty "infamous"; refers to the claims of the French who will claim Crown Point, perhaps Hampshire County, &c. Thinks our interests were neglected in late peace — so much concerned about Crown point. Speaks of Gov. Shirley this going to England. "If he can compass his own interest he will not care much in the common interest, if a judgment can be made upon what is past." Refers to ministers in England; "Omnia venalia Romae, is a melancholly truth that you believe as well as I."

Refers to finishing Hatfield meeting house, and about employing Mr May. He says your dimensions 58 by 45 is out of proportion, it ought to be 62 by 43, which will add but little to the charge — will be more beautiful & accommodate you with a tier of pews at the end of the seats on each side of the body leaving an alley between the end of the seats & the tier, which proposed dimensions will not admit of.

Misc. 187 p. 56

Israel Williams' papers

James Corse set out from No 4 in May 1730 with one Waterman & 14 Indians to go to Canada
p. 94. Went to mouth of Black River & sup. that to be height
Mass 1.369 of land, except we turned off round a mountain. Went
2 or 3 miles to foot of mountain called height of land from the mouth, N.N.W. a mile up the mountain; descent on west side gradual good travelling to north of
Otter Creek about 90 miles. There made canoes, sweat
down the Creek 9 miles to falls & carrying place of 40 rods
down 6 miles, more other falls again. Then down 6 miles
to Great Falls & carrying place. Then down 13 miles falls again
and carrying place 3 miles. Thence 30 miles to the
Lake at mouth of Creek. Crown point is South of the
mouth of Creek 15 miles. Much good land on the way.
(Deerfield Aug 23 1736

John Stoddard Esq. Commission as
Colonel of the Regt of Militia in Hampshire
& Captain of first Company in Northampton
Dated at Boston Jan 18 1728

Delegation of Caghnawaga Indians at
Hart Dunmer. We arrived there Oct 5. 1737
and on the 6th Ontaurwogoe made a Speech
Mass. 1. 374 addressed us the Broadway. said he was
here two years before, & you desired peace to
Misc. 9 171 be renewed. I now answer for our three tribes
that we desire peace to be firm. I am shaken
hand & gave a belt of wampum. Then turned
to our Br. the Broadway & to his wife glad
Gov. is here. Gave belt to quiet the Gov. is mind
Then some more words & another belt

We promised an answer in afternoon

He commissioned as Commissary to Western Forces
Directions Oct 18. 1746 from Wheelwright
Has a man per day in Garrison
Man 4.200 1 lb bread, ½ pt peas or beans, ¾ lb pork. Gal Adams 42 days
Marching allowance 1 lb bread 1 lb pork, 1 gill Rum

Elezar Williams to Col Israel Williams
Deerfield Aug 3. 1746
Thinks there should be a constant scout to Hoosuck or Pontoosuck - have not sent because could not get Indians thereabouts. Wait your directions

Gov Shirley to Colonel Stoddard Esq June 3. 1744
to impress or enlist 100 men out of his Regiment for the Defence of Western Frontiers - to be posted where I shall further order.
J. S. is called "Col. of the Regiment of Militia in Hamp" apparently only one Regiment.

Eleazr Bardwell's account of expenses at Hoosuck
Mostly fetching corn, salt, hogs &c from Albany & Hoosuck
all 26. 9. 8. 0 Tenor. No date Bringing wheat &c

John Catlin to Maj. Israel Williams
Fort Massachusetts Aug 2. 1745
Mentions beef, pork, flour &c that he found, some of which Bardwell had brought. Says the men have been "a very slippery trade". We killed a moose July 29 weight 475 pounds. The pork Bardwell spoke of is about 600 pounds cost 3s 0d per lb. Can have wheat & pork of the Vandesses (Vannees) - also wheat of many skipers & another - Could buy cheaper for money
We are all in health

John Stoddard to Maj. Williams Aug 17. 1745
Compress 3 men from Hatfield for Frontiers to march to Fort Shirley to Capt Eph Williams who can send them. None are exempt but Governor Troop of Guard & Col Estes Hatfield's regiment of horse

Israel Williams

List of those who have enlisted into Province Service

Mass. 2. 304 | for March, April, May, June & July . . . [Same officers Mass. 2. 304. 1748 This before 1748 or that year?

60 men

Eph. Williams Jr of Stockbridge Capt
Elisha Hawley of Deerfield Lt
David Lovenance of Hatfield Lt
Caleb Chapin Co. Sergt
Elisha Chapin Springfield do
Nath. Eustis — do
Adonijah Atherton Deerfield do

Corporals from Eastern towns
John Hooker of Hatfield, gunner
Richard Treat of Sheffield & Chaplain
Thos. Rivers of Deerfield Surgeon
Isaac Wyman of Woburn Clerk

Men of soldiers from East
Wm. Williston of Northampton
Geo. Holton of Sutton
Charles Coots of Deerfield
Ezekiel Wells of Boxtown
Saml Wells do
John Bush Somers
Ebenr Grover Deerfield
Conaween Delow do
John Harmon do
Nath. Brooks do
Benj. Harris do
John Taylor Long Island.

Capt Eph. Williams Jr. Muster Roll

Mass. 2. 304 | Dec 10. 1745 to June 9. 1746

Eph. Williams Capt 50/
John Catlin Jr Lieut 38/
Samuel Childs Lieut
Wm Wright Lieut
John Hawks Sergt 33/
Jos. Allen do
John Foote do
James Rider do
David Lovenance do
Hez Stratton do
Asa Childs do

Ebenr Bardwell Corporal 32/8
Jos. Alexander "
Wm Albrook "
Stephen Maynard "
Jabez Warren "
Ebenr Wells Jr "
Jos Lovenance Clerk 33/

and 63 centinels — 25/

Names of some

Noah Wright
Nath. Mingan
Ebenr Leonard
Saml Elbin
Adonijah Atherton
Eliphalet Mead Jr
Ebenr Miller
Noah Allen
John Alexander
Saml Trumble
Asahel Harmon
Ira Scott
Absalom Scott
Moses Scott
Conneweon Hondeloo
Ebenr Miller Jr

David Blum
Gershom Hawks
John Mighill
Jos. Petty
Amos Stiles
Jeth Winchel
Aaron Fairy
Parker Pease
Thos. Miller
Thos Ford

Ira Bridgman
John Perry
Ebenr Dickinson
Elisha Graves
Samuel Goodman
Jos. Kellogg
Zebulon Allen
Samuel Mead
Saml Taylor
David Warner
Lu Keelsmith
Eliazer Hawks Jr
Gad Corse
Nath. Brooks

Wadsworth 306 1.6 and 246 1.6

47 more men commanded out down
perhaps continuation of that in preceding page
Dec 10 to Mar 12 9 months then 277. 17. 9 wages
Some names
William Hooker, Caleb Chapin, Sam Brooks,
Jacob Noble, Emery Pease, Aaron Scott,
Joseph Graves, Ebenr Burleson, Sam Strattuck
Caleb Sheldon, John Vauhorn, Jona Old
Ezra Scott, John Snead, Jos. Youngloe
Wm Hotton, Abner Sheldon, Benj Lumas
Aaron Belding, Elisha Ames, Dan Dickinson
Samuel Swetman, Aaron Brooks, Wm Bottwood
John Burk, Aaron Doneur Jr, John Hilliard

---

46 more under Ephraim Williams Jr Pay £66.10.0
for 4 or 5 weeks in March, April & May. to June 9 mostly
24 set down to Colerain. seem the Colerain men
high Morison among them.
Some of the other 22 are
John Day Jr. Timo. Day. Seth Miller. John Taylor
Timer Hoot. Abner Hitchcock, Eph. Doolittle, John Brooks
Henry Olin. Ebenr Bliss 4th. Geo Cooley. Eutrus Lunard
Jos. Roe. John Smith. Ebenr Parsons, Jonth Gleason
Israel Pease Jr. Isaac Pease Jr. Wm Lord. Thos. Root
John Bush. Caldwell Parsons

---

40 more under Eph Williams Jr Pay £32.0
Oct 4, 5 and 6 weeks to June 9.
Some names
Samuel Granger. Benj. Allen, Asa Shelton, Eben Kingsley
Ozias Lyman, Elias Lyman, Daniel Ley. Ab Charles
Simeon Smith. Ezra Warner. Benjn Shelton, Nat. Dowley
Jos. Wiley. Moses Harvey. Gains Field.

[illegible] more under Eph Williams Jr pay £60.8.9
various weeks ending June 9.
Some were omitted in Capt Wm Williams Spring
Roll ending June 9. 1745

These 5 Muster Rolls called 3151 weeks stay 1031. 8. 4
Rec^d £140. 17. 9

Mr Johnston the Clerk Due 890. 10. 7

384 Israel Williams

Ephraim Williams Capt. Muster Roll
from June 10. 1746 — mostly to Aug 20. 60 men
452 weeks — see names on preceding page

Col Hoddard to Maj. Israel Williams
Northampton Aug 9. 1746
Has written to Capt Eph. Williams, Col. Willard and Lieu. Bridgman — to whom that is the next or two last I have committed the care of the
Misc. of 294 men — I have to range the woods with dogs who I hope will make considerable of a company
Understands a troop has come over to Con River and ordered to N.H.
The Gov. expects the companies enlisted to be ready to march at an hour's warning.
Speaks of enlistments & calls Capt. Stevens a recruiting officer — expects him down.

Elijah Williams, Deerfield March 6. 1746/7
Rec. of Col. Wm Williams 50 pairs Moccasins and 50 pairs Snowshoes strings for the use
Misc. of 302 of his company
Also Rec. of Moses Nims 66 prs Snowshoes which he made by order of Col. Stoddard

Oliver Partridge at Boston March 18. 1746
to Maj. Williams
Very talk of making a number of block houses between North Fort & Townsend and some more West of Con River
I am sending Gen. Orders to Col Dwight to send 40 Canada Soldiers to Fort Dummer until I be known whether New Hampshire will remain at it. Maj. Willard has orders to dismiss his father and his men. The Ashuelots & Winchester will be left defenceless

Israel Williams

Oliver Partridge to Israel Williams
(Boston Feb 7. 1746)
Abord a Crown point expedition in Gov. Wentworth and others Massachusetts. Thought best that part proceed from Deerfield to Saratoga directly. We are to provide not only for Col. Dwight's Regiment but for Mr Wallo's. Think he says will be about 500. Wallo wants some guns &c for Pettibones men

Men at Fort Massachusetts in June and August 1746 when 2 Indian scalps were obtained for which the Government granted 30£ each men Tenor in April 1749

many 29) 39 men –

Some names		
Jos. Allen	Jonas Bridgman	Mr Johnson Norton
Joshua Mead	Gershom Hawks	John Hawks
John Mead Jr	Ebenezer Hawks	
Daniel Mead	Ch Malcom Scott	
Samuel Goodman	Jos. Scott	
Caleb Hibbert	John Scott	
Jos Kellogg	Nathan Scott	
Elisha Nevins	Elizah Graves	
	John Perry	

Hoyt says 48 men 60£ for the 2 scalps.

Nov 12. 1746 John Hopson Captain called at Northampton that he came into Massachusetts with 51 men on the 19th June last. & served on the Western frontiers till now when he is marching home. – expects to leave the Province Nov. 15.

Eph. Williams – account for subsisting 11 men at Fort Shirley & Pettibone 44 weeks 3 days 16.5.10
Co Clemanden at Fort Mass 457 " 198.8.0
Boston June 3. 1750.

45 men somewhere Dec 14 1748 to March 10 1748-9
Lt Elisha Hawley one 4/6
Sergt John Foster – 4/3
Corp Ebenr Gould 40/10

523 weeks. 210.1.1 of which 143.6.4 paid

336

Israel Williams

John Wheelwright, Comm'ary General, To Israel Williams

Debtor

For Rum 20 gal. powder, Paid Samuel Marshall 57.2.6
& coin bath for Snowshoe Things 61.11.3
Transport from West'd & Deerfield & Wh H. 31 £
Oxe to 67 £. Col Peter for Rum 127.16.0 bags 9 £ & 12 £
Col. Hendall Rum 80.17.0 Jno Chubb 147.19.2
Provisions for Canada soldiers going to Wd 4 to 34 £
70 Oxen 374.8.10. Col Todd, guards Hovack & 39.5.0
Ingersol transport of provisions from Albany & Rum
on beef 959.12.9. Jno Chubb provisions for prisoners Fr 601
Bridgman billeting Soldiers 136 £ Jno Chubb 60.10
Billeting Canada Soldiers at Shirley & Pelham 247.10.0
Billeting on Col. Stoddard's Roll ending Dec 10. 1747.

at New Salem	127 £	weeks	@ 30/.	191.15.9
Roadtown	127 £	"	@ 30/	191.15.9
Deerfield	271 3/7	"	@ 30/	407.2.10
Northampton	26 1/7	"	@ 30/	39.4.3
Hatfield	377 4/7	"	@ 30/	566.7.1
Colerain	517 5/7	"	@ 30/	776.11.5

Sundry Soldiers with the line of Forts, 943 weeks @ 45/ 2121.15
Capt Partridge acct 655 £
My Service as Commissary from June 1746 to Da 1747
150 £ Slops on Col. Stoddard's roll 369 £
all 8654 £

Credit.
unpaid & Billeting; Money 5000 £
Balance of Crown Point acct 853
Money to balance

Men that went up to Otter Creek under
Lt Elias Alexander & Serj John Sargent
1747. began march May 17. returns home June 8.

Elias Alexander	Athniel Taylor
John Sargent	Isaac Arnold
Jos. Petty	Wm Sinead
Jos Taylor	Jos. Allen
Elias Stratton	Elisha Pomeroy
Dan Brock	Simon King
Jonathan Ed	Caleb Wright
Ebenr Sheldon Jr	Aaron Seal
Ebenr Sheldon	Thos Smith
Mat Clesson	
Daniel Nash	

Gov. Wolcott to Israel Williams, Hartford May 14. 1748
speaks of Capt. Loomis being uneasy for his men at being posted at Hindells fort, thinks they had better be posted elsewhere, but does not direct it.

Israel Williams to Connecticut Aug 5. 1748
Mentions distressed many disasters & losses we have met with. Upwards of 50 persons have been killed and captured in our Western Frontier. The last spring & this summer, most of them soldiers, and several sorely wounded; and on Tuesday last 14 men a little distance from Fort Ellas, were shot upon by the enemy a little distance from the fort. The men sent out with about 35 men to drive the enemy about 40 rods, then an ambush rose upon them & they retreated with loss &c. Both sides wounded, one of ours mortally dead. Fort then attacked &c.
Deerfield 105 | Yesterday an Indian was seen to cross Deerfield River and tracks of 3 were found — They have been seen in other places
Our garrisons short of provisions, & convoys
70 of Capt Loomis men posted at Hindells fort, and drew off without leave. Capt Leeds was ordered to send 10 men there but refused — he & Westfield your officers declare they have nothing to do but guard the people of Deerfield & Westfield

Lane to Gov Wolcott Aug. 20. 1748
about Connecticut men at Western refusing to guard stores to Fort Ellas — and then being called home. Hopes they will be supplied with other troops

Gov Wolcott to Israel Williams Aug. 16. 1748
Says the men were asked for guards to Lower Hampshire — refers to Col. Stoddard.
Drew off your men because we understood you would not subsist them all, but only half
Col. Eph. Williams so wrote to us.

Lane to same Sept 8. 1748
insane subject — seems to have had 80 men in Western Hampshire & understood Mass would support but half

55 | Gov. Porter. Secy Willard writes to B. Williams July 7. 1748
Num 2 | "The gov^r has thought a proper respect to Col Porter to offer him the
307 | command of the forces in Hampshire, and in so doing you will, with
3 | 61 | 1 this | — expectation will decline — and will leave a commission for you
for that command, & will will constitute you a Captain &c.

Israel Williams

Johnatt. Lydius & Capt Williams, Albany March 6 1748-9
about peace Canada Indians &c
Says Dutch do not claim ground where
Fort Massachusetts is

July 14 At close of the war [Treaty July 14, 1748]
Thomas Taylor & others went to Fort
near Heindales Garrison lodged 2 or 3
miles off that night.
July 15 Crossed Cow River above West River travelled
N. of West River but came near it.
July 16 Travelled on flats of West River lodged
near where Capt Melvin had his fight
July 17 Went on partaway on Indian Road from
Wms River — lodged on branch of West River
18 Came to height of land descended & went on
19 Crossed Otter Creek
20 Arrived at the Lake took canoes and
went down 5 miles to the fort
21 Went into the fort
120 Indians with us carried 4 wounded Indians
Met 24 Indians about West River
Travelled about 20 miles a day.
Thus declares Ens Thos Taylor & Ebenr Heindale.

Provisions for Fort Massachusetts 1749 or 9
Flour from Sheffield 103 bushels @ 4s.
Freight of do £14.10.0 for 10 bushels
2324 lb pork @ 2d. Salt at 112 p. c
Driving pork to the fort 28.10.0
72 gallons Rum @ 6d
13 bushels Peas @ 4s and peas at 2s. bushel.
1000 £ per Wm Williams.

Elisha Hawley at Fort Massachusetts
April 9. 1749 to Abner Pardee —
About a snowshoe track steering for Deerfield.
Snow "garter high" near the head of Deerfield River.
Know not the meaning of these Indian tracks.

Israel Williams

E. Williams of Nathan. letts to his Israel July 21. 1749
Long letter about public matters

Mass 2. 174. 175
M. 2. 200 / Bills of Credit

	Issued 1703 to 1714 (Treasurer Oxgin)	194950.13.0
Page 319 Allen	Do 1715 to 1729 (" Allen)	432055.8.0
Mass 4. 103.	Do 1730 to 1749 (" Foye)	2632741.8.0
		3,259747.9.0

1730 to 1749 made up as follows

In 1736.7.8.	Middle Emission	57966.6.8 / 3	173899.0.0
	multiply by		16010.0.0
	Old Emission		30000.0.0
1740	Old Emission		
1742	Last Emission	57000 / 4	228000.0.0
	multiply by		32000.0.0
	mid 8000 by 4		
1744	Last emission by	115050 / 4	460200.0.0
1745.	Last Emission by	214656.7 / 4	858625.8.0
1746	Last Emission by	144436.15 / 4	577747.0.0
1747	Last Emission by	28290 / 4	113160.0.0
1748	Last Emission by	35275 / 4	141100.0.0
			2,632741.8.0

1714 / 1735 } 50.000. loan let to inhabitants at 5 percent 5 years
1716 / 1736 } 100.000 Loan let to Counties at 5 percent 10 years
1720 / 1730 } 50.000. let to towns in proportion to tax to be paid in town
1716 / 1736 } 60.000 Do Do at 6 percent Do

See next page

Israel Williams

Bills of Credit continued 3.259.747.9.0

Burnt at various times 1707 to 1748 in Old Tenor, Middle tenor multiplied by 3 and Last emission by 4 — 756730.17.2

remains 2.503016.11.10

p. 319. 359 mem. 2 125 / Bills on hand & some outstanding (taxes) M.T. by 3. L.E. by 4 } 462266.11.6

remains 2.040750.0.0

in Old Tenor (this is on 319th page)

Nov 29. 1749.

Refers to last tax of 75000 L New Tenor equal to 300.000 old tenor to be deducted when received in, besides the impost rec.

Inc. No 2. 124 & 125 pages.

I Phips to Israel Williams July 15. 1749 to reduce the forces in Hampshire County to 15 men including officers, & these to be posted at Fort Massachusetts and continued in pay till May next.

One of Lymans Co to be posted at Hatfield to be employed as a post — Aug. 12. 1749.

Eph. Williams Jr. at Fort Massachusetts pour Mend 12 1749 to various (and other forts) Dates mostly June & Dec 10. 1749

12 42 weeks — all 698.15.3

Lieut Hawley. 57 on all less than half after June.

Ephraim Williams & Co - at Fort Mass.

20 in all Dec 11. 1749 to June 3. 1750 some to 25 endorse a memorial added — all 151.11.7

Serving, pub. 8 of about 15

Ephr. Williams Capt	47/8 mo	Eleazer Graves Ens	
Elisha Hawley Lieut	32/5 "	John Hosten "	
Isaac Wyman Clerk	28/3	John Harmon "	
S. St. Hutson Surgeon	23.13 August	Saml Taylor "	

Centinels 21/4 mo. & bounty 53/4

Geo Chenn Woodbridge to Capt Eph Williams
(Attested July 21. 1748.) at Cont Mass.

About the duty of doing what Good we can in the world. I have a conscience and a sense of an officer should by precept & example inculcate every Christian virtue; hope you will lead your soldiers in the paths of virtue.

"What a noble example has that great & good man Col. Goddard left every military officer who had the happiness to be acquainted with him? his entire integrity & uprightness in his conduct, his fervent & pure piety so loud sounded forth that even his enemies are obliged to join in his praises; and which I mention that great man whose face we shall see no more I would depart with you over his grave. Thus our dear & mourned country a great benefactor to mankind is gone, let his shining example continually live with us".

A sheet of war glooms. The enemy has had the advantage in several late attacks. "We feel the want of the Col. already. The Province wants a genius for war". Some time since the Gov. joined Col Porter & Major Williams in commission that concerneth hewing things all reshaven so I doubt Genius requisite not long. To have the affairs bodied in the hands of one is best; and may he be a strong spirit & resolution.

P.S. Some began to have new arms & accoutrements for Cape Breton to be valued &c. I hear that Col Wright & Brookfield are raising volunteers to range the woods. Mr Pawley will inform you more particularly.

Secretary Willard to Israel Williams July 7. 1748

You will execute the governor's orders for impressing men so as to supply the deficiency on your frontier — and Gov. will send an order to Col. Porter for impressing men. You may put 10 men of New Hampshire into pay, leave the rest till Contents

p. 357.
p. 85.

(Dr. Brevier

A Council

held at Boston, Sept 26. 1659, concerning the long, sad and afflicting controversy between the Rev. Teacher, Mr Samuel Stone, & the brethren of the Church at Hartford, on one part, and the brethren, the withdrawers from said Church, on the other part, since the relapse, after the pacification, May 3. 1657.

Grievances presented by the withdrawing brethren, and answers of the Council.

1 Mr Stone's non administration of the Sacrament.

Council, tho'k Mr Stone's conduct irregular — refer to a time before he went to the Bay, and a time after his return.

2 His sending for a dismission.

C. His desire of dismission, so soon after his consenting to the pacification, was unreasonable. ~~Cannot~~

3 His propositions.

C. His proposals of engagements to the church at such a time were partly unnecessary, partly displeasing — so unseasonable & inexpedient — might give cause for jealousy &c. ~~Cannot~~

4 Rigid handling of divers brethren.

C. Patience & prudence were requisite in dealing with any of the dissenters. There may be to mode strictness where there is nothing unlawful in itself.

all in one paragraph

The dealing with Harvard Mr Webster was unnecessary we think & should have been spared.

The dealing with brother Bacon for his first speech was with the hardest. His second speech is more censurable, but might have fallen from him on a sudden, & might have been passed with a rebuke.

We dare not censure the proceedings in brother Lewis's case, as rigid.

We do not find that Capt. Cullick was dealt with in a churchway, so cannot charge it as rigid.

5 Mr Stone's nullifying the instrument of Pacification.

C. A discourse of James Cooper with Mr Stone occasioned this contest. Council think Mr. Stone's expressions unadvisedly interpreted, did not nullify the pacification — were not so intended. They refer to two papers from Mr Stone.

6 "Concerning the church's separating carriages, not taken cognizance of one complaint against Mr Stone in his offensive practices."

6. We do not find instances of separating carriages proved to be; but if done seem not to have been managed with such impartiality, & encouragement of the heads of the dissenters as the state of things required.

We do not blame Mr Stone for not reading the paper presented by the brethren dissenters, in order to their withdrawing, he might well take time to consider it.

Whom Mr Stone was blameworthy, the brethren & the upholders were blameworthy also.

Breach of Pacification is the principal point.

Mr Stone has quitted actions which had a tendency to unsettle the pacification, but cannot be considered guilty of a breach of it.

Grievances presented by Mr Stone and the Brethren of the church, and answered the Council.

1 The withdrawers offer violence to the pacification.

6. The dissenting brethren did break it by their actual withdrawing.

2 & 3. The withdrawers transgress in separating, & providing pastor & church in a schismatical way, as their is no necessity so and clear.

6. We judge the separation of the withdrawers irregular because it was from a true church & the sister no just cause for separation; but if there were cause, council might have been had, & the dismission been orderly; they did not separate in any of the approved ways of cessation of membership, of separation on a private apprehension is distractive to society, for it makes the whole to depend on the parts & not the parts upon the whole. Such a separation is renouncing all church order, and is a practice tending to the very subversion of churches.

and though their act was irregular yet we look not on the agents as schismatics, because they were misled thereto by a mistake concerning the act of the council held at Hartford 1656 & they withdrew without proceedings without the approbation of a council & an offence was taken at their act, they all along desired a council to settle the controversy.

Council continued

About act of Council held at Hartford 1656 & an act 1657

4. The withdrawers are still members of the church at Hartford.

C. ~~Answer~~ Council ~~They~~ admit that they are still members; but such an irregular separation does not dissolve their ~~re~~ relation.

5. The withdrawers transgress in publishing their papers.

C. ~~Answer~~. As to the defensive part, the offensive or accusatory part we judge irregular, in respect to exact verity & in respect to order; some of the particulars being mistakes; and as under the menu part judge the water, and the sheep their shepherd, both publicly & before the time.

6. Their joining another church

C. They cannot be members of two churches at once a privilege only compatible to apostles & evangelists. We bear witness against each of the withdrawers as have joined another church as being irregular.

P. We desire that in case of mutual satisfaction given & taken between all parties, that then there might be a returning of the dissenters into communion with the Hartford Church. But if any of them, after satisfaction, shall choose to dispose of themselves elsewhere & to remove their habitations, then our advice is that the church give them dismission on their request, & that such as have joined another church do renew their covenant. ~~But~~ We expect they will hold communion with the church at Hartford & the church with them.

P. The council ~~have~~ close with the importunate entreaties to the parties — refer to the great labors of the council at Hartford 1656, and the poor service of the messengers upon Mass. in 1657, ~~the great labors~~ & the labors of the present assembly — Signed by 14 clergymen and 3 laymen.

Boston Oct 7. 1659

John Wilson	Richard Mather (Ch)	John Browne	
Wm Bramhall	John Cotton	Thos Cobbet	
Richard Mather	Isaac Heath (R)	John Norman	
John Allin		Wm Hubbard	
Zech Symmes		Samuel Danforth	
John Wilson		Jonathan Mitchell	
Thos Eliot		Thos Shepard	

[Run these along in lines, put the 3 in the middle last and say at the end: The last three are laymen.]

Rev. Mr. Stoughton
Mr. Allen
Mr. Mitchell Boston
Mr. Cambridge
Mr. Saltonstall Charlestown
Mr. Dudley Roxbury
Mr. Hale Ipswich
Mr. Bulkeley Concord
Mr. Brown Sudbury
[illegible] will write.

"A Council held at Boston Sept 26. 1659. concerning the long, sad, and afflicting controversy between the Rev. Teacher, Mr Samuel Stone, and the brethren of the church at Hartford, on one part, and the brethren, the withdrawers from said Church, on the other part, since the relapse, after the pacification of May 3. 1657."

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1. Mr Stone's non administration of the sacrament.
Council. They think Mr Stone's conduct irregular.
2. His sending for a dismission.
Council. His desire of dismission, so soon after consenting to the pacification, was unseasonable.
3. His propositions
Council. His proposals of engagements to the church at such a time, were unseasonable and inexpedient.
4. Rigid handling of divers brethren.
Council. The dealing with honored Mr Webster was unnecessary and should have been spared. The dealing with brother Bacon for his first speech was of the hardest. His second speech was more censurable, but might have been passed with a rebuke. We dare not censure the proceedings in brother Lewis's case, as rigid
5. Mr Stone's nullifying the instrument of pacification
Council. Mr Stone's expressions, candidly interpreted, did not nullify the pacification
6. "Concerning the church's separating carriages, not taking cognizance of our complaints, and owning Mr Stone in his offensive practices."
Council. Affairs seem not to have been managed with such impartiality, and encouragement of the dissenters, as the state of things required. When Mr Stone was blameworthy, the brethren who upheld him were blameworthy.
Breach of pacification is the principal point. Mr Stone was guilty of factions which tended to unsettle the pacification, but not guilty of a breach of it.

9. Grievances presented by Mr Stone and

4 The withdrawers are still members of the church at Hartford.

Council. We admit that they are still members

5. The withdrawers transgressed in publishing their papers.

Council. The offensive or accusatory part we judge to be irregular, in respect to exact verity and in respect to order.

6. Their joining another Church.

Council. They cannot be members of two churches at once. We bear witness against such of the withdrawers as have joined another church, as being irregular.

We desire that in case of mutual satisfaction given and taken, between all parties, that there there might be a returning of the dissenters into communion with the Hartford church. But if any of them, after satisfaction, shall choose to dispose of themselves elsewhere, and to remove their habitations, then our advice is that the church give them dismission on their request, and that such as have joined another church, do renew their covenant. We expect they will hold communion with the church at Hartford, and the church with them.

The council closed with strong exhortation to the parties; and mentioned the great labors of the council at Hartford in 1656, the service of the messengers from Massachusetts, and the pacification of May 3d 1657, and the relapse and the labors of the present assembly.

Signed at Boston Oct. 7. 1659, by 14 ministers viz. John Wilson, Charles Chauncey, Richard Mather, John Allin, Zech. Symmes, John Norton, John Eliot, Edm. Browne, Thos. Cobbet, John Sherman, William Hubbard, Samuel Danforth, Jonathan Mitchell, Thos. Shepard and 3 delegates, viz Richard Russel, Edward Tyng, Isaac Heath.

Diary of Daniel Fairfield,* Braintree [born 1664

apparently a mason. begun Jan 1 1696-7

1696-7 He has something for every day.

Jan. 14. General Fast — Cold weather most of days. Rain Jan 2
17 Holy Sabbath — 20 Snow fell fast all day. 21 snow still
25 Snowy — 22 Mercurius tory and. 23 very cold
Meeting meeting — 24 25 26 so was may be called the cold
Normankable Prudence — Friday & Saturday
this month

Feb. 1. General Thanksgiving — 5 6 7 8 9 10 cold & very cold
16 Went to Weymouth Psalms — 22 Snow 25 Snow & rain
28 Sabbath Brother Samuel & wife married

Worthy of Remark — an earthquake a little before sun rise Feb 10
The ground shook exceedingly in some places to the great terror of several.

March 1. Warm Town meeting
5 Raised his new house. 6 ground pinning his house
11 cold, 15 cold — began to clapboard 16 Training day
Weather in March mostly pleasant & comfortable
14. Indians did great damage at Haverhill — killed & took over 40
Hon. Samuel Broadstreet died at Salem aged 65 has been serviceable in our Government. 60 years
25 Tom Haywood of Dunton shot himself to death.

April 1. Shingling my house, some many days after
21 Mr Buxton ordained at Medfield — some wet days
28 Church meeting at Mr Cooke's
7 a child of Francis Nash killed by a log of wood falling on it
Latter end of this month, 2 women & a lad taken at Haverhill. killed 10 Indians when they were asleep scalped them. came to Boston, brought a gun, swords & other things. One of the Indians had killed the husband of one of these women, & now she killed that Indian.
A woman in Boston attempted to kill herself with a bodkin, but could

May. He was at the furnace some days — often split laths
Was at Boston Election —
13 Fast. Church renewed Covenant
Commerce — Ships from England — goods fall
11 13 92 11 Storm of wind, thunder & lightning at Taunton. house set on fire 18 children killed
Month hot & dry — no rain.
17 Training day in Braintree — no accidents.
Wife of Mr Wilder of Lancaster destroyed herself in a fit, melancholy

June. 10 generally whitewashed. worked in yellow, [illegible]
a long dreadful hot days — 1 & 2 plentiful rain
15th in night we had a FROST that did much damage in some places — A man killed by kick of horse. some burnt
20 Men pressed to go to the war
2 last weeks hot dry
28 Dan. Willard a son drowned at Cambridge aged 15

* said to be Marshall's, not Fairfield's. 1848.

1697

July 2. A meeting at our house
14 Frosts in June, natural, sore drought

Tenants — sore long drought — indian dead much harm at Easter
on 4th Maj. Frost — Kittery was killed & scalped
on 4th died Mr. Corna Mooday a holy man of God (as gives
him a very located character. Buried in Boston.
Many fasting days. Fasting & prayer because drought
& rained the same day.
Jeremiah Kilbet killed at Lynn by falling from a tree or by a kick
French much expected did not come
General health — Eight — crop small by drought

August 1. Illuminations.
3 heavy rain — storming & pleasant May
A newship of 300 tons burnt by accident at Boston
Indians Colarmed Bar Geo. Willy of Brantin killed then
24 Ship lost on Cape Cod — men saved

Sept 1. Plastering. 15 a Lecture (Wednesday
1 Schoolmen burning Brantin in a day
French on the coast — in 5 took 5. Ships at Plymouth
11 Indians Manitis Lancaster burnt 10 houses and
killed & captured about 20 women & children one
12 Fighting at Damans Cove. Capt. Whiting of Cont. wounded
18 Elen Crane of B. Rochester house burnt at noonday
and 3 women & children away — a man killed by beam & ridge pieces
28 Wife had a daughter named Mary.
Comfortable Indian Harvest Weather dry
Woman in Barnstable cut her throat — delected

Oct. Lathing & plastering —
Town burnt at Wolam in marine.
about 28. Learned Samuel Sewter of Hammerton died
a man fearing & useful above many & great loss.
he 68 year

Nov 11 Thanksgiving rainy day. 19 very cold some days after 19
(on 4. 14)
People Lance & Coughs

Dec 5. Snowfall 8 inches. 13 very cold. 16. 17 cold. 19 cold & windy
22 very cold. 25 snow
News of peace by ships Dec 9. — Ship cast away at Cape Cod
Began to read the bible over again, this month
2 month cold & snowy. Latter part people had sore colds & fever
(some died)

1697.8 —
Jany. This month very cold & snowy — 10 day (months) pinching cold
Feebleness that began in Dec. cold with fevers & coughs
extended to almost all families; many died
especially in Boston (& some towns) and all over scattered — a sorrowful
8th Quinsy died, a sign of God's rod, pestilence, rum (?)
House burnt in B. — Indian digging his grave, frost near 2 feet deep
Weymouth Lecture — 3 complaining of frost sometimes — at the
Meeting at his house — funeral of 12th — broke the grave

Diary

1697-8

Feb 9. Private fast & collection for the poor
14 & great deal of snow on the ground 24 Town meeting at
15 Day month lecture.

19 Brampton died in Braintree 1690 — he name the
& 17 children. Samuel Shrimpton died
Some persons drowned
Goodman died in Roxbury of a bridower killed 5
Cattle were very sickly in many towns people have
a strange cold, & many died. Sickness abated towards end
The Winter has been a tedious one, pinching cold and
much snow. Many wanted hay (short bought) and
many cattle died

March 6 Town meeting. Second being constable. said 18 votes
8 Wife made soap. Helped. Mr Dawson " 19 "
m. 4. 18. 17 Council Fast
Chem. Mr Bartholomew Gedney Esq. died: Col. member Council
Braintree chose persons to seat meeting house — they
did not give satisfaction — Hall

April 5. 6. 7. 8. On Guin at Court
He seemed to have 6/ a day for his work — no 4/
24 Town meeting & Lecture
Rev. Charles Morton died Man killed in Boston by a wh. of wagon
Contributions — received from 6/ & 4/ at 8 times on Sabbath
Days in 1698 — and at 9 times in 1699

May. Worked at the furnace some
Spring comes on pleasantly

June 3. Burnt Lime at Haugh's Neck. Maidens heart
6 Election. 8 Training. 9 Removed into my house
General health — 9 at night terrible thunder storm
10 Council bad days business at Salem Much thunder & rain
(Lightning) some

July 11. Very tedious thunder — I worked at Medfield
Weather wet & showery this month many thunder showers

Aug. Wet weather & much thunder — Small fire came in
Dorchester did not spread. Man drowned at Braintree

Sept. At work in Medfield — a wet month

p. 263. A young woman was executed at Springfield
for murdering her bastard child.

Oct 10 The Lecture (Wednesday) 17 Training. Troopers at Braintree
26 Snow — usual days at furnace
13 Some storm did much damage at Boston. 20 Some storm again
Sarah Threeneedles at Sup. Court last Tuesday convicted of
murdering her bastard child — condemned to die
Plentiful crop of Indian Corn
Some sudden death in Connecticut

Diary

1698
Nov. 12. Went to Boston to see Sarah T.
15 Took my leave of Sarah T.
17 Sarah T. suffered.
28 "Colored" at Baxter's house
2 John Hancock married at Cambridge to Dorothy

Towards close, we had a general contribution throughout the province for our captivity in Macanen [Mequinez] in Morocco [see Mass. Nov. 4. 17.

Dec. 7. The Lecture (Wednesday)
m. 4. 18. 15 Thanksgiving Day very cold 16 killed swine m. 9
Meeting at his house
General health — comfortable weather, but little snow
No Spring cold. 4 men drowned at Rhode Island 25th.

1698-9
Jany. 4 Lecture at Dedham (Wednesday 16 Town burned at Haddam
10 Lecture at Dorchester (Tuesday Peace confirmed with Indians at Casco
17 Lecture at Weymouth (Tuesday

Weather comfortable; little snow, no hard frosts

Feb. 1. Lecture in Braintree (Wednesday
Several captives came in Soldiers withdrawn from Eastward
General Health. Some storms, — wind, snow, rain.
27 Great rain & great flood many bridges gone; other damage. Meadows full, pumpkins & potatoes rotted

March 1. As cold as any day this winter. 6 Town meeting
14 Lecture at Weymouth (Tuesday
m. 4. 18. 23 Fast Day — Squaw found dead 22

April. Work at furnace & setting rates &c [Furnace? lime? to burn oyster shells into
May. 15 Connecting & training. 23 Election in Dedham many jobs
Several sick with an unusual distemper call'd mumps
Some bad, but none died

Mass. 2. 158. Had great expectations of Richard, Earl of Bellamont &
Mis. 8. great preparations to entertain him. He came to
136 Boston May 26, & to receive him 20 companies of soldiers of which 3 were troops, and such a concourse of people as my eyes never beheld. Then he went to Rhode Island & waited on him; two troops went to Dedham to meet him there, and when he came to Boston we made a ward from the end of the town to the Southern meeting house; the like guard rode before him; came some officers; next his Lordship & governors then the troops & other gentlemen. The drums beat, the trumpets sounded, the colors were displayed, the cannon from ships & batteries did roar, and all expressions of joy; & to end all, fire works & good wine at night.

Diary

1699

June 5 Artillery Election. Went to Boston. Worked at my day

25 Sabbath. Gov's Proclamation read in Sabbath Sam. Lawrence

Gov. w. to Castle June 12 – in discharging a gun one broke and killed 2 men (one on the shot, one died 4 days after)

Ships came having small pox. did not spread.

25 A great thunder storm – great darkness, much rain & hail

the like scarcely known

July 1. 2. hot weather. Worked in Boston

9 Lecture day (Wednesday) Nothing remarkable

Aug. Worked in Boston mostly

Sept. 13 Lecture. 19 Carted stones to the Rumney stone

Clam. bears killed, one escaped very plenty in the woods

perhaps it portends some strange providence to come.

Pretty good Indian Hunters!

8. 9. Nath. Winting ordained at Hampton Long Island

Oct 3. 4. Digged at the Rumney stone. worked over many days

5 Went to Boston Lecture

26 at my house at Sam. Man's. Cunthan burnt down

Nov. 23 Thanksgiving. Thos. Danforth Esq. died on 5th aged twenty seven years old 2 months, deaf. God's mercy

24 Town meeting. years. by Justice & Gentleman of Cyprus Town

& Contribution for and had a chief hand in putting an end to the troubles in 1692.

Mr. Samuel Man liberal –

Dec. 11 Killed my swine – Several cold days

1699-00

Jany 1. Lawrence Copeland buried aged 100. died Dec 30

11. Severe snow storm. 15 Town meeting. 26 Town meeting &c.

19 Slaked lime at the furnace

Weather in Jan. was favorable more moderate than usual

3 or 4 houses burnt at Charlestown. Ships cast away

Man of war came from England to carry home the pirates

{ She returned to England in 3 weeks we heard – & that 10 pirates were executed at Execution Dock July 11. 1700.

Feb 19 Wife made soap. 28 Lecture (Wednesday). some cold days.

Whole winter has been favorable more than ordinary – and generally healthy – We have health, peace & plenty.

14th aged Rev. Mr. Thornton died in Boston, formerly minister at Yarmouth

Jan. Coping Newbury. Winter of 1700 very mild. Ground bare mostly.

Contributions 4. 6 or 8d each – 6 in 1700. 3 in 1701. 10 in 1702.

9 in 1703 – all given on a Sabbath

March 4 Town meeting. 8th Wm. Rogers ordained at Weymouth { Cushing Elder

Served writs as constable

Rumors of new war with Indians – 3 found at Boston.

[He considered 1700 as beginning March 1.

April 25 Fast –

Diary

1700

May. Muchat furnace 13 Town meeting
29. Election. Se Turge went to Boston
About the middle died Rev. Mr Hale of Beverly, a great loss
June 2 Artillery election. Se went to Boston
19 Lecture Wednesday — — Sandwich often
28 The meeting at my house
Very hot month — dry till towards end. then rain in plenty
17 John Eyre Esq. a Godly & heroic spirited man died in Boston.
18 Mr James Beckl of Dorchester, the faithful ruling Elder, died
July — making chimneys — lathing &c
20 Rev. Ichabod Wiswall of Duxbury died — an eminent minister —
Aug. Plastering
14 Fasting & prayer in Braintree on account of late sore drought, fear of enemy — an offence to ruling Elder &c
16 Rain. 17 Rain
In beginning of Aug. died at Boston Adam Winthrop Esq. a good civil person formerly of Council.
27 My aunt Mrs Hannah Davies died in Boston aged 78
28th Ebenezer Pemberton ordained at S. Church, Boston. I went to B
Many died of bloody flux & fever in Boston — some in country
Sept. Se went to Lathing &c. some wet days
Oct. At work at various places.
29 Sore storm of thunder & rain on 22d —
Wind also — very dark in some places
Mr Peter Thacher & Mr Jonathan Ashley went to Rhode Island to examine some persons & baptize them — baptized at Tiverton 26 and at Saconet 60
Nov. 21. Thanksgiving. Mr Fisk sick, went to his house
Mr. A. 18. Several cold days. 27 Wife had a son — Josiah his name
28 to Boston for a nurse
Very sickly time — a strange & unusual cold almost general — all persons felt something of it — many died.
Several died in Braintree — among them Widow Elizabeth Quincy, widow of Col. Edmund Quincy — died Nov 30. and buried with great solemnity Dec. 5.
Dec. 16. Killed hogs. — Brother Thomas in Boston
Very moderate comfortable weather — generally healthy.
25 Brother Thomas Marshal came to Boston to find his friends after being absent 17 years 6 mo — tarried 3 weeks then returned
1700-1
Jan. 7 Mr Fisk married to Mrs Anna Quincy
21 Sore snow storm. 24 another. 30 another
22 Town meeting about Commons.
29 Lecture.
Weather as comfortable as could be expected. Snow storm of 24th was very severe. Young man perished in snow on 30th.

1701-1

February - 3 Rain 5 snow 24 hours - cold. Queer snow & storm of
and a time of distress. 7 very cold. 8 cold & blustering
Sabbath. but few at meeting. 10 Rain - unusual days
for cold again. 18 very cold
Ministers adjourned a ruling Elders & chosen in Braintree
Weather in Feb - more cold than usual - it was a sore time
and as great as any late year - -

March usual cold days 18 meeting at Jos Sumners
Events &c. Weather this month cold & stormy especially towards
latter end. 27th violent storm of snow & rain
5th Earl of Bellamont died at New York, our Governor
a great loss to the country
Jona Fullers wife of Dedham found dead in her well
at their accidents. It was melancholy - supposed she was in
April Slacking lime at furnace
m.4.18 24 FAST - Spring come in latter part of month
but last so, a cold time.

May 1 Sore storm. 16 very warm 27 Election (wednesday)
27th attended Election at Boston
Weather more wet & cold than usual in May

June. He often made evens separate from other work
Spent most of month at the Castle
15 Person in Boston pull out her throat & then hanged herself

July. 19 worked at Castle
7th Gov. Wm Stoughton died; eminent qualifications
singular piety, formerly a preacher, then an assistant
then Gov. - about 70 years old. Buried at Dorchester
July 15 with great honor & solemnity.
Wm. Brimmead, pastor at Marlboro. died
Aug. Worked at castle. 2 man drowned near castle
Sept Do - Do - till 12th.
m.4.18 18 Day of Humiliation in this province - for death of Lt Gov Stoughton
18 Ruling Elders ordained in Boston

Oct. Building chimnies &c
man drowned at Dorchester. Church gathered at Framingham
Dec. 1 - School house burnt at Roxbury

Nov 16 Sabbath. the deacons admitted & my wife with the new cushion
it being the first day it was used.
m.4.18 20 Thanksgiving
23 great storm of rain & snow; small meeting - wind high.
some shipwrecked
John Joyliffe Esq. a man very useful in former days. Died at
83 & then in good old age
Dec 3 Election (Wednesday - 7 warm 13 meeting "Plastered lent too"
19 killed bears. 20 at night, quiet storm of snow - first this winter
Some cold days - Says he has come to another New Year".
Weather comfortable till after 20th; then cold

In general { Year has been quiet though much discouraged war
General health in most towns - pretty good crops of Indian corn
English grain sheep & no complaining in our streets.

1702 Diary

1701-2

January. very cold days — 10th warm thaw. cold again
18.19. Snow storm. 22 thaw. 28 Catechising Lecture
31 do "

Month very changeable — most of snow melted before Feb.
General health.

At Boston, Mr Farnum who tended the water mill
near the ferry at north end, fell under the wheel
was killed. 24 Maid burnt to death in Cambridge
Vessel castaway — several perished.

Feb. 3 2 Elders ordained at Dorchester — severe snow storms
6 Meeting at my house.
9.10.11.12, as cold days as Seen Knew in my life
26 heavy rain. 28 I spent the day in religious exercises
28 he calls "end of month & year, & beginning of new year according to our usual reckoning here in N.E."
Feb was a right winter month as ever I knew — severely
cold & much snow — thaw towards latter end.
2 Mem drowned in a cellar in Boston at Sign of Queen's head
3 Dorchester church renewed covenant & ordained 2 R. Elders. and
one deacon.
Esther Rogers executed at Ipswich for murdering her child
begot by a negro. — this should have been noted in July last.
She was a vile creature — confessed she had had a child by a
negro before & murdered it — An account & 3 sermons are
printed.

Feb. Blazing star seen in South in evening

March 2 Town meeting — Hawked in Boston
10 Great damage in Boston by fire — warehouses &c. 100.000 money
Weather generally cold, & frequently stormy — some snow at
end of month on the ground.

April 2. Fast. 9 did the garden. 22 Lecture
m.4.18 mud whitewashing.
The month as cold & dry as I ever knew April
General health

May. mud wet weather — new in Boston — hindered
a.s.206. 3 Holidays — viz 1 Training day, Election day &
proclaiming the Queen
Very wet month spring backward
23 We heard that King William died March 8.
29 Princess Anne proclaimed Queen by Gen Court.

June. Worked in Boston & at castle
Small pox began in Boston but none died in mine [illegible]
many died before the country was cleared of it.

July. At castle. No rain all the month except a
thund. shower or two

War was proclaimed in Boston against France & Spain
the latter part of June. Gov Dudley & Olga Povey came in June

1702
August. Small pox spread in Boston — the first that died was Aug. 2.
8 A fast in Dedham

Sept. Several died of small pox — at sometime the scarlet-fever prevailed — Fevers of all sorts died of it — also sore time of drought — Churches in several towns kept days of fasting & prayer for Divine favor for our poor land — poor troubles with Indians.
Indian harvest comfortable — ripe earlier than usual by the drought

Oct. 6 son John died. 7 Lecture. 8 Jo. Wilburn died at night
Worked at Governor's in Boston some days
16 meeting at my house
22 Province Fast [on account of war & sickness M.H.19]
Many died in Boston of fever & small pox — & it was a time of sore distress.

Nov. Sorted musty in Orchards
Gen. Court sat at Cambridge by reason of small pox in Boston
Many died in B. of fever & small pox

Dec. 6 Lecture. 7 Storm of snow all night. 8 Storm continued
I never knew such a snow storm so early in my life — nearly 2 feet thick on a level — were wrecks
10 Thanksgiving — warm days after 10th. Ground became bare again
Healthy in Branches in this sick & dying time.
Many died in Boston fever not so bad, but small pox very bad

1702 3
Jany 22 Very cold. 23. sore storms of snow. 27 Lecture (Wednesday)
Weather this month more comfortable than usual
Many tumes accidents & sudden deaths

Feb. 18 Province Fast ([illegible]) split lathes many days
M.H.19 22 Meeting at Lieut. Jennings's
28 The end of the year
I never knew a favorable winter as the winter past
We had but little winter in Feby.
Small pox begun to abate in Boston
A child drowned in a tub in Boston
23 Capt. Jo. Mullins of Boston died.
Col. John Pynchon died at Springfield who had been at Springfield 50 years, old & full of days.

March 1. Rev. Jabez Rose of Woburn died 11 very cold
Several cold stormy days this month — weather like winter

April 8 Province Thanksgiving 21 Lecture
M.H.19 by order of the Queen's Majesty, on account of taking the Spanish fleet at Vigo. [Sewall 2. 183 Sewall 6. 136 also 4. 19]

Diary

1703

May 26 Election. I did nothing work — Worked at Ballantines. Boston
A cold wet month — with thunder & lightning

June 7 Artillery Election. — John Indian drowned at Sectuate
Gov.r went Eastward to renew peace with Indians
June has been very — very much so — do

July. Indians soon broke the peace concluded at Casco
General health. pretty good crop of English grain

Aug. Sad work — with Ballantine & others at Boston
Party of Pennycook & Eastern Indians — induced to
murder the Gov. & others — died murdered at Wells
Casco, Spunwink, Papadueck, Black point & other places
— killed, plundered, burnt — 150, captured 100.
Arms sent against them.

Sept 23 Province Fast — 28 Sunday night & 29 cold snowy days
m.4.19.
I never knew the like of the snow storm of 28th & cold days
that followed, at this season of the year

Oct. 7. 8. 9. sore storm of wind & rain
10 Sale at Boston (this often referred to
31 very cold
Capt Richard Sprague died at Charlestown gave 400 £ to
Harvard College — a godly man
11 Mr Brewer of Roxbury's house burnt & most of his stuff.
7 or 8 ships from England brought great store of Goods
Our army did not effect any thing

Nov. 1 Very cold. 3 cold & snowy. 9 snow. 13 cold & dark. 15 rain
12 At night our meeting at Pennimans
15 Bought ¼ of beef 80 lbs — hind 13s. for it. 18 wife laid a daughter
wet 24 ale & 2 barrels cider
22. 23. 24 cold & snow as bad as any time in the year
28 Great snow storm 18 inches deep nearly, on a level
Snow so deep we had only one exercise this Sabbath day
29 Wintry weather. 30 snow — then rain
A right winter month. I never knew the like
3 John White of Dorchester perished in highway by his cart
John Bullen of Medford, had the fall in hint in woods — died.

Dec 9 Thanksgiving — very cold. 11. 12 cold & dark 13 do
m.4.19 26 sore storm. 27 very cold. 29 Lecture warm
30 rain 31 very cold
A sore wintry month.

Last summer was a seasonable weather for fruit of the
earth. This winter provision is more plenty and
m.9.292 cheap than usual — beef 1½d all. pork 2 for most and
the best 2½d Indian corn 2s. bushel. Barley & barley malt 2/6
winter was long & severe, but generally healthy

Nov 26. an awful storm in England — immense destruction
of lives & property. Extended to Holland, France, Germany
Baltic, Netherlands. Queen appointed a Fast

Diary

1703-4

January: I bought a hog 265 lb came to 6£ [illegible] 3 lb
Ultimate snows & thaws, cold & warmer — on the
whole a cold stormy month
[illegible] — many days very cold till 12 warm. 13 wet
16 very cold 21 cold
17 Province Fast — 19 dark cold day. 20 Sabbath
24 some snow. 25 snowy. 26 very cold 27 do
28 Moderate. 29 moderate. I made lathes.

Poor Deerfield reset by French & Indians 29th and almost depopulated. They slew 57, carried 90 captive including Mr Williams the pastor — his wife slain who was daughter of Rev Eleazer Mather formerly pastor at N H
If these things be done in the green tree what shall be done in the dry. We see all things come alike to all

February 3. cold & stormy. 4 very cold. 5 Sabbath 6 comfortable
7 some storm. 8 very cold 9 warmer. 10 snow & rain
11 moderate. 13 cold 14 rain 15. 16 very cold 17 cold
13 Our two sons went to Lunenburg 15 men
14 returned. 15 prune trees 20 comfortable

March has been a dore winter month as ever was known, which occasioned much expense of hay & little Spring very backward a send of month. Sickly at R Island

April 19 Fasting & prayer in Braintree on account of public trouble 25 Lecture
April as dry & cold as ever I knew
6. 7. 8 was a great storm. A French vessel driven ashore
May 13 dry ground all planted. 16 Town meeting to choose ad of [illegible]
31 Election. I went [Fast May 18. he has omitted
Col Church & 600 men burnt French settlements about Port Royal & took "a pretty deal of plunder and 60 or 70 captives". Lost 4 or 5 men. Came home on Aug 2d
June 13 Muster to press men — I was impressed to serve — went to Mayor. & got a clearance from the impress
June very hot especially latter part.
Capt Quelch & 20 or more were tried by piracy and murder upon Portuguese on coast of Brazil — condemned to die — Quelch & 5 more hanged June 30.
Mr Eels ordained at Situate
July 26 Fast at Dorchester — July was very hot & dry
Aug. 8 Fast at Milton. 9 Fast at Braintree 11. Lecture
18 Milton Stalks Tonic q. 244.
Indians did mischief at Lancaster & Groton. 200 went after them under Maj Taylor gone 20 days — [illegible] Indians captured 4 children at Marlboro.

1704 3/6 Diary

Sept - did not hear much of the Indians
many sudden deaths — in Maine several
1 children killed by a coat & man

Sore drought last summer — people poorly supplied
with hay, & but a short Indian crop
14 Rev. Wm Hubbard of Ipswich died — one of the oldest
ministers in the country and one of the first that
commenced at Cambridge

Oct 2 I am 40 years old — makes reflection
29 Sabbath, very cold. 30 cold.
25 Mr Breck ordained at Marlboro.
26 A man killed & scalped (at Mt?) belongd to Groton
Name Davis
23 Rev. Nath Rogers, of Strawberry Bank had his house
burnt, & a child & negro servant
Nov 1 96 — Sudden death of Rev. Andrew Gardner of
Lancaster — shot by one of the garrison — much
lamented.

Nov. 10 Meeting at my house — Mr Fiske read a sermon of his own
11 at night severe snowstorm. 12 stormy wind
13 Rain. Bought side of beef 203 lbs.
20 Mr Fiske's wood cutting day
All 1619 23 Thanksgiving. 26 snowstorm 27 storm still
30 Moderate but much snow on ground

Dec. Bought hog 148 lbs for 32 shillings (sum 2½) — some cold days
Nov 9. 1692 17, 18 Snowstorm & cold — 23 cold. much snow on ground
27 Lecture. 28. 29 extreme cold
8 Rev Thos. Clark of Chelmsford died — a great loss —
Died the widow of Hon. John Leverett former Governor
She was a descendant of the Hon. family of Sedgwicks

1704-5
Jany 1. Dorchester Lecture (Monday) 14 very cold Sabbath & snow
15 storm held on — snow very deep
16 Lt Penniman died - 16 buried
24 Lecture day but storm prevented (Wednesday
The whole month a right winter month
Sudden deaths
Debates & strifes in B. about church discipline —
it was beginning of a separation, & of a new society

Feb. 12. 13 14 very cold days 22 wife made soap
No snow fell this month — not so severe cold as
sometimes except 3 or 4 days
Most people in want of hay

March 1 Fast; here & New Hampshire 5 Town meeting
All 1619 24 Mended Maj Atherton's tomb at Dorchester
Warm comfortable month — Spring forward

1705 Diary

April 12 Thanksgiving by order of the Queen
M.H. 19 M.S. 336 proviteory of Duke of Marlboro — very cold day
28 Samuel Baxter & I carted out 15 loads of dung
Weather in April more cold & wet than usual
25 Old Mr Hinckley died at Barnstable aged 86.
M.H. 17. 147. 4 was a fast in England & Wales, on account of war
with France & Spain by order of Queen

May 9. I planted — 16 Lecture.

June. 2 Trainings 19 Dorchester Lecture (Tuesday
Very pleasant growing month — general health
16 Earthquake in many towns & places
an ambassador from Canada about captives
Dickly at Taunton & Bridgewater — Letter paid 4 mo. day

July 2 Raking hay. 3 pulled flax. 9. 10 rain
Hear from England that one of Queen's messengers robbed Liberty
M.H. 1. 95

August more cold & wet than usual
M.H. 9. 255 29 powder works at Dorchester blown up — supposed hunt
Sept 5 Lecture 7 Sowed rye. 11 Training & Trooping day
28 Meeting at my house
Oct 2. 41 years old. 13 his father died
14 went to Boston to bring his funeral
16 father buried "aged honored father"
M.H. 4. 1 18 Thanksgiving. 21 Rain, thunder, snow
28 a great Storm of rain by hurricane — as most were I know
Nov 28 private fast — some snows
About 22 some of our deerfield Captives came to Boston
Hall's p. 94 Sudden deaths.
Dec. first part moderate — 21 Winter is come 22 snow
24. 25 cold. 26 terribly cold fast in B. 27 cold
Thomas Thayer of B. killed himself — as did Providence
End of year Remarks —
Spring was late & backward yet rains & sunshine hath
undoubtedly afforded a fruitful year as to grass & grain
& healthful year mostly quiet as to Indians
Divers able ministers died — he names several
16 June he says was an Earth quake throughout this province
21 " in — do — " Connecticut

(See back for remainder of 6th page)

1756 Jenny

Jany 1. To Boston on Jury

Ex. 8. 136 24 Thanksgiving here & New Hampshire
Ex. 5. 10. Day of Prayer
29 & 30 great Snow storm - wind
31 cleared off cold.

Some very cold, & some pleasant days in Jany.
The N.E. Storm began 29th about noon, and 30th was as dismal a day as ever I knew; and as much snow fell as I older men ever knew.
Sickly in Boston & other places
Lady Mary widow of Sr Wm Phipps died - was now wife of Peter Sergeant Esq.
Two men lost in snow-storm 30th

Feb. 8 breaking flax — rending laths
14 Great Rain, & flood. 27 Medfield Lecture
No severely cold weather in Feb
20th was a storm of snow & wind

March 7 Town meeting. 20 Dedham Lecture. 24 Sabbath
Some sickness here & elsewhere.

April 18 Fasting & Prayer - here & N. Hampshire
Ex. 4. 29 23 10 loads dung carted out. 30 a meeting
a cold dark month & wet.
We heard of the French plundering St Christophers

May. Worked for Sam Kinsley of Milton
25 planted. 29 Election
Wet very, this month, & stormy. the Ind. Corn planted the fore part of the month perished in the ground & replanted again, & some 3 times - sore Providence
A boy shooting blackbirds shot himself & died
2 New meeting house raised in B. there has been great contention
Indians did mischief at Oyster River -
Mr Spencer Stoddard, son of Mr Simeon S. Esq. was murdered in England. his throat cut &c - body found in Chelsea Field — news came this mo

June 3 artillery Election - 13 awful storm of wind, thunder & lightning
22 half killed my corn. 29 killing corn
Former part of June wet - latter part hot
2 houses damaged in B by storm of 13th (quite rain) and some elsewhere - by lightning
Mr Hadley 2 men were killed who were at work in the meadow - by the storm of 13th
Hadley Ex. for Dec.
19 Old Mrs Beers, widow of Capt Richard Beers died aged 92 years - had lived in Newbury land 76 years
Mass. 4. 7. after Death she had a grand daughter who was a grandmother

1706 Diary

July 3 a mating hay. 13 Colonel a house
16 wife had a son - Sheffield in name

Seasonable showers, not a saddack month. hay harvest
and English harvest plentiful

2d Dunstable beset by Indians & 7 or 8 killed.
21 2 killed & 1 captured at Groton. One Indian killed & nothing
19 2 women killed at Cape ann by lightning.

Aug. 21 45 Captives came from Canada left Port 9 July
22 John Pratt's house burnt, Weymouth

Aug. 1 Set the lime kiln - works to Mr Quincy's
9 French captives went from Boston

Sept. 10 Excommunication Sunday 11 meeting no deacons received

Oct. 17 Thean Mequinos here & Hampton
19 18 Sermons in New Meeting house at Monotoquod. Sabbath
12 Women dismissed going to Boston
Month Hon. Wm Jones, dep. Gov & Com. died in 82 year

Nov. 7 Peaks receiving paper money
7 Set kiling of Wells 10 lime
28 a. g. dam & new canal turned
Comfortable month, 2 or 3 ordinations noticed

Dec. 21 Mr Appleton Esq arrived from Canada
59 captives exp. Mem Rev. John Williams & day
2 killed hogs some days shaving bark - mild month
Comfortable month. Nothing remarkable.

New Year's Day come to - Last year was a comfortable
a usual crop of Indian corn short by reason of
wet Spring, but comfortable supply -

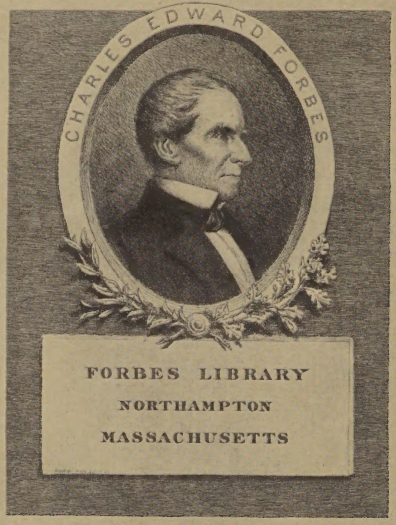
(See back for Remainder, 268th page)

His Years - He began the year March 1. 1697
He began the year Jan. 1. 1701 & after.

"A Word to the present & succeeding Generation in New England" by Eleazar Mather of Northampton was published probably 1671
It contains 31 pages small quarto
It has an introduction (partly missing on the copy) by Increase Mather dated Boston 1-1-1671 and addressed "to the chiefest Inhabitants of Northampton."

"Edmund Andros appointed Nov. 29, 1688 by advice and consent of the council, a man of Theirs, a man of property, one of Ability in his Majesties Dominions & country, with a number of "Wherein — you will find occasion to exercise your Ability & apparent hopes & good assurance of peace since by his royal consort the queen who at the time of the latest intelligence was with child, and forasmuch as our care & care of the royal family is a great blessing and under God the great security of peace & happiness to his Majesty's dominions" I do therefore pray all ministers & others to take notice & behave themselves accordingly.

Some of, much and we said no more privilege left than not to be sold as slaves. Sir Edmund said he was as "Whilst we thought it fit & from mighty to be pitied more we should have improved that the people of the country were a parcel of ignorant Jacks & Toms & that he & his crew had to deprive us of our liberties & we were to be led to ... as in a dream" John Ware, John Appleton & others of Ipswich
Dec. in Salem Sept. 3. 1689



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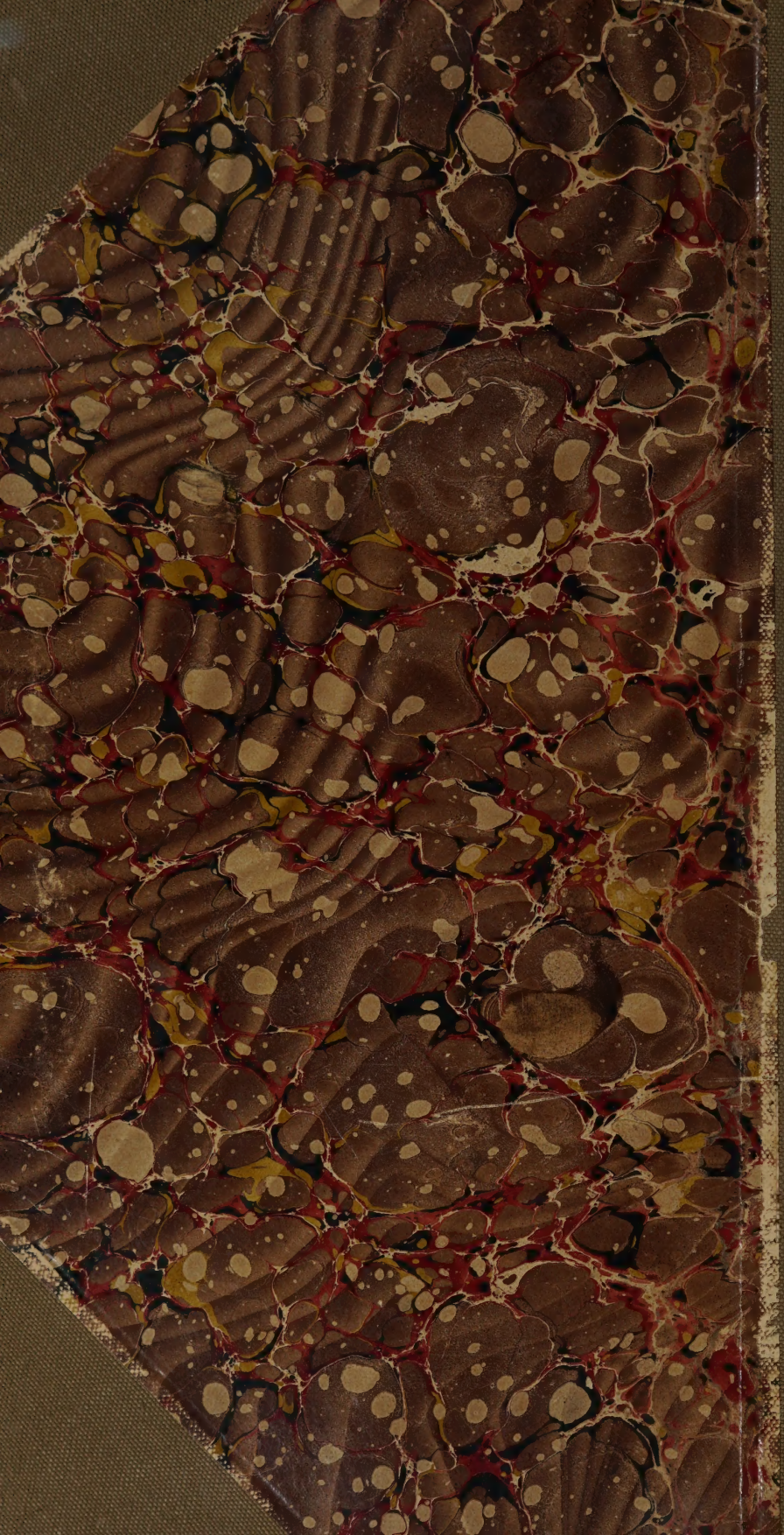
W. M. Mitchell